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THE

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1873-74.

BOMBAY:
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

1873.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
Ak.	Akola High School.
Ar.	Ahmednuggur High School.
AM.	Ahmedabad English Mission School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. E.	Bombay Education Society's School.
B. G.	Baba Gokhaley's School, Poona.
B. H.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B S.	Bombay High School.
B. P. E.	Bombay Private English School.
B. P.	Bombay Proprietory School.
Br.	Broach Government English School.
Br. H.	Broach High School.
Bh. S.	Bhownugar High School.
C. S.	Carwar Government English School.
C.	Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Navasári Madresá.
D.	Deccan College.
D. E.	Deshmukh's English School.
Ds.	Dhoolia High School.
D. H.	Diocesan High School, Bombay.
Di.	Diocesan High School, Byculla.
Dh.	Dharvad High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E. S.	Elphinstone High School.
F. C. N.	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F. S.	Fort High School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G. A. V.	Gandevi Anglo-Vernacular School.
G. P.	Guzerath Provincial College.
H.	Hydrabad High School.
H. H. M.	His Highness the Maharájá of Indore Madresá.
H. M.	Hydrabad Mission School.
I.	Indore English School.
J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution.
J. Z.	Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madresá.
Kh.	Kolhapore High School (*now Rajaram High School*).
K	Karáchi High School.

K. M. Karachi Mission School.
K. E. Karachi European and Indo-European School.
K. S. Kathiawar High School, Rajkote.
L. Government Law School.
M. S. Mahágávkar English School.
M. Robert Money Institution.
N. Nassick High School.
Nd. Nariad Government English School.
N. E. Natu's English School, Poona.
N. S. Normal School, Nagpore.
O. Oomravati High School.
P. C. Poona Camp School.
P. E. Poona Engineering College.
P. H. Parsi High School.
P. I. Poona Native Institution.
P. Su. Parsi Superior School.
M. P. Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P. N. Poona Normal School.
P. S. Poona High School.
P. T. Private Tuition.
P. V. Poona Vernacular College.
Pr. Prabhu Seminary.
R. Ratnagiri High School.
Rj. Rajkote High School.
R. H. Rajaram High School, Kolhapore (*formerly Kolhapore High School*).
R. M. Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S. Surat High School.
S. M Surat Irish Mission School.
S. W. Sawant Wadi Government English School.
Sa. Sattara Government English School.
S. S. Bombay Scottish High School.
S. O. Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
Sh. Sholapore Government English School
Sc. Scottish Educational Society's High School, Bombay
S. S. B. Scottish High School, Byculla.
S. S. F. Scottish High School, Fort.
S. H. Sattara High School.
Sh. Sharanpore Mission School.
St. M. St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St. X. St. Xavier's College.
T. E. Tanna English School
U. S. University College School, London.

APRIL 1, 1873, TO MARCH 31, 1874.

APRIL, 1873.

1	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	**Examination for F. A. begins.**
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	F. A. Result declared.
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1873.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

JUNE, 1873.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins.
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
14	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	

JULY, 1873.

1	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** [at 4½ P.M.
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	*Last day of application for* **F.M.**
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs	

AUGUST 1873.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination,
19	Tues.	and for the Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
20	Wed.	Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
31		

SEPTEMBER, 1873.

1	Mon.	Question Papers for F.M. due *from Examiners.*
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	Second Term in Medicine ends; Second Term
16	Tues.	in Arts and Civil Engineering ends; **and Examination for F.M. begins.**
17	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL.B., LL.B. Hon-
18	Thurs	ours, Matriculation Examinations, and the
19	Fri.	Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Manockjee
23	Tues.	Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject.
24	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E.,
25	Thurs	and M.C.E. Examinations.
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	F.M. Results declared.
30	Tues.	*Last day* of awarding the Homejee Cursetji Prize.

OCTOBER, 1875		
1	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for L.M. and M.D.
2	Thurs	[Examinations.
3	Fri.	
4	Sat	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
8	Wed	at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed	
30	Thurs	
31	Fri.	

NOVEMBER, 1873.

1	Sat.	First Term in Medicine begins.
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	Question Papers for M.A., for LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and for Matriculation due *from Examiners.*
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	Question Papers for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E., due *from Examiners.*
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
I. 17	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins: **Examinations for M.A., LL.B. LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.**
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	Question Papers for L.M. and M.D. due *from*
21	Fri.	[*Examiners.*
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
II. 24	Mon.	**Examinations for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E., begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	LL.B. Honours Results declared.
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M. —M.A. and Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship Results declared.
30	Sun.	

DECEMBER, 1873.

III.	1	Mon.	**Examinations for L.M. and M.D. begin;**
	2	Tues.	[L.L.B. Results declared.
	3	Wed.	
	4	Thurs	
	5	Fri.	[bert and LaTouche Scholarships when vacant.
	6	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Heb
	7	Sun.	
IV.	8	Mon.	M.C.E. Results declared.
	9	Tues.	
	10	Wed.	
	11	Thurs	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E., Results declared.
	12	Fri.	
	13	Sat.	
	14	Sun.	
V.	15	Mon.	Matriculation, L.M., and M.D. Results declared.
	16	Tues.	
	17	Wed.	
	18	Thurs	
	19	Fri.	
	20	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	21	Sun.	
	22	Mon.	
	23	Tues.	
	24	Wed.	
	25	Thurs	Christmas Day.
	26	Fri.	
	27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
	28	Sun.	
	29	Mon.	
	30	Tues.	
	31	Wed.	

JANUARY, 1874.

1	Thurs	[and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.
2	Fri.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji
3	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees.
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
7	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	[1857.
24	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	[bert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
30	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.—Jam Shri Vibhaji and Heb-
31	Sat.	*Last day for notifying* Subject for the Homejee
		Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

FEBRUARY, 1874.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	*Last day of Application* for F.A.
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

MARCH, 1874.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1873-74.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	Examinations begin on	List of Marks due	Results published on
F.A.	14th Feb.	1st April	14th April	25th April	28th April
F.M.	15th July	1st Sept	15th Sept	26th Sept	29th Sept.
M.A.	18th Aug	3rd Nov	17th Nov	28th Nov	29th Nov.
LL.B. Honours.	17th Sept	3rd „	17th „	27th „	28th „
Pass LL.B.	17th „	3rd „	17th „	29th „	1st Dec.
Matriculation	17th „	3rd „	17th „	11th Dec	15th „
B.A.	24th „	10th „	24th „	8th „	11th „
F.C.E.	24th „	10th „	24th „	8th „	11th „
L.C.E.	24th „	10th „	24th „	8th „	11th „
M.C.E.	24th „	10th „	24th „	6th „	8th „
L.M.	1st Oct.	20th „	1st Dec	12th „	15th „
M.D.	1st „	20th „	1st „	12th „	15th „
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk. Scholarship	18th Aug	3rd „	18th Nov	28th Nov	29th Nov.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. Johnson.—Lives of Cowley and Addison.
2. Sir W. Scott—Quentin Durward.
3. Milton—Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
4. Cowper—The Task, Books I., II., and III.

1872.

1. Johnson—Lives of Swift, Pope, Thomson, and Gray.
2. Sir W. Scott—Woodstock.
3. Milton—Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
4. Gray—Poems.

1873.

1. Johnson—Life of Dryden.
2. Sir W. Scott—The Talisman.
3. Milton—Paradise Lost, Books V. and VI.
4. Thomson—Seasons, Spring and Summer.

1874.

1. Johnson—Lives of Milton and Addison.
2. Sir W. Scott—Kenilworth.
3. Milton—Paradise Lost, Books VII. and VIII.
4. Cowper—Table Talk, Conversation, and Retirement.

1875.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift and Pope.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Ivanhœ.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books IX. and X.
4. THOMSON's Seasons, Autumn and Winter

FOR THE B.A EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator, 1—99
3. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1872

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning
2. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book I.

1873

1. BACON—Essays
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator, 101—219.
3. SHAKESPEARE—King Lear.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1874.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I
3. SHAKESPEARE—Macbeth
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book II.

1875

1. BACON—Essays
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator,' 221—291.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book III.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1871

1. BURKE—Speeches
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.

3. CHAUCER.—Selection from the Canterbury Tales. The Prologue. The Knighte's Tale. Prologues and Tales of the Man of Lawe. The Clerke. The Squier. The Frankelein. The Second Nonne. The Chanones Yemanne. The Doctoure. The Pardonere. Prioresse. Sir Thopas. Melibeus. The Monk. The Nonnes, Preeste, and the Persone.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV., Parts I. and II., and Henry V.

1872.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. COLERIDGE—The Friend.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., and Richard III.

1873.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selection from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Caesar, Coriolanus, and Troilus and Cressida.

1874.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. MILTON—Areopagitica.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale. Twelfth Night. As you like it. Midsummer Night's Dream.

1875.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. BURKE—On the French Revolution and Letters on a Regicide Peace.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice. Taming of the Shrew. Measure for Measure. Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

N.B.—The Prakrit passages will not be examined in.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala (especially the prose), Acts I—IV.
2. KALIDASA—Raghuvansha, Cantos II —V.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 1—43, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, I.

1872.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala (especially the prose), Acts V.—VII.
2. KALIDASA—Raghavansha, Cantos VI.—XIII.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 44—85, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, II. and III.

1873.

1. KALIDASA—Vikramorvashi.
2. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 86—163.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra, IV. and V.

1874.

1. Malavikagnimitra.
2. KALIDASA—Kumara Sambhava, Cantos I.—VI.
3. Hitopadesha, I. and II.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 164—207, Gorresio.

1875.

1. Nagananda.
2. BHARTRIHARI—Vairagyashataka.
3. Hitopadesha, III. and IV.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 208—249, Gorresio.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Mudrarakshasa, especially the poetry.
2. MALLINATHA—Kiratarjuniya, I.—III.
3. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, First half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1872.

1. Uttararamacharitra, especially the poetry.
2. Kiratarjuniya, IV.—VIII.
3. Dandi—Dashakumaracharitra, Second half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1873.

1. Viracharitra, especially the poetry.
2. Harsha—Naishadhiya I.—III.
3. Kadambari, First half of the Purvabhága.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1874.

1. Bhavabhuti—Malatimadhava and Meghaduta, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalvadha, I.—V.
3. Bana Bhatta—Kadambari, Second half of the Purvabhága.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1875.

1. Ratnavali, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalavadha, VI.—X.
3. Vasavadatta.
4. Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1871, 1873, 1875.

I. *a*. Rigveda, Mandala I. Hymns 1, 6, 19, 32, 37, 38, 39, 50, 64, 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 112, 113, 115, 165, 166.

II. „ 12, 23, 38.
III. „ 30, 33,
IV. „ 26, 27,
V. „ 83.
VI. „ 51.
VII. „ 18, 33, 89, 101.
VIII. „ 3, 25, 29, 42, 56.
X. „ 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 39, 85, 90, 108, 121, 127, 129, 146.

b. Yaska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. Either—

Nyayashastra :—

viz. a. Tarkasangraha with Dipika.
b. Muktavali.
c. Gantamasutra with Vatsyayanás Bháshya.

Or *Dharmashastra* :—

viz. a. Mitakshara.
b. Vyavahara Mayukha.
c. Viramitrodya, Vyavaharakanda.

1872, 1874.

I. *a.* Rigveda, Mandala and Hymns, same as for 1871, 73, and 75.

b. Yaska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. Either—

Vyakarnashastra :—

viz. a. Siddhantæ Kaumudi and Patanjali's Angádhikára of the Mahábháshya.
b. Paribhashendushekhara.

Or *Vedantashastra* :—

viz. a. Vedantasara.
b. Vedantaparibhasha.
c. Sharirabhashya.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, I.
2. Xenophon—Memorabilia, I.
3. Homer.—Iliad, I.
4. Euripides—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Herodotus—I., II.
2. Demosthenes—De Corona.
3. Aristophanes—Ranæ.
4. Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.
2. PLATO—De Republica.
3. PINDAR—Olympic Odes.
4. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, I.
2. CICERO—Pro Cæcina.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, I.
4. OVID—Fasti, I.

1872.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, II.
2. CICERO—Pro Lege Manilia with Pro Archia.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, II.
4. OVID—Fasti, II.

1873.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, III.
2. CICERO—Oratio Philippica, II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.
4. OVID—Fasti, III.

1874.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, IV.
2. CICERO—Pro Murena.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, IV.
4. OVID—Fasti, IV.

1875.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, V.
2. CICERO—Orationes in Catilinam.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, V.
4. OVID—Fasti, V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Livy—I.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Odes I. with Satires I.
4. Virgil—Georgics I., II.

1872.

1. Livy—II.
2. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
3. Horace—Odes II. with Satires II.
4. Virgil—Georgics III., IV.

1873.

1. Livy—III.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Odes III. with Epistle I.
4. Virgil—Georgics I., II.

1874.

1. Livy—IV.
2. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
3. Horace—Odes IV. with Epistles II.
4. Virgil—Georgics III., IV.

1875.

1. Livy—V.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, with Ars Poetica.
4. Virgil—Georgics I., II.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Tacitus—Annales I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum I.—III.
3. Plautus—Trinummus.
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

1872.

1. Tacitus—Annales, XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV.—VI.
3. Plautus—Captivi.
4. Lucretius—IV.—VI.

1873.

1. Tacitus—Annales, I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum VII.—IX.
3. Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

1874.

1. Tacitus—Annales XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum X.—XII.
3. Plautus—Menæchuci.
4. Lucretius—IV.—VI.

1875.

1. Tacitus—Annales I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum XIII.—XVI.
3. Plautus—Aulularia.
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Genesis—Chapters I.—X.
2. Esther.
3. Psalms.—I.—XXX.
4. Job—Chapters I.—V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Genesis.
2. Ruth.
3. Psalms—XXXI.—LXXX.
4. Job—Chapters VI.—X.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Deuteronomy.
2. Daniel—including the Chaldee passages.
3. Isaiah—Chapters XL.—LXIV.
4. Lamentations of Jeremiah.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Khazánat-ul-Olum. Vol. I.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 1—10.
3. Tazkirat-ul-Hukmá of Alobabaidi.
4. Poem of Amrulkeis in the Muallakát.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. First Ten Assemblies.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 11—40.
3. Sharistáni. First 50 pages. (London Edition.) [Vol. II]
4. Poem of Zoheir in the Muallakát; and Khazánat-ul-Olum.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. From 11th to 20th Assembly
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 41—100.
3. Akhwánat-ul-Safá.
4. Poem of Labid in the Muallakát.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Shâh Námah. From the beginning to the death of Eraj, 104 pages. (Government Edition.)
2. Sáadi-Gulistán. Book II.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 1—30. (Government Edition.)
4. Hátim Tai. First Two Adventures.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Shâh Námah. From the death of Eraj to the birth of Rustam, pps 105—250. (Government Edition.)
2. Anwár Suhaili. First two Chapters.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 31—100. (Government Edition.)
4. Farishta. History of the Emperor Bábar.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Shah Namah. From Rustam's birth to his arrival at Hamawaran, pp. 250—500. (Government Edition.)
2. Bahar-i-Danish. From the arrival of the Prince Jahándár Sháh at the city of Baharáwar Bánu until his return to his own country.
3. Akhlák Jaláli. Part I., 160 pages. (Calcutta Edition.)
4. Sikandar Námah. From the beginning to the battle fought by Pilangar, Prince of Abyssinia.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871

1. Rome—To the death of Pyrrhus.
2. England—The Conquest to Richard I. (1066—1199.)

1872.

1. Greece—To 431 B.C.
2. England—John to Richard II. (1199—1399.)

1873.

1. Punic Wars.
2. England—Henry IV. to Richard III. (1399—1485.)

1874.

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. England—Henry VII. to Edward VI. (1485—1553.)

1875.

1. Rome—From the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. England—Mary and Elizabeth (1553—1603.)

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

The History of Western Europe from the capture of Rome by Alaric to the close of the Carlovingian dynasty.

1872.

The History of Western Europe from the advent of the Capetian dynasty in France to the close of the reign of Henry III. of England.

1873.

The History of Western Europe from the accession of Edward I. to 1519.

1874.

From the accession of Charles V. of Germany to the Peace of Westphalia.

1875.

From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with Introduction and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law Bk. I. Chaps. I—8; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomadan Law.
11. William on Real Property Law.
12. Addison on Contracts.
13. Addison on Torts.
14. Smith on Mercantile Law.
15. Best on Evidence.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.
6. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
7. Lindley's Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence, being a Translation of the General Part of Thibaut's System de Pandekten Rechts.
8. Von Savigney's Treatise on Possession, translated by Perry. *Latest Edition.*
9. Domat's Civil Law, translated by Straham, edited by Cushing. *Latest Edition.*

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to Fellows entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

7. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

8. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

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* *viz.* Gr Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Academic Costume to be worn by the Senate and Graduates of the University of Bombay.

Chancellor.

Gown.—Black Damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of Oxford.

Cap.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.

Cap.—The same, but with silver tassel.

Registrar.

Gown.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.

Cap.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.

Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

HOOD.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.

HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

GOWN.—*Undress*, Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

Full dress, Crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.

HOOD.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.

HOOD.—Black stuff, bound brown silk, one inch wide

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—

Black cloth Academic cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governour General on the 18th July* 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is

expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may

hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall, by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Chancellor

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office.

Vice Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council

Fellows.

shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meet-

Bye-laws.

ings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general, touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove, all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also

have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honour, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect

of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate, and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Government of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for, it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence from the Presidency by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty. A Meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its Members.

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* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The Seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

6. Whenever the Office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one Calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Three	by the	Faculty	of Arts.
Two	,,	,,	Law.
Two	,,	,,	Medicine.
One	,,	,,	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The elections of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law, within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate; and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the First day of January next-following, after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next First day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year, from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occuring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two Terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine, the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on

the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students, who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering eighty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep Term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. Languages—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarathi.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English, and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language :—

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain, *extempore*, in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st*.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles and not merely by rules.

2*nd*.—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd*.—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd*.—Elementary knowledge of

(*a*.) The mechanical powers.

(*b*.) The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c*.) The solar system.

7. All answers in each branch must be given in English, except when otherwise specified; and Candidates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

8. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

9. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

10. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

11. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

12. The first Examination in Arts will be held once a year, in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in April.

13. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept three Terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

N.B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the First Examination in Arts, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping two terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

14. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

15. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

16. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

17. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

18 Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidates :—

(*a.*) Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with preface.

(*b.*) Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular and oblique Co-ordinates, with Elementary Differential Calculus,—Functions of one Variable including Maxima and Minima.

(*c.*) Chemical Physics.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   { Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   { Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, and expressions for the area.

III. LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

(*a.*) Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

(*b.*) Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular and oblique Co-ordinates, with Elementary Differential Calculus,—Functions of one variable including Maxima and Minima.

(*c.*) Chemical Physics.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science

19. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

20. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

21. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the B.A. Examination, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping four terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

22. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

23. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

24. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F. being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

25. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered on paper, in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

26. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
III., IV., and V. Three of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E. Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions
G. Differential and Integral Calculus.
H. Chemical Physics.
I. Inorganic Chemistry.
J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

1. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—

Three Papers.

1*st*. *Arithmetic*, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. Trigonometry, solution of plane triangles, with expressions, for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3rd. Euclid, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI, with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV., and V. Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each.)

A.—HISTORY.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) *England:* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

(*b.*) *Ancient History. Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following:—

(*c.*) *India.* The period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

(*d.*) *The History of the Jews*, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1st.—Logic (Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought; Books I., II., and III. of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2nd. Moral Philosophy. First Part of Butler's Analogy, with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue; *or* (at the option of the Candidate), Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Principles of the Science, with special reference to the Economic History of England.

D.—Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

(*a.*) Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

(*b.*) Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E.—Optics and Astronomy.

(*a.*) Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow, the Sextant, Lenses, the Telescopes, and the Eye.

(*b.*) Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time. Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F.—Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions.

(*a.*) Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

(*b.*) Equation to the Parabola. Polar equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G.—Differential and Integral Calculus.

(*a.*) Differentiation of Functions of one Variable, including Maxima and Minima, and Taylor's Theorem.

(*b.*) Integration of Functions of one Variable.

H.—Chemical Physics.

Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

J.—Physiology, Vegetable and Animal.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the Blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

27. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two classes, each in alphabetical order, and publish the names of the Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class will be considered to have taken Honours in the B.A. Examination.

28. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

29. The Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts

30. The Examinations will comprise the following branches:—

I. Languages.
II. History and Philosophy.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
IV. Natural Sciences.

I.—Languages. (Six papers.)

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set:—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidate.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English Composition in Prose and Verse.

II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY. (Six papers.)

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3*rd*. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4*th*. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5*th*. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6*th*. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. (Six papers.)

1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book I., § I.—III., and Astronomy.

4*th*. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5*th*. Statics and Dynamics.

6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—Natural Sciences. (Six papers.)

(*a.*) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

(*b.*) { Chemical Physics.
Chemistry, Inorganic.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated

31. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the Degree of M A. on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

32. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

33. A fee of Rs. 50 must be paid to the Registrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K)

34. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

35. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will arrange in two classes alphabetically and publish the names of those Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M.A. Examination shall be considered to have taken Honours in that branch.

36. Certificates of having passed the M.A. Examination will be given under Form L.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2 No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognised by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

8. There will be four papers, namely :—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
2. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.
3. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
4. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

9. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

10. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

11. The Honours' Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours' Examination.

12. The Examination will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Roman Civil Law.
(*b*) General Jurisprudence, including International Law
(*c*) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

15. Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 Lectures.
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 60 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 course of Instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines

In Comparative Anatomy. { 1 Course of at least 24 Lectures

(*d.*) Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5 Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be Written, and Practical. Oral Examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
4. Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

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* In Systematic Botany, the candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected):—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ* Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparidaceæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticaceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Polmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Graminaceæ, and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders

10. On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12. The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following courses—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate,
In Dental Surgery	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures,
In Pathology	1 Course, of at least 30 lectures,
In Hygiene	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions and performed operations on the dead subject during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.*:—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser) with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c.*) Six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, in investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23 On the Second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1 A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2 A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations; the one to be called "The First Examination in Civil Engineering," and the other "The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College, this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form Y.)

6 Each applicant must pay a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Z.)

7 Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid

8 The Examination will be written and oral.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:–

I. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
(Four papers).

1*st.* (*a.*) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—To Quadratic Equations inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd.* (*a.*) *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books, with the definitions of the fifth Book and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(*b.*) *Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the area.

3*rd.* *Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4*th.* (*a.*) *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(*b.*) *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
[Two Papers.]

1*st.* (*a.*) *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers Effects of Heat. Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(*b.*) *Frictional Electricity.*

2*nd.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation

and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—ENGINEERING.

[Four Papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.]

1*st*. *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the Student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd*. *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles. Limes, Mortars, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd*. *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precautions against settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th*. (*a*.) *Roads*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey. Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b*.) *Earthwork.*—Mensuration and setting out Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th*. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the
_____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AB.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

17 Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

II. Experimental and Natural Science.

III. Civil Engineering.

IV. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

B. Optics and Astronomy.
C. Mining and Metallurgy.
D. Architecture.
E. Mechanical Engineering.
F. Chemical Analysis, Meteorology, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Four Papers.]

1*st*. *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Geometric Conic Sections.*

(*b*) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.

3*rd*. *Statics and Dynamics.*

4*th*. *Hydrostatics.*

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

[Three Papers—Oral and Practical.]

1*st* *Inorganic Chemistry*.—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Heat.*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflection, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat. Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b*.) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3*rd*. *Geology.*—Definition of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other

movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4th. Practical.—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5th. Oral.

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.
Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

[Six Papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.]

1st. Engineering Field and Office Work.

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b.*) *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2nd. Strength of Materials.—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3rd. Bridges.—Masonry Bridges. Centring.

Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.

Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4th. (*a.*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of supply. Quantity of water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Super-passages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5*th. Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6*th. Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turntables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7*th. Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed)_____
Principal of the

(Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering.

The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.).

IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate :—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

[Two Papers.]

1*st. Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*.) *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—Optics and Astronomy.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—Mining and Metallurgy.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations. Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall Systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd*. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace materials. Clays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz. :—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron Smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper Smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc Smelting. Treatment of

Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process

TEXT BOOKS.

Phillips' Manual of Metallurgy.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. The Classic orders. Gothic Architecture.

2*nd* Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindoo Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture.

Ferguson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to V. inclusive.

E—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

[One Paper and practical.]

1*st*. *Machinery.* The Steam Engine, including Land Marine, and Locomotive Engines Workshop Machinery.

2*nd*. *Practical.* Candidates will be examined *practically* in the manipulation of one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. The file.
2. The forge.
3. The saw and plane.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery,

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, METEOROLOGY, AND TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

[Two Papers]

1*st* *Chemical Analysis* Methods usually employed in the Quantitative determination of the more commonly occurring Elements. Analysis of Limestones.

Analysis of Felspars. Assay of the ores of Iron, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Silver. Analysis of the common Alloys. General principles of Volumetric Analysis. Water Analysis.

2nd. *Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism.* Atmospheric variations. Instruments used in determining the Thermometric, Barometric, Hygrometric, and Electrical condition ofthe Atmosphere. Clouds, their appearance and classification. Anemometers. Ozone. Ozonometer. Methods employed for the determination of the Magnetic Elements. Instruments used in Magnetic Observatories.

18 The Practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidates' practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.C.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23 Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.D.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form A.E)

25. In the Examination, each candidate will be required to submit with due authentication the working drawings and

specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days, as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman,) I present to you (name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of____ _____ to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University I admit you (name) to the Degree of ____ _____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M D. or M.A., any person who may be presented to him by the Senate, with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay

I wish to be examined in the English and the _____ languages.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name, with Surname, in the English and Vernacular characters)_____

Birth-place .... { Village. Taluka. Zillah

Birth-day ..... { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's ... . { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion) _____

(Where educated) ....._____

(Date)_____

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. _____

Date (*Enter place*) (*Enter day and year*) _____

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the Applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signetd) _____

(Date) _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date _____

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of____ 18
(Signature of the holder)_____
(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages, and in *

I am, &c.

(Name).....
(Race and Religion).....
(College) .....
(Date of Matriculation) .....

(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

Insert one of the following :—
A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.
B Analytical Geometry, &c.
C. Chemical Physics.

	No of days.	Remarks.
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) _____ (Signed)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of First Examination in Arts) _____

(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

	Number of days.	Remarks.
187 -7 .	First Term _____	
	Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term _____	
	Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term _____	
	Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ a person of

---

Insert three of the following:—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Differential and Integral Calculus.—H. Chemical Physics.—I. Inorganic Chemistry.—J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examinatian for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree)..... .....
(Race and Religion)..... ....
(College) . ...
(Date of Graduation) ..... .
(Date)

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)
(Date) Registrar

FORM L.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned satisfied the Examiners in † at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, held in the month of

(Signature of the holder)

(Signed)
(Date) Registrar.

* Insert one or more of the following:—

1. The English and languages
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name).....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts).....
(Date)_____

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signed) _____

(Date)_____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed) _____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

FORM P.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) .....

(Date) _____

Certificates.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability) .....

(Date) _____

(2) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date) _____

(3) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine _____ for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date) _____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____ months.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

(10) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Comparative Anatomy of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licen-

tiate of Medicine, held in the month of_____ , and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FORM S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I am, &c.

(Signed) _____

(Name with Surname)..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College)..... _____

(Date of passing the First Examination) ..... _____

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)_____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lecture on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____ Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Dental Surgery, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Pathology, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed)_____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Hygiene, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed)_____

(10) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(11) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(13) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(14) I certify that _____ has attended the practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)
_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____; and _____ of my having obtained the Degree of _____ in the University of _____; and the Degree of _____ in medicine in the University of _____.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(Date)_____

I certify that _____ has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of _____ Hospital during the years _____ and _____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____
(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name).....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation).....

Date { (Enter place)_____ / (Enter time)_____

(Signed)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

	Number of days	Remarks.
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ at which I am _____

	Number of days	Remarks.
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7	First Term	
	Second Term	

(2.) I futher certify that to the best of my knowlege and belief the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College).....

(Date of passing the First Examination in C.E.) .....

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am_____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	

(2.) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signe)_____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate

of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____
and was placed in the_____ Class.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AD.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)_____

(Name)_____
(Race and Religion)_____
(College)_____
(Date of Graduation in Arts)_____
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering)_____
(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____has passed a period extending from_____to_____in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____

(Date_____

2. I certify that_____ has passed the period extending from_____to_____in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works,

(Signature of Engineer)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as Candidate for the Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) .....

(Race) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation) .....

(Date) _____

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AH

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname) .. ... _____

Date { (Enter place) ...._____ (Enter time) .....____

JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AI.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a certificate that I was born in the village of_____in the Province of Kattiawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattiawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth* in Kattiawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattiawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS

FORM AK.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose certificate signed by_____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Kutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship:—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates' receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG* one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

Year	Fellow.	College.
1867 ...	Jayakar, Atmáram Sadáshiv, L M.... ...	Grant.
1868 ...	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A ...	Elphinstone.
1871 ...	Daphtaré, Girdharlál, Ratanlal, L M ,M D.	Grant.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander

* See page 96.

Grant, Bart, dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual Gold-Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal:—

1. "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years, (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	....
1866.	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	....
1867 .	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	. .
1868...	*The Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A.	E.
1869...	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	D.
1870...	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Doráji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	E.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánavati, B.A.	E.
1872...	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	No Essay received.	. .
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, R. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of four hundred rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship shall be permitted to compete a second time.

2. Persons eligible to be Candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar on or before the third Monday in August. (*Vide* Form AII.)

4. The Examination shall consist of the Papers set in Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination of the year. The Examiners for Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination shall be Examiners for the Scholarship, and shall publish the name of the successful Candidate on the last Saturday in November.

5. The Scholarship shall not be assigned except to a Candidate whom the examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866-67 ...	*Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra*	Poona.
1867-68 ...	*Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishna*.....	Do.
1868-69 ..	*Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu*...	Do.
1869-70 ...	*Telang, Káshináth Trimbak*	Elphinstone.
1870-71 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Do.
1871-72 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Do.
1872-73 ...	*Tulu, Rúoji Vásudev*	Do.
1873-74 ..	*Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant*	Deccan.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows:—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize:—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE," consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3 Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in

length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which in the opinion of the Syndicate would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864...	*The Himalaya Mountains*	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865...	*The Indian Seasons*.....	*Prize not awarded.*
1866...	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867...	*The Solar System*	Modi Barzorji Edalji.
1868...	*India, Three Thousand years ago* ..	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*.....	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1870...	*Vasco De Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1871...	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward Hamilton.
1872...	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem: one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations.

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. These Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any

of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved, to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1866...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	R.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Ds.
1867. .	Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant ..	P. S.(*formerly* E. S.)
	Godebolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	E. S.
1868...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	P. S.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji.....	R.
1869. .	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	P. S.
	Rájavadé, Gopál Vishnu...	R.
1870...	Limaye, Hari Váman	R.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	R.
1871...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám.....	S.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind	P. S.
1872...	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	R.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan	F. G. A.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English Education in Kattiawar,"

offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattiawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted, with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattiawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Kattiawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AI must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify under the signature of the Head that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1867...	Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar	S.
1868...	Desái, Savánál Govindrám	E. S.
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	E. S.
1873...	Sett, Motichand Udhavji	K. S.

VII.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March

1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of matriculated students.

5. In case of the student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

6. In case of the Scholarship lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael	St. M.
1869 ..	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio.....	St. M.
1870 ..	Bryan, James	St. M.
1871	DeSa, Luis	St. M.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	St. M.
1872 ..	Hogan, Daniel	St. M.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal should the Fund allow. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rupees 250 per annum, tenable for two years in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 30th January 1869, and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the undergraduate who shall pass the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks in the same language.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall (since the time of the last awarding of

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

the Scholarship) have passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the head of some College or Institution recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or First Arts) Examiners, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or First Examination in Arts).

6. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the First Examination in Arts and is willing to continue at College.

7. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1873...	David, Abraham Jacob	S. S.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N. E. D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself

and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs 8,000 in Government 5* per cent Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL' for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted.—

"That this handsome Endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the Original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations.—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of rupees two hundred and fifty, with a prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E, provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	MEDALLIST	COLLEGE
1872	Godbolé, Kashináth Rámchandra	P. E.

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent Government stock

XI

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, offered Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of Books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, as a token, from the Honourable B. H. Ellis, of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustani
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

Year	Language	Prizeman	School.
1869...	Maráthi . .	Vishnu Keshav Kunte.....	H. H M.
1870. .	Gujaráthi	Dinsháh Pestanji Kángá...	B. P.
1871 ..	Canarese	Rámchandra Hánumantráo Bevur.	B.
1872...	Sindhi.....	Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg Mirzá.	H

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in the Province of Kattiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the Officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867, in fight with a band of outlawed Wagheers. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000, in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur in Kattiawar, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4½ per cent Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month

2 The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Kattiawar, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5 The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AJ must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871	Shâh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rajkote High School.
1873	Acharya, Devshankar Ravishankar	Kattiawar High School.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) Twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government Five* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions:—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Shemitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd April 1870, "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B H. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That this Endowment, in honour of the Honourable B H Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B A to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2 The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE
1871 ..	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone College.
1872...	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra ..	Deccan College.
1873 .	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's College.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor

of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination, in the following rotation :—

In 1872 to History and Philosophy.
„ 1873 to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
„ 1874 to Natural Science.
„ 1875 to Languages.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University in behalf of

the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities, for awarding annually from the interest thereof a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month, to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

At a Meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the Endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship.—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two (22) a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on 'Personal Rights and Status, and the Law of Succession.'†

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1873...	Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A.	Govt. Law School.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country offered to the University, through Government, a Fellowship in commemoration of the visit of His

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

† Hindu and Muhammadan Law being included in this Division of the Examination.

Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, on the following condition :—

A sum of Rs 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A Examination, on the condition that he should continue his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and shall present himself at the M. A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Fellowship to be called the 'Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship,' of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

3. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

4. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1873.	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a prize or prizes annually to the successful student or students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy." At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September last, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulation:—

A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of Books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1872...	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji ...	Surat High School.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum Rs. 30,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper were offered to the University through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships to be called

"THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such students, to other Native students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 9th March 1872 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations.

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AK) along with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

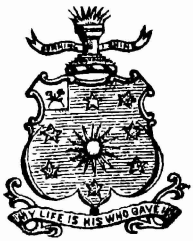
YEAR	SCHOLARS.	SCHOOL.
1873 .	Fázal, Manji Khimjáni	E. S.
1873 ...	Mullá, Faizallábhái Lukmánji..	S.

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Govern-

ment, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows:—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government, without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation."

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

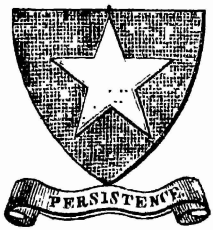
This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this City, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name

of my good mother, Rájábái, two (2,00,000) lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells, and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

The University, 1873-74.

SENATE.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable James Gibbs.

Fellows.

1. The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A., *Chief Justice.* 1860.
2. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D., *Bishop of Bombay.**
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.*
4. The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker. 1863.
5. The Honourable Alexander Rogers. 1870.
6. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., *Acting Director of Public Instruction.* 1866.
7. Major Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division.* 1863.
8. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Acting Principal Elphinstone College.**
9. F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., *Acting Principal, Deccan College.* 1866.
10. Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S. F.M.S. *Acting Principal Grant Medical, College.* 1872.
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., L.L.D., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.**

Members of Council.

Ex-Officio.

* Not gazetted.

12. Bhau Daji, G G M C., Hon. M.R A.S.
13. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R S.

1858.

14. The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis.
15. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight B.A.
16. William Loudon, Esq
17. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

18. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
19. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.
20. Major Thomas Candy.
21. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.
22. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
23. The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
24. William James Moore, M D., L.R.C.P.
25. Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, C.S.
26. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

27. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.
28. John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
29. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.
30. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
31. Charles Robertson Ovans, C.S.
32. James Braithwaite Peile, M.A.
33. William George Pedder, B.A.
34. The Honourable Raymond West, M A , F.R G.S.
35. William Heurtley Newnham, B.A.
36. James Bellot Richey, B.A.
37. Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

38. Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
39. Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
Major Thomas Waddington.
40. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
41. Francis James Candy, M.A.
42. Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
43. The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
44. The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
45. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
46. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

47. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
48. Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, C.S.
49. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
50. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
51. The Reverend Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
52. Col. James George Fife, R.E.
53. Charles Gonne, C.S.
54. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
55. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
56. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, M.D.
57. The Honourable Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.
58. Joshua King, M.A.
59. George Morison Macpherson, M.A.
60. Robert George Oxenham, M.A.
61. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.
62. Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
63. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
64. The Right Reverend Doctor Steins.
65. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.
66. Venayakrao Vasudevji, Esq.
67. Venayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
68. William Wedderburn, C.S.
69. Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
70. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

71. The Reverend William Beynon.
72. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
73. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.
74. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.

75. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
76. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.
77. John Marriott, B.A.
78. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
79. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
80. Premchund Roychund, Esq.
81. Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
82. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

83. William Allan Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

84. Henry Spencer Bellairs, M.A.
    Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
85. John Cruickshank, M.D.
86. William Dymock, B.A.
87. Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.D.
88. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq
89. William Albert East, B.A.
90. Abraham Nickson Hojel, Esq.
91. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
92. Captain George Adolphus Jacob.
    Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
93. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
94. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.
95. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, Esq.
96. John Thomas Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.
97. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, Barrister-at-Law.
98. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
99. Dastur Peshuton Byramji.
100. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
101. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
102. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
103. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.
104. The Reverend Charles Gilder.

1867.

The Honourable James Gibbs.
105. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
106. The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
107. Lieut.-Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.

108. The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
119. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
110. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.
111. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
112. Alexander Faulkner, Esq.
113 Captain Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
114. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.
115. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
116. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
117. John George Moore, C.S.
118. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
119. Adam Macdougal Rogers, Esq.
120. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
121. James Taylor, Esq.
122. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
123. Alexander Valentine Ward, Esq.
124. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
125. Captain Edward William West.
126. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq.
127. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.
128. The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.

1868. (January.)

129. Major W. A. Baker, R.E.
130. Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
131. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
132. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
133. William Draper, M.A.
134. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E
135. G. S. Vesey FitzGerald, Esq.
136. C. E. Fox, M.A.
137. Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
138. W. Gray, M.B.
139. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.
140. F. G. Joynt, M.D.
141. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
142. J. Macpherson, B A.
143. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.
144. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
145. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
146. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
147. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
148. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.

149 Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
150. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
151. J. H. Sylvester, F G.S , A K.C.
152. Lieut -Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
153. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

154. Atmaram Pandurang, G G.M.C.
155. Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M.C.
156 Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
157 James Burgess, M R.A.S.
158. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
159. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
160. S. A. De Carvalho, G G.M.C.
161. John Connon, M A.
162. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
163 The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
164. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
165. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
166. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
167. John Mills, Esq.
168. The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
169. John Pinkerton, M.D.
170. G. B. Reid, B.A , C.S.
171. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
172. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
173. The Reverend D. A. F. DeRozario de Souza.
174. T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
175. The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
176. Alexander Wright, Esq.
177. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.
178. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq

1869.

179. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

180. Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Anderson.
181. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P
182. The Rev L. Bodoano.
183. Colin Browning, M.A.
184. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, Esq.
185. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.

186 C F Farran, B A
187 T P. H Macartney Filgate, Esq
188 Gopal Raoji Tilak, L C E
189 Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc Inst C E
190 The Rev. A Hazen, M A
191 Risley V. Heain, Esq
192 D. S Kemp, F C.S.L
193. W F Knapp, Esq
194. The Honourable Francis Lloyd
195 E Tyrrell Leith, LL M
196 John Lumsdaine, Esq
197. H P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C E, F R G.S.
198 T. E P. Martin, Esq
199 Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B
200 Nana Moroji, Esq
201 Thomas Ormiston, Mem Inst C E.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers.
202 Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.
203 The Rev J S S Robertson.
204 Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M A., LL B.
205 Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq
206 The Honourable Venayakiao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar
207 Major J. H White, R.E.
208. F. R S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

209. The Honourable Charles Gordon Kemball
210. G. Atkinson, B A., Serjeant-at-Law.
211. Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
212. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq
213. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G M.C.
214. J. Flynn, Esq.
215 J. H. E Hart, C E.
216. W. H Havelock, C.S.
217 T. G. Hewlett, Esq
218. Chester Macnaghten, M A.
219. Captain G. L. C Merewether, R E
220 John Nugent, C.S.
221. Sidney Smith, M.D.
222. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq.

1872.

223. Rastamji Kavasji Badurji, G.G.M.C.
224. K. T. Best, M A.

225. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
226. The Honourable J. A. Forbes.
227. Ganpatrao Bhaskar, Esq.
228. W. G. Hall, Esq.
229. John Jardine, C.S.
230. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
231. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
232. Kahandas Manchaiam, Esq.
233. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia, Esq.
234. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S.
235. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
236. Ardesir Framji Moos, Esq.
237. Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N.
238. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
239. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq.
240. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
241. Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia, Esq.

1873.

242. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.
243. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao, Esq.
244. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.
245. Major Bonar Deane.
246. W. H. Hamilton, Esq.
247. F. L. Latham, M.A.
248. C. J. Mayhew, Barrister-at-Law.
249. The Rev. J. Paton.
250. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
251. The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri.
252. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, LL.B.
253. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.
254. E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
255. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.

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4. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D. 1868.*
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6. The Honourable A. Rogers. 1870.
7. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.
8. W. Wordsworth, B.A.*
9. F. Kielhorn, Ph.D. 1866.
10. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.*
12. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S. 1857.

1858.

13. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
14. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

15. W. Loudon, Esq.
16. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

17. Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
18. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
19. Major T. Candy.
20. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

21. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
22. J. R. Arthur, C.S.
23. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.
24. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
25. C. R. Ovans, C.S.
26. J. B. Peile, M.A.
27. W. G. Pedder, B.A.
28. The Honourable R. West, M.A., F.R.G.S.
29. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
30. J. B. Richey, B.A.

* Not gazetted.

31 H. M Birdwood, M.A.
32. F. J. Candy, M.A.
33. J. G. Buhler, Ph D.
34. The Honourable A. R. Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
35. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C S I.
36. T. C. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.

1864.

37. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S
38 Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
39 The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
40 C. Gonne, C.S
41. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M R.C P
42. H. E. Jacomb, C.S
43. T. B Johnstone, M.D.
44. J. King, M.A.
45. G. M. Macpherson, M.A.
46. R. G. Oxenham, M A.
47. R S Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
48. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq
49 The Right Reverend Doctor Steins
50 The Rev. R. Stothert, M A.
51. Venayakrao Vasudevji, Esq.
52 W Wedderburn, C S
53 Dadoba Pandurang, Esq

1865.

54. The Rev. W. Beynon.
55. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
56 Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq
57. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
58 Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
59. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B
60 F. S Stedman, Esq.
61 The Rev J. V. S. Taylor, P A.

1866 (February.)

62 W. A Russell, M.A

1866 (April)

63 H S Bellairs, M.A.
64 W. Dymock, B.A

65. W. A. East, B.A.
66. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
67. Captain G. A. Jacob.
68. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
69. The Rev. C. Kirk, M.A.
70. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, Esq.
71. J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.
72. E. H. Percival, C.S.
73. Dastur Peshuton Byramji.
74. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
75. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
76. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, LL.B.
77. The Rev. C. Gilder.

1867.

78. The Honourable Sir C. Sargent, Knight, M.A.
79. The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A.
80. The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
81. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
82. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
83. A. Faulkner, Esq.
84. C. B. Izon, C.S.
85. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
86. Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
87. J. G. Moore, C.S.
88. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
89. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
90. James Taylor, Esq.
91. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
92. The Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
93. Captain E. W. West.
94. The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.
95. The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.

1868. (January.)

96. Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
97. W. Draper, M.A.
98. G. S. V. FitzGerald, Esq.
99. C. E. Fox, M.A.
100. W. Gray, M.B.
101. F. G. Joynt, M.D.

102. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
103. J. Macpherson, B.A.
104. The Right Rev. L. Meurin, S.J., D.D.
105. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
106. The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
107. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
108. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
109. The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

110. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
111. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
112. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
113. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
114. John Connon, M.A.
115. The Rev. S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
116. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
117. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
118. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
119. The Rev. R. Montgomery.
120. John Pinkerton, M.D.
121. G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.
122. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
123. The Rev. D. A. F. De Rozario De Souza.
124. The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.
125. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.

1869.

126. The Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

127. The Rev. L. Bodeano.
128. Colin Browning, M.A.
129. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, Esq.
130. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.
131. C. F. Farran, B.A.
132. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate, Esq.
133. The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A.
134. The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
135. E. T. Leith, LL.M.
136. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.

137. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
138. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
139. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.
140. The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
141. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
142. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq.
143. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

144. S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
145. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
146. J. Flynn, Esq.
147. W. H. Havelock, C.S.
148. C. Macnaghten, M.A.
149. J. Nugent, C.S.
150. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq.

1872.

151. K. T. Best, M.A.
152. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
153. The Honourable J. A. Forbes.
154. W. G. Hall, Esq.
155. John Jardine, C.S.
156. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
157. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
158. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia, Esq.
159. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S.
160. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
161. Ardesir Framji Moos, Esq.
162. Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N.
163. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
164. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq.

1873.

165. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.
166. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao, Esq.
167. Major Bonar Deane.
168. W. H. Hamilton, Esq.
169. F. L. Latham, M.A.
170. The Rev. J. Paton.
171. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
172. The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri.
173. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, LL.B.

174. E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
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5. The Honourable A. Rogers. 1870.
6. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.
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1858.

9. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
10. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

11. W. Loudon, Esq.

1862.

12. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
13. The Rev. W. Maule, LL.B.
14. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, C.S.
15 Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

16. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
17. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
18. J. B. Peile, M.A.

1863.

19. The Honourable R. West, M.A., F.R.G.S.
20. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
21. H. M. Birdwood, M.A
22. The Honourable A. R. Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
23. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

24. T. C. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
25. C. Gonne, C.S.

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* Not gazetted

26. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
27. Venayakrao Vasudevji, Esq.
28. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
29. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
30. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

31. T. C. Hope, C.S.
32. John Marriott, B.A.
33. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.

1866. (April.)

34. R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
35. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
36. The Honourable R. H. Pinhey, Barrister-at-Law.
37. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
38. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, LL.B.

1867.

39. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
40. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
41. James Taylor, Esq.
42. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
43. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq.

1868. (January.)

44. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
45. C. E. Fox, M A.
46. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
47. J. Macpherson, B.A.
48. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
49. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
50. Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
51. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

1868. (December.)

52. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
53. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
54. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
55. John Connon, M.A.
56. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
57. G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.

58. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq.
59. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.

1870.

60. Lieut.-Col. W. W. Anderson.
61. C. F. Farran, B.A.
62. R. V. Hearn, Esq.
63. The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
64. E. T. Leith, LL.M.
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67. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
68. The Honourable Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurundwadkar.
69. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

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71. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.

1872.

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74. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S.
75. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.

1873.

76. F. L. Latham, M.A.
77. C. J. Mayhew, Barrister-at-Law.

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1857.

4. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
5. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

1858.

6. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1862.

7. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
8. W. J. Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.

1863.

9. H. V. Carter, M.D.

1864.

10. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
11. T. B Johnstone, M.D.

1865.

12. F. S. Stedman, Esq.
13. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.

1866.

14. J. Cruickshank, M.D.
15. W. Dymock, B.A.
16. A. N. Hojel, Esq.
17. J T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.

1867.

18. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
19. A. M. Rogers, Esq.
20. James Taylor, Esq.
21. A. V Ward, Esq.

1868. (January.)

22. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M C
23 W. Gray, M.B.
24. F. G. Joynt, M.D.
25. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
26. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.

1868. (December.)

27. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M C.
28. Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M.C.
29. C. A. De Carvalho, G G.M.C.
30. John Mills, Esq.
31. John Pinkerton, M.D.
32. T W Ward, F.R.C.S.

1870.

33 Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S , L.R.C.P.
34. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.

35. W. F. Knapp, Esq.
36. John Lumsdaine, Esq.
37 T. E. P. Martin, Esq.

1871

38. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
39. T.G. Hewlett, Esq.
40 Sidney Smith, M.D

1872.

41 Rastamji Kavasji Badurji, G.G M.C.
42. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L M.

1873.

43. Ananta Chandroba, G G M.C.
44 Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.

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1 The Honourable Col. M. K. Kennedy, R.E., *Dean* 1864.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor, 1867.
3. Theodore Cooke, M A., M.I., LL D Mem Inst. C.E I *
4. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R S., 1857

1860

5 W Loudon, Esq.

1862.

6 Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
7. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Knight, C S I.
8. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

9 H. M Birdwood, M.A.
10. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
11. Captain E. B. T Holland, R.E.
12. F. J. Candy, M.A.
13. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S I

1864

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15. Lieut.-Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.
16. Joshua King, M A.
17. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.
18. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq
19. Colonel St.Clair Wilkins, R.E.

* Not gazetted.

1865.

20. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
21. Premchund Roychund, Esq.

1867.

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23. A. T. Crawford, C.S.
24. Captain C. T. Haig, R.E.
25. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
26. James Taylor, Esq.

1868. (January.)

27. Major W. A. Baker, R.E.
28. Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
29. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.
30. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E.
31. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.
32. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.

1868. (December)

33. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
34. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
35. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
36. James Scorgie, F.C.S.

1870.

37. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.
38. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
39. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
40. T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
41. Major J. H. White. R.E.

1871.

42. S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
43. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.
44. Captain G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.

1872.

45. Charles Chambers, F.R.S., F.G.S.
46. W. G. Hall, Esq.
47. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
48. Kahandas Mancharam, Esq.
49. Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N.
50 Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia, Esq.

1873

51. W. H. Hamilton, Esq.
52. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.

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W. Wordsworth, B A	
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhándarkar, M.A. .	
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik...	*Syndics in Law.*
John Marriott, B.A.	
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S....	*Syndics in Medicine.*
I. B. Lyon, Esq.	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D.	*Syndic in Civil Engineering.*
James Taylor, Esq., Registrar	*Secretary.*

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1872 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse. K.C.B.

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1858 Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
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1863 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.

1865 The Hon. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Judge of the High Court.
1865 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M A., LL.D.
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1870 The Honourable James Gibbs, Judge of the High Court
1872 The Honourable James Gibbs, Judge of the High Court.

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1859 Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868 Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
1869 Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1873 Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

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1861 Jan., William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D
1868 Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St George Tucker.
1871 Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872 Jan , The Honourable James Sewell White
1872 Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.

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1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 April, Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
1868 Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B
1869 Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870 Jan., Alexander Wright, Esq.
1871 Jan., W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872 Jan., Alexander Wright, Esq.

IV.—Dean in Civil Engineering.

1858 Feb., The Hon. Arthur Malet.
1860 Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan, Col. H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Lieut.-Genl. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863 June, Col. Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Capt. H. St.Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct. Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868 Jan., Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868 April, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
1869 Jan., The Honourable Col. Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.

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1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Nov., James Taylor, Esq.

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Sir William Yardley, Knight
The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Phillip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.

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* Deceased

* Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esq.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierny Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

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Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

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† John Peet, M.D.
A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott
W. R. Cassels, Esq.
*Narayan Dinanath Ji, Esq.

1862.

James Fraser Hore, M.A.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.

* Deceased † *Ex-officio*, not gazetted.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
R. W. Graham, M.I.C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* The Rev. C. M. Isenberg.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.
Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
† The Honourable Jona'han Duncan Inverarity.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* Gokuldas Tejpal, Esq.
* Rao Bahadur Magganbhai Karramchand.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
Colonel Sir Frederick John Goldsmith, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* John Powel Hughlings, B.A.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Major-General Henry James Barr.

1863.

W. C. Coles, M.D
* G R Ballingall, M.D.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, F.R.A.S.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
Robert Hannay, Esq.

1864.

George Inverarity, C.S.
* William Hanbury, B A.
Thomas Child Hayllar, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq.
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* The Rev. James Aitkin.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
* Nicholas Fernandes, Esq.
Major General Charles William Tremenheere, R E, C.B.
The Honourable James Sewell White.

* Deceased † *Ex-officio* ; not gazetted.

1865.

Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B, R.N.
Henry Coke, M.A.

1866.

George Foggo, Esq.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
W. J. Jeaffreson, M.A.
* Rastamji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Alexander John Hunter, Esq.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
J. R. Rushton, Esq., M.I.C.E.

1867.

The Honourable A. B. Warden.
R. Hamilton, Esq.
C. W. Russell, B.A.
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* M. H. Scott. Esq.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
The Rev. A. Forbes, B.A.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A.

1868.

* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.
A. Brown, Esq.
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J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
* Karsandas Mulji, Esq.
W. Collum, M.D.
W. S. Eccles, Esq.
The Rev. J. W. Gardner.

1869.

A. H. Campbell, Esq.

1870.

R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Rev. James Wallace.
David Young, M.D.

* Deceased

GRADUATES *

M A

1865.

	College §	*Branch*
Ránade, Mahádev Govind	E	History †
Wágle, Bál Mangesh . .	E	History and Political Economy

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E	History and Philosophy
Bhágvat, Govind Ramchandra...	D	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál	E. & D	English and Sanskrit
Dalvi, Dinanath Atmárám .	E	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ‡
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F G A	History and Philosophy

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji ..	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy

1868.

Páthak, Shapurji Hormasji '	E	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy

Second Class

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo	D	History and Philosophy
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang	E	English and Latin
Patel, Dádábhai Sorábji	E	History and Philosophy
Patel, Rustamji Mervánji	E	Ditto
Sayáni, Rahimtulláh Muhámmad	E	English and Latin
Unvá'á, Jamshedji Navroji	E	Ditto

1869.

First Class

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	D	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy

*The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname in order of time

§ For the names of Colleges and Schools see List of Abbreviations

† With Honours and Gold Medal

‡ With Honours Class III

§ With Honours, Class II

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji.	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bomanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji ...	E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir ..	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji...	E	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit
Modi, Barzorji Edalji ...	E.	English and Latin.
Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Peudse, Káshináth Balvant ...	E	English and Sanskrit.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ..	E.	English and Latin

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Ránchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujeráthi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kothári, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	PhysicalGeography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	.....	E. & D.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	... Gujeráthi.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....		E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál ...	... Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....		E.
* Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji	... Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....		E.
1865.						
First Division.						
Panjábi, Chuharmal Kundanmal ..	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.		E.
Second Division.						
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	... Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto. ...		E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád ...	.. Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History		E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji ...	... Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	... Maráthi ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah ...	... Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám ...	... Latin .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
1866.						
Second Division.						
Gádgil, Janardan Sakhárám ...	... Maráthi ...	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.

* Passed in 1864 M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—continued.		1	2	3	
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
Paránjape, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Second Division.					
Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji*	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.

* Passed in 1867 M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II.

Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji...	Gujeráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Kunté, Annáá Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Sáthé, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.

1868.

First Class.

Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Second Class.

Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Gujeráthi ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth... ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji...	Gujeráthi ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavaté, Ábáji Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati. Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Padhaye, Hari Gopál...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar .	Maréthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D
Soman Vásudev Gopal .	Sanskrit	Political Economy	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	E
Thakur, Shripad Babaji	Greek ..	Analytical Geometry	Optics & Astronomy	Ditto	E.
Vakaji, Framji Rastamji	Gujeráthi .	Physiology ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy	E

14 BO

1869.

Second Class

Jatar, Dámodar Bhikaji ...	Maráthi	Analytical Geometry	Optics & Astronomy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D
Talyarkhán, Manikshah Jehangiershah	Latin	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto .	E

1870

Second Class.

Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Sanskrit .	Optics & Astronomy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ..	Ditto	D
Barvé, Anandráo Sakharám ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ..	F. G A

Names.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman ...	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Ramchandra Gopál	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyabhái Motiram . ..	Latin ..	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	D
Keskar, Hari Bhagwant	Marathi	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ..	History ..	E
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji	Gujerathi	Ditto . .	Ditto	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	D
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kothare, Anandráo Krishnarao	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy	Ditto ...	E
Laiválá, Ghelabhai Mániklál ..	Sanskrit	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Mahájani, Vishnu Moreshvar	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Political Economy	D.
Nanávati, Dayábhai Harjivandas	Latin ..	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Ditto	Ditto ..	E.

Patvardhan, Vinâyak Rámchandra . .	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto .	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji	Gujeráthi .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi . .	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto .	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

1871.

Second Class.

Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhátvadekar, Vinâyak Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bomanji Phirozsháh.	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed the M A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ránadé, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.

1872.

Second Class.

Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
* Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History. ...	D.
Kirtané, Keshav Váman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
† Lád, Vithal Bháu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Limayé, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
McDermott, Michael	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed the M.A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

† Passed the M.A. Examination in Natural Sciences in 1872.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1873.		1	2	3	
First Class.					
Duncan, Thomas	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
Second Class.					
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Dádi Barjorná, Frámji Navroji	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpure, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánikji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Joshi, Gannesh Vénkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh, B.A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Núdkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... ... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division

Aptè, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ... ... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A.	L.
Davlatjáda, Chandulál Muthurádás, B.A	L.
Gadgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A	L.
Ghasvalá, Ardesar Framji, B A.	L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritrao, M.A.	L.
Nánavati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B A	L.
Nánavati, Nágardás Narottamdas, B A.	L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándas, B A.	L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M A.	L.
Taleyarkhán, Mamiksháh Jehangirshah, B. A.	L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A.	L.

L. M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji	G.
Sanzgiré, Shantárám Vitthal	G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji	G.
Barzorji Behramji	G.

1863

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Phillippe	G.
Ravut, Sakharám Arjun	G.
Sheik Abdul Karim	G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement	G.
Khodi, Rastamji Nasarvanji	G.
Vaidya, Gopal Shivrám	G

1865.

First Division.

Howell,* John Alexander	G.
Nádirshah, Rastamji Jamshedji	G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio	G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán	G.
Kothare, Shamrao Jagannáth	G.

* Surname not known

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ... ... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco... ... ... G.

1871.

First Class.

Kunté, Anná Moreshvar, B.A. ... ... G.
Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bhaté, Balvant Gopál ... ... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ... ... G.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ... ... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... ... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... ... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ... ... G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paranjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirvalkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... G.

L. C. E.

1869

Second Class

Tilak, Gopal Ranji P.E.

1870.

Second Class

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan .. ... . P E.
Bhat Gangádhar Anant, M A. . ... . P E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulabbhái ... . P E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nagávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ... P E.
Oka, Ramchandra Govind, B A. .. . ... P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ... ... P E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna . . . . P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak .. .. P.E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra, B A. ... . P.E.

Second Class.

Sane, Baláji Bapuji, B.A. ... . P.E.
Vajifdár Mánukji Hormasji . ... P.E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bapuji . ... .. E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ... ... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakrao Bápuji* ... ... E.

1863.

Barzorji Kharshedji ... ... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ... . .. D.
Dhuryaván, Keshav Vináyak ... ... E.

* Surname not known.

Mistri, Pálanji Adarji... ... ... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ... ... E.
Távernvalá, Sorábji Mancherji ... ... E.

1865 (*March*).

* Govindás Varjivandás ... ... E.

1865 (*December*).

Angriá, Jaisingrâo Esji ... ... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ... ... E.
Davé, Revâshankar Tripuráshankar... ... ... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... F. G. A. & E.
* Dvárkánath Rághobá... ... ... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ... ... F. G. A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji... ... ... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ... ... F. G. A.
Gunderiá, Máneklál Gordhandás ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ... ... D.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev ... ... E.
Modi, Baraerji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mulá, Farduuji Kávasji ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádabhái Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ... ... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshotam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari... ... ... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ... ... D.
Chhatré, Nilkanth Vináyak ... ... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna... ... ... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ... ... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ... ... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ... ... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ... ... D.
Javéri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ... ... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Rauchhoddás ... ...E. & F. G. A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Farduuji ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ... ... E.

* Surname not known.

Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ... ... E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ... ... D.
Modi, Dinshah Sorábji ... ... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ... ... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ... ... D.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv ... ... E.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... D.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar ... ... E.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ... ... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ... ... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ... ... E.

1869.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji ... ... E.
Ambardekar, Govind Krishna ... ... E.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ... ... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... D.
Bhúngávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ... ... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan ... ... D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar ... ... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ... ... E.
Dalál, Hirálál Narotamdás ... ... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ... ... E.
Deva, Krishnáji Sidheshvar ... ... D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan ... ... E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám ... ... E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ... ... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan ... ... E.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám ... ... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.
Wáglé, Bhagvant Mangesh ... ... E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ... ... E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánath ... ... E.
Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ... ... D.
Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh ... ... D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji ... ... E.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1872.

Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman	D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám	D.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak	D.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth	D.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	E
Kangá, Fardunji Mánikji...	E.
Kangá, Jamshedji Behramji	E.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji	E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiershán Erachsháh	E.
Kutar, Kharshedji Rastamji	E.
Panandikar, Gopál Venkatesh ... . F. G. A. &	E.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	E.
Pandit, Hari Madhav	E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji	E.
Sahasrabudhé, Balvant Rámchandra	D.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan	E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	E.

1871.

Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	D.
Ajmkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	D.
Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji	E.
Chiplunkar, Sitarám Hari	D.
Cooper, Dadábhai Hormasji	E.
Dalvi, Sitarám Yashvant ... ...F. G. A. &	E.
Dámle, Krishnaji Hári	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	D.
DeSouza, Luis ... ... St. X.	
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh	D.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein	E.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mahádev...	D.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar	E.
Kale, Nánábhái Sadánand...	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	D.
Khambáta, Pestanji Aspandiárji	E.
Koparkar, Govind Balkrishna ... ... E. & F. G. A.	
Maisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna	D.
Malpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra...	E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh	D.
Munshi, Motilal Mugatlál	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji	E.
Sulé, Sitárám Bhagvant	E.

1872.

Abhyánkar, Vithal Trimbak	D.
Apte, Ganesh Krishna	D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat	E
Bhavanáni, Dolatram Suratsing	E.
Bhidé, Balkrishna Vishnu	D
Chhatre, Naráyan Vináyak...	D
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak	D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang	D
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh	D.
Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang...	E
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji	E.
Joshi, Balvant Nárayan	D
Kanga, Dinsháh Pestanji	E
Kelkar, Damodar Ganesh	D
Khandeker, Govind Rámchandra...	E
Kirtané, Moro Váman	D
Limaye, Hari Váman	E.
Master, Frámji Bamanji	E.
Mávlankar, Vaman Keshav	E
McAfee Frank	E.
Nabar, Baji Náráyan ...	E
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth	D
Paudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám	E.
Phadke, Vishnu Vasudev	D

UNDER GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR L.M.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson	G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio	G.

1871

First Division.

Bhatvadékar, Bhalchandra Krishna	G.

Second Division.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ...	G.
Desái, Ganesh Ramchandra	G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel	G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang	G.

Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph ... ... G.

1872.

First Division.

Sulemáni, Samsudin Jivábhái ... ... G.

Second Division.

Antao, John Alcantara ... ... G.
Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... G.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente ... ... G.
Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání ... ... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Nariman, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Ramchandra ... ... G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Ramdás Gangádás ... ... G.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ... ... P. E.

1868.

Second Division.

Mehtá, Vénishankar Govindrám ... ... P. E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ... ... P. E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ... ... P. E.
Khandálávála, Pestanji Dorábji ... ... P. E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ... ... P. E.

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál ... ... P. E.
Jambhekar, Balvant Govind ... ... P. E.

Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji ... ... P. E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ... ... P. E.

1871.

First Division

Bamanji Sorábji ... . P. E.

Second Division.

Bhada, Nasarvánji Dorábji ... ... P. E.
Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pandurang ... . P. E.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Krishna ... ... P. E.
Bhidé, Prabhakar Gangadhar ... ... P. E.
Chavbal, Káshinath Dámodar ... ... P. E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ... P. E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ... ... P. E.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv. ... ... P. E.
Varlekar, Mahádev Janárdan ... ... P, E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... ... P. E.

1872.

First Division.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ... ... P. E.
Kángá, Hormasji Adarji ... ... P. E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari ... ... P. E.
Macnee, Henry Charles ... ... P. E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... ... P. E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ... ... P. E.
Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu... ... ... P. E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ... P. E.
Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... P. E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál... ... ... P. E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto ... ... P. E.
Pilé, Bálkrishna Náráyan ... ... P. E.
Raná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ... P. E.
Sáthe, Dhondu Sakhárám... ... ... P. E.
Whittell, Charles ... ... P. E.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION ONLY.

1859.

Bhágvat, Bháskar Hari ... ... E.
Gokhalé, Bábá Krishnaji ... ... D

---

* Surname not known.

Kirtané, Vinayak Janardan					E
Mande, Bhikáji Ramchandra	...				D
Shirgávkar, Mahadev Náráyan					E
Sindhe, Bábáji Lakshuman	...				D
Vaknis, Yashvantrao Abaji	...	...			D.
Yajnik, Javerilal Umiashankar	...		...	...	E.
† Bhai, Rámchandra					E.
† Nánabhái Haridás	...		...	...	L
† Pándurang Bálaji		...	...	...	D.
† Venkatrao Rámchandra		...	...	...	D.
† Vishnu Balkrishna		...	...		D

1860

Barochá, Framji Sorabji			...		E
Bhende, Ramákánt Krishna		...	...		D.
Pendharkar, Mahadáji Vishnu	...	...			E
Varde, Vishnu Sadáshiv		...	...		E.
† Ardesir Pestanji ...	...				E.
† Govind Lakshuman		...			D.
† Parashram Vishnu	...				E.
† Raghunath Narayan		...	...		E.
† Rámchandra Anandrao		...	...	...	E
† Uttamram Narbheram			...		E.
† Vinayak Balvantrao		...	...	...	E.

1861.

† Bamanji Sorabji	...		...		E.
† Bápuji Ramchandra	...		...		E.
† Bháskar Bálkrishna		...	...		E S.
† Dadabhái Dosábhai	...				E.
† Dhanjibhai Shápurji		...			E.
† Dinsháh Edalji	...	...			E.
† Dorábji Padamji ...	...				D.
† Framji Bamanji ...	...	...	...	...	E
† Hirjibhai Aspendiarji	..	...	..		E.
† Hormasji Jehángier				...	E.
† Jamshedji Manekji ..	...	...		...	E.
† Kávasji Edalji ...	...	...	...	...	E.
† Navroji Padamji	...	...	...	...	D.
† Rámchandra Bhanav	...	...	...		D.
† Thákurdás Keshavlál	...	...	...	...	E.
† Trimbak Náráyan ..	...	...		...	E.
† Vinayak Krishna	...	...		...	D.
† Virbhadra Madivallayya	...	...		...	B.
† Vishnu Sadashiv ..	...	...	...		D.

† Surname not known

1862.

	Christie, Albert D. L.	P. C.
	Joshi, Nana Bapu	G.
	Rodrigues, Vincent	E. S.
	Thosar, Nána Mahadáji	D.
†	Balnaráyan Gavrinaráyan	E.
†	Dadabhai Shapurji	E.
†	Govind Balvant	B.
†	Hormasji Shápurji	E.
†	Mervánji Edalji	E.
†	Nasarvánji Sorabji	E.
†	Raoji Ganesh	D.
†	Vasudev Ballál	E.

1863, *March.*

	Bakhálé, Vaman Ganesh	D.
	Batlivala, Frámji Jamshedji	E.
	Bhat, Naráyan Ramchandra	E.
	Desai, Maml. l Govindram	F. G. A.
	Devid. s, Bhagvandás Manmohandás	E.
	Gokhalé, Bálaji Vináyak	D
	Jayakar, Shámrao Káshináth	E.
	Joshi, Krishnaji Kashinath	D.
	Kaml kar, Ganpat Pandurang	E.
	Limaye, Mah· daji Lakshuman	D.
	Meht , Phirozshah Rastamji	E.
	Modi, Edalji Ratanji	E.
	Nazar, Kuvarji Sorábji	E.
	Oza, Lakshumishankar Hariprasád	E.
	Pille, Armogam Narayánsvámi	D
	Sabde, Govind Keshav	E.
	Saranjame, Váman Prabhákar	D.
	Wadia, Hormasji Ardesir	E.
†	Krishnaji Bhikaji	D.
†	Rangayá, C	E.

1863, *November.*

	Bápat, Váman Náráyan	D.
	Bhat, Rámkrishna Devshankar	E.
	Date, Jagannáth Náráyan	D.
	Dhekne, Ganesh Govind	P. S.
	Dhond, Sajo Krishna	D.
	Engineer, Rastamji Mánekji	E.
	Ghate, Náráyan Sakharam	D.
	Gokhale, Ganesh Nárayan	D.
	Hate, Nánábhai Harichandra	E.
	Inamdar, Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalráo	F. G. A.

† Surname not known.

	Kále, Krishnáji Govind ...	E.
	Kále, Mothabhái Sadánandji	E.
	Kápadiá, Dorábji Temulji ...	E.
	KaziInamdár, Abdul Ali Akbar Ali	E. S.
	Navalkar, Dinanáth Harichandra	E.
	Nene, Gopál Balvant	D.
	Parkhi, Ganesh Yashvant ...	D.
	Pátankar, Krishnaji Narayan	P S.
	Phadké, Shridhar Bápuji ...	E
	Puro, Rámchandra Hari	E.
	Ranadivá, Dvárkanáth Náráyan ...	D
	Samarth, Bálkrishna Mártand	E.
	Sanjáná, Pestanji Kávasji	E.
	Sokle, Ganesh Narayan	D.
†	Ganpatráo Nánábhai	E. S.
†	Jagjivan Atmáram ...	E. S.
†	Lallubhai Gordhandás	E S.
†	Mádhavácharam Balváchaiam	S.
†	Mandhaprasád Tapiprasad	S.
†	Moru Sadáshiv	P M.
†	Nasarvánji Kharshedji	E. S.
†	Sadashiv Hari	E & P T
†	Samukhrám Navindram	S
†	Sheik Hayat	P. M.
†	Virprasád Tapiprasád	A.

1864.

Abhyankar, Gopal Bálkrishna	P. M.
Ajgávkar, Vasudev Narayan	D
Balsárá, Ratanji Shapurji	E & E. S.
Banaji, Erakshah Mánekji	S.
Bápat, Rámkrishna Chimnáji	P.
Bhadkamkar, Vasudev Nilkant	Sa. & P.
Bhagvat, Shankar Ramchandra	P S
Bhátkhande, Gopal Janardan	P. & B.
Bhátkhande, Shripat Vaijanath	B.
Bhave, Raoji Prabhakar	P. S. & P. V.
Bhide, Bhikáji Rámchandra	P S.
Bramhe, Náráyan Balkrishna	D.
Cáma, Phirozshah Ratanji	E
Contractor, Framji Rastamji	J.
Cooper, Mánekji Bejanji	J
Cooper, Sorábji Navroji	E
Dáruvala, Rastamji Ardesir	E S.
Davé, Atmáshankar Tripuráshankar	S
Gambhir, Sorábji Mervánji	E
Gandhi, Shankar Raoji	P M

† Surname not known.

Ganjikar, Rámchandra Bhikáji	E. S.
Godbolé, Keshav Pándurang	... P. M.
Godbolé, Vithal Bápuji	... E. S.
Gokhalé, Dinkar Ballál	D.
Gokhalé, Náráyan Krishna	...P. & P S.
Gole, Vithal Mahádev	... P. S.
Gorakshkar, Ramchandra Lakshuman . .	E.
Guná, Harjivandás Válirám	. F G. A.
Gupté, Rájárám Chimnáji	... P. M.
Hirpathak, Gopál Bábáji... .. .	... P. M.
Joshi, Dattu Narsinh	F. G. A.
Joshi, Vishvanáth Raghunáth	... P. & P S.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari	.. P. S.
Kárani, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji	... E.
Karmarkar, Krishnaji Náráyan	M
Kelkar, Krishnáji Raghunáth	... P S.
Khambáttá, Nasarvánji Jehángierji	. E. S
Khandekar, Trimbak Gangádhar	... D.
Khisti, Yashvant Hari	...G. A. & E.
Khori, Edalji Jamshedji	... E.
Kotháre, Baláji Sitáram	F. G A.
Kotháre, Nánu Náráyan	E. S. & Pr
Lálkáká, Ratanji Jamshedji	... E. &A
Mahádthalkar, Trimbak Abáji	... E. S
Maráthe, Naráyan Sadáshiv	... P M
Menezes, Joseph Philip de	... E. S.
Motivála, Dosábhái Bejanji	... J.
Mudholkar, Balaji Narsinh	E. S.
Mudliar, Cupusvámi Viziárangam	... D.
Mutálik, Náráyan Anant	... D.
Nátu, Káshinath Govind	.. P M
Navalkar, Ganpat Shrikrishna	... E
Paradé, Malku Sayáji	P. M
Paránjapye, Naráyan Mádhav	Ds. & D
Paránjapye, Váman Ganesh	... E. & Ar.
Pathak, Atmarám Bápu	... P. E.
Pradhán, Bajábá Rámchandra	D. & Ds.
Punigar, Bamanji Edalji	... J.
Ranadé, Váman Govind	... P. V
Reshimválá, Keshavlál Narbherám .	... P. T
Rishi, Lakshuman Govind	P. V. & P S
Sahasrabudhé, Hari Konddev	... D
Sáthé, Krishnáji Keshav	... P. S.
Satyavádi, Harilál Chhaganlál	A
Sethná, Jamshedji Rastamji	E. S. & P T.
Sohoni, Anant Vináyak	... P M
Tarvádi, Motinárám Gavrinarám ...	.. S.

	Tivarekar Ganpat Krishna ..	F S
	Umarigar, Hormasji Rastamji	J
	Vaidya, Govind Vishnu	E S
	Vakil, Ratanrám Jayanand	S
	Vohorá, Kalhanrai Lakshumishankar	S
†	Chhaganlal Bhudharpha	Br
†	Ghelábhái Thákurdás	S
†	Madhavrao Bháskarji	L & E
†	Mánklal Jagjivan	A
†	Motilal Ranchhoddas .	S

1865.

	Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Hari	G A
	Akhund, Gulám Alli Ibráhim	H
	Bháchech, Davlatram Manuram	A & G P
	Bhanap, Rámchandra Vináyak .. ...F	G A & P S
	Bhátvadekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	N & P T
	Bháve, Anant Gopál	P S
	Bháve, Vásudev Shridhar	P S
	Chhápgar, Dinshah Jijibhái	E S & P T
	Dáne, Krishnarao Vaman	F G A
	Dátár, Bhaskar Dhonddev	P S
	Desái, Ranchhodlál Kapurchand	A
	Deshpánde, Dattátraya Bhagvant	Dr
	Dhamnaskar, Ramchandra Vithobá	R
	Dháryavan, Ganpat Mádhavrao	G & L S E
	Dhodapkar, Dámodar Kacheshvar .. .	Dr
	Dholé, Ramchandra Ganeshpant .. .	P M
	Divátia, Ratanlál Trimbaklál	G P & A
	Draper, Jijibhái Kharshedji . .	P T
	Gangan, Ramchandra Harshet	R
	Garadé, Bhikaji Balvant ...	F G Ar
	Godbolé, Vináyak Náráyan. . ..	F G A
	Gokhalé, Dámodar Vidhadhar	P S
	Golé, Balaji Mahadev	P S
	Hansotiá, Ichhárám Nagindás ...	E S
	Joglekar, Balkrishna Ramchandra	P T & Dr
	Joshi, Rámchandra Krishnájipant	P M
	Joshi, Váman Raghunath	P M
	Kángá, Bhikáji Kávasji .. .	C
	Kángá, Ratanji Edalji . ..	C
	Karandikar, Chintaman Sakhárám .	E S
	Karandikar, Náráyan Govind	P S
	Kirtané, Nilkant Janardan . . .	P S
	Kolatkar, Krishnáji Hari .	P T & L
	Mahádik, Govind Lakshuman . .	P S

† Surname not known

	Maráthe, Krishnáji Trimbak	P S.
	Medh, Kalliánrái Dolatrái..	A. & G. P. C.
	Medh, Motilal Dolatrái	A. & G. P. C.
	Mehta, Harisukhram Mánikrám	... S.
	Mehta, Krishnalál Govindas	... S.
	Mehta, Nárandás Kaliandas	... F. G. A.
	Modak, Hari Nárayan	P. T. & P. H.
	Mokalkar, Sundar Morobá	... F. G. A.
	Mudliar, Arjun Rangasvámi	... P. S.
	Nemankar, Gangádhar Vásudev	... P S.
	Ozarkar, Váman Báláji	... Ds.
	Paranjapye, Hari Mahadev	... F. G A.
	Paranjapye, Parshurám Náráyan...	... F. G. A.
	Parvate, Mahádev Balvant	... P. S.
	Páthak. Hari Sakhárám	... F. G. A.
	Patvardhan, Gangádhar Pándurang	... F. G. A.
	Patvardhan, Shivrám Rámchandra	... E. S.
	Pille, T. Vásudev Náráyansvámi...	... P. S.
	Pitalé, Bál Niláji	... E. S.
	Ratanpárakhi, Dattatraya Sitárám	... F. G. A.
	Rege, Keshav Shridhar	... R.
	Sanjana, Edalji Jamshedji...	... P. S.
	Sáthe, Vishnu Raghunath	P. E. & P. S.
	Savani, Chintaman Hari	... P. S.
	Shá, Shivdas Anandji	... E. S.
	Shivválkar, Shridhar Náráyan	... P. M.
	Shrihatikar, Hanumant Rámchandra	... B. & D.
	Sirvái, Kharshedji Nasarvanji	... E. S.
	Takle, Ganesh Gangadhar	F. G. A. & N.
	Talpadé, Nána Dvarkánáth	... E.
	Talpadé, Vináyak Vishvanáth	... F. G. S.
	Thakur, Chunilal Maneklal	... Br.
	Velinkar, Bábá Lakshumanji	. E. S.
	Velkar, Vináyak Pándurang	E. S. & P. T.
	Vohora, Chamanrai Harai	A. & G. P. C.
†	Ganpatram Anuprám	... S.
†	Malukchand Bechardás	... A.
†	Manmohan Lakshumanji	.. E. S.

1866.

	Abhyánkar, Prabhákar Govind	... P. S.
	Advani, Jhámat N rumal	... H.
	Advani, Tárachand Shokirám	H.
	Bharuchá, Rastamji Ratanji	E. S.
	Bháve, Krishnaji Balvantrão	... P. S.
	Chavabal, Bandu Janardan	P. T. & E. S.

† Surname not known.

Chichgar, Náná bhái Ratanji ... ... E. S.
Dántrá, Sorábsháh Hormasji ... ... E. S.
Dárvekar, Trimbak Ramchandra ... ... A. G. S.
Dátár, Rámchandra Hari ... ... D.
Deshpánde, Keshav Bramhagiri ... ... Ds.
Devakulé, Ráoji Moreshvar ... ... P. S.
Devanalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ... ... G. A.
Eráni, Ardesir Mervánji ... ... B. P.
Fansalkar, Váman Parashuram ... ... P. S.
Gadre, Ráoji Pándurang ... ... P. S.
Gánu, Vináyak Janárdan ... ... P. M.
Gokhalé, Govind Rámchandra ... ... B.
Jálnápurkar, Narhar Ganesh ... ... P. M.
Kankodiválá, Dáyábhái Jadurám... ... ... S.
Kantháválá, Hargovind Dvárkádás ... ... A.
Kapadiá, Hormasji Pestonji ... ... F. G. A.
Karandikar, Gopál Govind ... ... R.
Kavishvar, Chunilál Dalpatrám ... ... A.
Kelkar, Yashvant Moreshvar ... ... E. S.
Khadilkar, Ganesh Vishvanáth ... ... R.
Kharé, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... P. S.
Kharkar, Atmárám Vithal ... ... E. S.
Mánkar, Ganpat Sarottam ... ... F. G. A.
Marzbán, Ardesir Mervánji ... ... E. S.
Mátia, Tuljárám Harivalabh ... ... F. G. A.
Methá, Hormasji Mervánji ... ... E. S.
Methá, Krishnamukhrám Atmárám ... ... S.
Modi, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... B. P.
Modi, Pestonji Edalji ... ... B. P.
Muthé, Ráoji Nanáji ... ... F. G. A.
Nadkarni, Raghunáth Náráyan ... ... R.
Oja, Chaturbhuj Lálchand... ... ... K.
Paranjapye, Lakshuman Vishnu ... ... P. N.
Parikh, Chhotálál Vithaldás ... ... A.
Penthe, Sakhárám Náráyan ... ... R.
Pinge, Báláji Bhikáji ... ... E. S.
Pitre, Janardan Mahadev ... ... R.
Ráoji, Ardesir Sheriárji ... ... J.
Sádhalé, Rámchandra Nárayan ... ... P. S.
Saráiyá, Purshotam Bápuji ... ... N. & A.
Sathe, Duji Shivrám ... ... B. G.
Savadé, Shrinivas Rámchandra ... ... B.
Sávánur, Rámchandra Anáji ... ... B.
Sethná, Hormasji Dorábji ... ... J.
Sethná, Hormasji Kuvarji ... ... B. P.
Shikharé, Govind Shripat ... ... Ds.
Tarvadi, Lálshankar Umiáshankar ... ... A.

Vijayakar, Vasantráo Bápuji ... ... E. S.
Yavalékar, Govind Gopal ... ... P. T. & N.
† Ishvarlál Vandrávandás ... ... A.

1857.

Adhikári, Bálkrishna Dáji ... . P. T. & E. S.
Arvandekar, Sítaram Bhikáji ... ... M.
Bápat, Govind Raghunáth... ... ... R.
Bapat, Vishnu Sakhárám ... ... Ak. & F. & A.
Barbhai, Mulji Bhavánidás ... ... P. T.
Behere, Janardan Ballal . . .. R.
Bhagat, Fazal Gulam Hussein ... ... E. S.
Bhagvat, Rajárám Ramkrishna .. .. E. S.
Bhavnagari, Mancherji Mervánji ... ... E. S.
Bhidé, Káshinath Vithal ... ... P. T. & E. S.
Bhidé, Vásudev Mahadev .. .. P E.
Bramhachari, Lakshminaráyan Parsádrai ... A. & N.
Chandorkar, Chintu Narayan ... ... P. S.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ... ... B. G.
Chokshi, Maniklál Gordhandás ... . S.
Contractor, Dorábji Jamshedji ... ... B. P.
Contractor, Navroji Manekji .. .. B. P.
Dabke, Vishnu Apáji ... ... R.
Damle, Sadashiv Govind ... ... Ak. & E. S.
Dange, Govind Vishnu ... ... P. S.
Dáruvalá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji . ... E. S.
Davar, Hirjibhái Frámji ... ... E. S. & B. P.
Davé, Harikrishna Lalshankar ... ... S.
Desai, Atchyut Bhaskar ... ... R.
Desai, Dayalji Murárji ... ... S.
Desai, Harilal Kahandás ... ... A. & G. P.
Desai, Prabhulál Mulchand ... . P. T. & A.
Desai, Ranchhodlal Bhagvandás ... ...A. & G. P.
Desai, Vináyak Yashvant... ... ... M.
Devdhar, Vishvanath Sadashiv ... . . . P. S.
Dhavle, Keshav Balvantrao ... . P. S.
Dikshit, Amarji Bholanath ... . A.
Divánji, Jamnaprasad Thakurdás ... . . S.
Durkal, Bhagvándás Gopalráo .. .. A. & G. P.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Jagannáth .. ... P. S.
Gogte, Keshav Dáji ... ... E. S.
Gogte, Ráoji Lakshuman ... ... P. S.
Gokhalé, Bháskar Dhonddev ... ... B.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Balvantráo . ... P. M.
Golé, Náráyan Balvant ... ... P. S.

† Surname not known.

Gorakshakar, Náráyan Lakshuman	... E. S.
Gore, Náráyan Krishna ..	R.
Jog, Govind Lakshuman	... B. G.
Jog, Krishnaji Sakhárám	... P. T. & A.
Joshi, Bálaji Khanderáo	P. M.
Joshi, Bhavánishankar Girjáshankar	... S & Br.
Joshi, Framji Rastámji	E. S.
Joshi, Mádhav Náráyan	Sh. & P. T.
Joshi, Narso Pándurang	... S. P.
Joshi, Parshurám Ballál	... E. S.
Kane, Rámkrishna Ballál	.. F. G. A.
Karani, Fardunji Bejanji...	P. T. & E. S.
Karve, Purshotam Gangádhar	... P. M.
Káshikar, Mahadev Sakhárám	. R.
Khambátá Kavasji Dinsháh . .	K
Kirpálni, Tejumal Parshuram ...	H. & P. T.
Kirpekar, Hari Náráyan	P. S. & S. A.
Kothare, Yashvantráo Bháskarji	... E. S.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji ,	J. & E. S.
Mahájan, Rájárám Sadashiv .	P. S.
Mankar, Jagannáth Lakshuman	F. G. A.
Mansukháni, Vasanmal Jayarámdás	... H.
Maráthe, Antáji Trimbak ...	... P. T. & N.
Marzban, Jehángier Behramji ...	E. S.
Master, Sorábji Bamanji	E. S.
Matádár, Ranchhod Nágardás , ...	A
Mehendalé, Bálkrishna Vishnu... .	P S
Mehtá, Chunilál Umedrám	S
Mehtá, Maganlal Ranchhodlál	A.
Mirza, Gulámrázá Fraidun	H.
Mistri, Edalji Jamshedji .	F. G. A. & P. T.
Mudhar, Dámodar Vijayarangam .	P S
Musarúph, Eknáth Dhonddev ...	B. G.
Mutálikdesái, Raghvendráo Bhimáji	B.
Nágul, Shivu Ashená ·	P. M.
Párak, Dhanjishsh Navroji	P S.
Pathidár, Atmárám Jotárám	S.
Phatak, Vináyak Ganesh ...	E. S.
Pingle, Váman Shripat	Ds.
Pradhán, Vishvanáth Bálkrishna	P T. &. E S.
Rane, Bábáji Dhonddev.	E S.
Sahasrabudhe, Báláji Shridhar	... P. S.
Sajgire, Narhar Ghanashám	M
Sáthe, Trimbak Moreshvar	P. T. & P S.
Sáve, Vásudev Deváji	... F G. A.
Sávle, Dinkar Krishna	... F. G A
Sequeira, Thomas Caetano	... G. A.

Sheikh, Jamaludin Muhámmad ... ... Da.
Shevdé, Govind Vináyak ... ... R.
Shroff, Surajram Bhánábhái... ... ... E. S.
Shrotri, Bápu Janárdan ... ... Sa.
Soman, Mahádaji Hari ... ... B. G.
Tagoré, Vithal Hari ... ... B. G.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Framji... ... ... B. P.
Tátke, Vásudev Prabhákar ... ... P. T. & P. V.
Thakar, Javerilál Lallubhái ... ... P. T. & Nd.
Thakur, Hari Náráyan ... ... Sh.
Thorát, Sakhárám Dhondu ... ... M.
Unválá, Manchershán Frámji ... ... E. S.
Vaidya, Govind Bagáji ... ... S.
Vaidya, Vaman Khanderáo ... ... E. S.
Vas, Fulgence Marian ... ... E. S.
Vasavada, Dulerái Rámji ... ... Rj.
Vikáji, Mánikshah Bápuji ... ... B. P.
Wádiá, Hormasji Hirjibhái ... ... B. P.
Wadia, Mervanji Nasarvánji ... ... J.

1868.

Acharékar, Atmárám Náráyan ... ... E. S.
Adhyaru, Harilál Náráyanji ... ... A.
Agáse, Narayan Bhikáji ... ... R.
Alemao Valentine Charles ... ... St. M.
Amirshahi, Jhánjimal Thávardás ... ... H. M.
Amruté, Pándurang Ganpat ... ... T. E. & E. S.
Angal, Annaji Baburáo ... ... E. S.
Antiá, Palanji Rastamji ... ... J.
Athalé, Vaijanáth Rámkrishna ... ... R. H. S.
Augusto, Lucien ... ... St. M.
Avásiá, Kharshedji Barzorji ... ... F. G. A.
Aváskar, Abraham A. ... ... E. S.
Baksbi, Chhotálál Mathurádás ... ... E. S.
Bápat, Vinayak Anant ... ... P. S.
Batlivalá, Frámji Pálanji ... ... J.
Béhere, Venkaji Gopál ... ... R.
Bengáli, Edalji Dádábhái ... ... E. S.
Bhánap, Shrinivás Govind ... ... M.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ... ... B. P.
Bhat, Gopál Náráyan ... ... P. S.
Bhau, Jagannath Mádhavrám ... ... F. G. A.
Bhave, Mahádev Sakhárám ... ... R.
Bokil, Vináyak Rámkrishna ... ... E. S.
Chandiramani, Bulchand Tárachand ... ... H. M.
Chinái, Frámji Jahangierji ... ... S. & P. T.
Chinai, Hormasji Kharshedji ... ... B. P.

Chitalé, Vásudev Gopál	P. S. & R.
Choksi, Mánikji Muncherji	E. S.
Cooper, Muncherji Rastamji	J.
Dalál, Jamnándás Icchárám	S.
Dalal, Nagindás Lakshumidás	S.
Daru, Thakursi Jagjivan	Rj.
Dáruvalá, Mánikji Dorabji	E. S.
Dáruvala, Sorábji Edalji	F. S.
Dárvekar, Náráyan Krishna	Ar.
Davankar, Sundar Damodar	F. G. A.
Davé, Shivlál Kashirám	E. S.
DeRozario, Roger	E. S.
Desái, Amulakrái Harderám	S.
Desái, Ramshankar Vajishankar	Rj.
Deshpánde, Dádáji Sakhárám	F. G. A.
Dharshivkar, Váman Ganesh	Sh.
Dhavalé, Vásudev Dáji	P. S.
Dholé Balvant Shripat	Ds.
Dholkiyá, Reváshankar Bhavánishankar	Rj.
Dikshit, Govind Tatia	P. M. & P. T.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji	E. S.
Fardunji, Dádi Kharshedji	E. S. & U. S.
Gajra, Kirpáldás Khemchand	K.
Gálnekar, Gopál Bhikushet	Ds.
Gandevia, Hormasji Bamanji	E. S.
Gándhi, Bhagvándás Brijbhukándas	S.
Garde, Khando Krishna	B. & Kh.
Gavtam, Balvant Rájarám	F. G. A. & G. A.
Godbolé, Krishnáji Ballal	R.
Golvalkar, Lakshuman Rámchandra	B.
Gomes, Peter Emanuel	B. P.
Gore, Rámchandra Dhonddev	R.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth	E. S. & P. T.
Jadhav, Yellápa Virápá	B
Javeri, Gokal Jaychand	A.
Javeri, Motilal Mohanlál	S.
Jog, Trimbak Venkatesh	B. G
Joglekar, Krishnaji Trimbak	P. T. & P. S
Jorvekar, Keshav Lakshuman	P. T
Joshi, Krishnaji Ballal	E. S.
Joshipará, Chhelshankar Nathuram	Rj
Kaduskar, Vishnu Ganpatrao	P. M
Kaji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukhandás	S
Kále, Shridhar Mahádev	B.
Kamlapur, Shrinivás Svamirao	B
Kánade, Rámchandra Govind	R.
Kánitkar, Narayan Bapuji	E. S.

Kanthária, Lakshumináráyan Vajubhái ... ... A.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ... ... E. S.
Karáká, Kávasji Fardunji ... ... S.
Karáká, Kharshedji Fardunji ... ... I. S. M.
Karandikar, Lakshuman Pándurang... ... ... P. S.
Karanjáválá, Ratanji Bhikáji ... ... J.
Karmarkar, Dhondu Janárdan ... ... B.
Karmarkar, Káshináth Govind ... ... P. T. & P. S.
Khadé, Mahádev Dádset ... ... R.
Khalé, Mádhav Anandráo ... ... P. T.
Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier... ... ... J.
Kharé, Anant Parshurám ... ... Ds.
Kharé, Moro Ganesh ... ... R.
Kharkar, Yashvant Vináyak ... ... Ms.
Kirtané, Shridhar Váman ... ... P. S.
Kirtané, Vithal Ganesh ... ... P. S.
Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman ... ... E. S.
Konkar, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... B. G.
Korgávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna ... ... E. S.
Kulkarni, Náráyan Sadáshiv... ... ... Ds.
Kulkarni, Shivrám Raghunáth ... ... Ds.
Lalit, Vishnu Rámchandra ... ... Kh.
Lavlekar, Moro Vishvanáth ... ... R.
Lele, Bábá Bháskar ... ... R.
Limayé, Jagannáth Bálkrishna ... ... E. S.
Limayé, Pándurang Bálkrishna ... ... E. S.
Limayé, Rámráo Krishna ... ... P. T.
Lonkar, Vináyak Chintáman ... ... P. S.
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji ... ... E. S.
Mahádev, Motilál Jaichand ... ... A.
Malcolm, Jacob ... ... St. M.
Mansukháni, Idánmal Mulchand ... ... H.
McLoughlin, Timothy ... ... St. M.
Mehtá, Balvantrám Mahádevrám ... ... S.
Mehtá, Jethálál Varajbhái ... ... A.
Mehtá, Khodidás Nemidás ... ... E. S.
Mehtá, Mulchand Dáyábhái... ... ... S. S.
Mehta, Mulsbankar Purandás ... ... P. S.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Mathurádás ... ... S.
Mehta, Urbhai Trikamdás ... ... S.
Mehtáji, Ratanshankar Bháishankar ... ... S.
Mendes, Santanna ... ... F. G. A.
Mirikar, Rangráo Trimbak ... ... P. S.
Mistri, Hormasji Pálanji ... ... E. S. & P. T.
Mistri, Shápurji Rastamji ... ... B. P.
Mudliar, Dámodar Shrinivás... ... ... P. S.
Mugáset, Jehángier Dhanjibhái ... ... F. S. & J.

Nusserwanji Dirshah, Jamshedji Dádábhái	P. T.
Nagarkar, Raghunáth Dáji ...	P. S.
Naik, Gulábbhái Gopálji ...	S.
Nánávati, Gulábdás Láldás	S.
Nánavati, Mancherji Kavasháh	E. S.
Nánávati, Nathu Gopaldás ...	A.
Nimbkar, Bháskar Baláji	R.
Oka, Anant Káshináth ...	P. S.
Oltikar, Váman Rámkrishna	G. A.
Ovalékar, Ganpat Gopináth ...	E. S.
Pai, Anandráo Vithobá ...	H.
Páka, Mansukh Vrijlál	G. P. & A.
Pandit, Narsirám Jayashankar ...	S.
Pandit, Pándurang Vishnu ...	R.
Pandol, Shivubhai Bhagubhái	S.
Pandya, Keshavlál Motirám ...	A.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji ...	P. T.
Pansuré, Bápu Narsing ...	B. G.
Paranjapye, Govind Dhonddev	R.
Paránjapye, Rámchandra Dinkar	P. S.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Vináyak	R.
Párekh, Chhagandás Atmárám	S.
Párekh, Dvárkádás Bhogidás,..	A.
Párekh, Jethálál Dalpatrám	A.
Pathán, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	J.
Páthek, Gagal Vanmáli ...	A.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra	R.
Pendse, Náráyan Krishna ...	P. S.
Pestan Jámásná, Nasarvánji Edalji	S.
Pimpalkharé, Shridhar Rámchandra	Ds.
Pinto, Luis Joseph ...	F. G. A.
Pisolkar, Vásudev Sadashiv ...	O. & Ak.
Pitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv	E. S.
Pradhán, Mahádev Govind ...	P. T.
Purchit, Nilkanth Bhikáji ...	R.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhavánishankar ...	F. G. A & E. S.
Sahasrabudhé, Vináyak Hari...	P. M.
Samarth, Krishnaráo Mádhavráo	K.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji ...	P. T.
Sárangpáni, Vishnu Vináyak	E. S.
Saranjame, Rámchandra Prabhákar	B. G.
Sáthe, Ganesh Sadáshiv ...	E. S.
Sayad, Becharlál Jivanlál ...	E.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás	E. S.
Shevadé, Hari Moreshvar ...	E. S & P. T.
Shroff, Nasarvánji Hormasji ...	E. S.
Sindekar, Dámodar Náráyan...	Ak.

Sindgikar, Anaji Krishnaráo .. . .. Sh
Sinkar, Vinayak Hari . M
Sipáhurmalani, Fattechand Girdhardas H
Soman, Balkrishna Gopál .. .. F G A
Sopravála Pestanji Dinsháh . . E S
Steers, Arthur William ... . K
Store, Ishvarlál Jagivandás . S
Tambolkar, Balabhim Sakhárám ... B G.
Tamhané Govind Sitárám P T
Thakár, Lalji Naranji E S
Thakar, Rámchandra Krishnáji .. P S
Thákur, Atmárám Moreshvar .. R
Thanvi Vasanji Gopal E S
Udesi, Ratansi Válji . E S
Ustád, Kávasji Dorabji E S
Vakilná, Dharamchand Dayábhái S M
Varsalkar, Moses Aaron R
Vasávada Mathuradas Amrutlál Rj
Vidvans, Damodar Balkrishna P S & P T
Vijayakar Rámrao Bápuji E S
† Bhikudas Lakshumandás R

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Agáshe, Bapu Trimbak P S
Alemo, Alexander ... St M
Ankali, Sangapá Mallápa ... . B
Antia, Navroji Kharshásji . ... . E S
Arjani, Manikji Dadábhai . E S
Arjáni, Manikji Kavasji ... . . J
Asarpota, Kundandás Amulrai . K M
Atre, Rango Balkrishna P S
Bápat, Damodar Ramchandra P T & P S
Bavdekar, Shivram Balvant R
Bavdekar, Vinayak Dhondo K H
Bhandkamkar, Panduiang Nilkanth .. P S
Bhardi Rango Rámchandra B
Bhat Bápalal Bhushankar .. A
Bhite, Ganesh Vinayak F S
Bhate, Sadashiv Balkrishna K H
Bhatiá, Purshotam Nárayandas E S
Bhave Viman Prabhakar .. . ... P S
Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ... H
Bhide Bapu Parshuram ... . B
Bhopatkar, Káshinath Vishnu . . . P S
Bilimoria, Sorabji Mancherji . . . E S

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Cámá, Kharshedji Pestanji	E. S.
Chimalági, Rághavendra Venkatesh	B.
Chinái, Jamshedji Aspniárji	P. T. & E.
Chitalé, Rámchandra Bálkrishna	B. G.
Dalál, Dinsháh Kharshedji	S.
Daru, Chunilál Válábhái	R.
Daru, Shivlál Válábhái	K. S.
Dashputra, Raghunáth Vásudev	P. S.
Da Silva, Pascol Manoel	F. G. A.
Dastur, Jamshedji Navroji	J.
Dátár, Govind Venkatráo	B.
DeConceiçaõ Philip	E. S.
De Cunha, John Thomas	F. G. A.
De Ga, Joseph Maria	E. S.
Desái, Govardhan Káhándás	G. P.
Desái, Javerilál Ghelábhái	E. S.
Desái, Káśiprasád Sadáshiv	S.
Deshpánde, Yádav Mádhavráo	N. S.
Dharádhar, Vináyak Sundarji	E. S.
Dharmádhikári, Vishvanáth Mohaniráj	Ar.
Dholkiyá, Mániklál Ládhábhái	K. S.
Divánji, Chandrashankar Lalitárám	S.
D'Mello, Luis	St. M.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji	E. S.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu	R.
Goldsmith, James Russell	St. M.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony	E. S
Gopipuriá, Bápuji Virjibhái	E. S.
Jámbhekar, Bálkrishna Ganesh	B. G.
Jog, Sadáshiv Venkáji	B. G.
Joshi, Krishnáji Pándurang	R.
Joshi, Shridhar Moreshvar	E. S.
Kalamkar, Pándurang Náráyan	G. A.
Kánadé, Rámchandra Janárdan	R.
Kángá, Mánikji Hormasji	E. S.
Kápadiá, Ardesir Behrámji	E. S.
Karmarkar, Ganpatráo Lakshman	P. S.
Killekar, Moses Samson	B. G.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna	R.
Kotvál, Keshav Dhonddev	E. S.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji	J.
Lád, Lakshuman Bábáji	Ar.
Lúkdáválá, Mánikji Frámji	P. T.
Láté, Chintáman Pándurang	B. G.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám	P. M.
Lentin, Ardesir Bejanji	F. S.
Limaye, Vithal Mahádev	R.

Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... F. G. A.
Majamundár, Harirái Lakshuminárayan .. ... F. G. A.
Mánde, Venkatráo Bapu .. .. P. S.
Mandlik, Dhondu Gangádhar . . .. . R.
Mangan, P. William .. .. St. M.
Mehtá, Ardesir Dinsháh .. .. E. S.
Mehtá, Bamanji Sorábji ... . J.
Mehtá, Dhirajrám Jagjivandás ... ... P. T. &. A.
Mehtá, Gunvantrám Mádhavrám . ... S.
Mehtá, Karpurrám Manmathrám ... ... S.
Mehtá, Manidharrám Mahádevrám... .. ... . S. M.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Navalchand ... ... S. M.
Mudliar, Shrinivásráo Mutukumár . ... B.
Munshi, Pránlál Baldev ... ... A.
Nánávati, Mathuradás Harjivandás ... .. S.
Nijasure, Shivrám Rámkrishna . ... .. P. T. &. P. S
Niphâde, Bhikáji Káshináth .. . D. S.
Pálkhiválá, Dhanjibhái Kávasji . .. .. . P. T.
Panchbhái, Gopál Sitárám . ... F. C. N.
Pandhe, Ganesh Apáji . ... . F. C. N.
Paralkar, Bhagvantráo Balvantráo .. .. E. S.
Paránjapye, Vishvanáth Vináyak . ... K. H.
Párekh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás ... . E. S.
Parekh, Valabh Nandlál ... ... A. &. G. P.
Patel, Frámji Kharshedji ... ... B. P.
Pátkar, Vithal Raghunáth ... . R.
Pávri, Nasarvánji Mervánji .. .. E. S.
Puntámkar, Lakshumikánt Manohar ... ... H. H. M.
Rájváde, Gopál Vishnu . ... R.
Rennison, Henry ... ... St. M.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh... ... . P. S.
Sátáráválá, Ratanji Mancherji .. .. E. S.
Shroff, Ghelábhái Jagjivandás ... . S. M.
Shroff, Kávasji Mervánji ... ... E. S.
Sohoni, Rámchandra Balkrishna .. .. P. T.
Sudábutul, Rangayá Sriramullu ... . F. C. N.
Timothy, Motalu .. .. F. C. N.
Vachhá, Bejanji Mánikji . ... J.
Vada, Vithal Apáji ... . P. S.
Vazé, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... R.
Vazé, Vinayak Nilkanth ... ... B. G.
Wádiá, Bápuji Pestanji ... ... B. P.
Wágle, Vithal Vaikunth ... ... R. & C. S.
Wright, Edward Cameron ... ... S. S.

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Abhyánkar, Raghunáth Hari . . . .. B.
Apté, Báláji Chintáman ... . . M. S.

Aptė, Krishnáji Ballál	...E.S. & R.
Bahulikar, Pándurang Bachája	... P. E.
Bápat, Rámchandra Ganesh	... R.
Bardi, Sorábji Kharshedji	... E. S.
Baridé, Lakshuman Narhar	... M. P.
Barve, Pándurang Sakháram	... E. S.
Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái	... J. Z.
Bháve, Govind Moreshvar	... N. S.
Bohará, Mansukhlál Devchand	... A.
Bryan, James	... St. M.
Cámá, Nasárvánji Pestanji	. D. P.
Camá, Navroji Pestanji	... B. P
Chhatre, Shripád Anant	... B.
Chokshi, Pránlál Bhogilál	.. A. M.
Dádi, Mancherji Dádabhái	... B. P.
Dahriválá, Nasarvánji Ardesir	... E. S.
Dálál, Kharshedji Ardesir	... E. S.
Dálál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás	... S.
Dalgado, Daniel	... E. S.
D'Alvares, Nicholas	G. A. & E. S.
Davé, Náranshankar Manishankar	... S.
Desai, Bulakhi Gangádás	.. S. & G. A.
Desai, Mothábhái, Motilál	... S.
Deshmukh, Yashvant Balkrishna	... D. S.
Devrá, Rájácharya Bindáchárya	... B.
Dhárap, Vásudev Dinkar	... P. T
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth	. B. P.
Divátiá, Bhimráo Bholánáth	A
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái	S.
Gandeviá, Dádúbhái Barjorji	. J.
Gandhe, Vithal Váman	. D. S.
Gándhi, Bhogilál Varajlál	... A. M.
Gánu, Chintáman Janárdan	. Ar. M.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji	St. M. & E. S.
Godbolé, Balvant Govind	P. T. & E. S.
Gokhalé, Váman Bhikaji	... E. S.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Vináyak	. E. S.
Gosliá, Nimchand Purshotam	K. S.
Hamáparíá, Ladhá Harji	. K. S.
Hanfi, Sheikh Muhámmad Ishmáel	. Ar.
Hayter, James	... St. M.
Jalihál, Anáji Ramchandra	... B.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo	... B.
Joshi, Bhargav Vithal	.. R.
Joshi, Ganesh Narsinh	.. M.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás	. S.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	... St. M.

Kánitkar, Rámchandra Dáji ... ... R. S.
Kennedy, John .. .. St. M.
Khadilkar, Bháskar Yashvant ... ... R.
Kharé, Bápu Vináyak... ... ... B. G. & P. T.
Khotè, Naráyan Venkáji ... ... St. M.
Kirké, Nánábhái Bábulji .. .. E. S.
Kirtikar, Atmárám Bálkrishna ... ... R.
Kothare, Vináyak Krishnaráo ... ... E. S.
Kshirságar, Vináyak Bhimáji ... ... E. S.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji... ... ... B. P.
Lele, Kashináth Krishna ... ... H. H. M.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághvendraráo ... . D. E.
Madlur, Shankar Sadáshiv ... ... B.
Mákuná, Manikji Dosábhái ... ... Ar.
Malcolm, Martin ... ... St. M.
Mark, John ... ... K. M.
Masani, Nasarvánji Kavasji ... ... J.
Mávlankar, Shivrám Ballál ... ... R.
Mehendalé, Pándurang Káshináth ... ... P. S.
Methá, Bhagubhái Fakirbhái ... ... S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Lallubhái... ... ... A.
Metha, Mervánji Jehángier ... ... E. S.
Mhaskar, Váman Chintáman ... ... G. A.
Modi, Hormasji Rastamji ... ... E. S.
Mule, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ... ... E. S.
Murray, Thomas .., ... St. M.
Nárdarshah, Sorábji Dosábhái ... . B. P.
Náralkar, Rámchandra Dáji ... ... Kh.
Nátu, Govind Pándurang ... ... P. T.
Nigudkar, Bhikáji Dhonddev ... . B. O.
Nimbkar, Janardan Raghunáth ... ... R.
Nimmo, William Edward Hope ... ... S. O.
Oka, Vaman Daji ... . R.
O'Shea, John M. R. ... ... St. M.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan ... . E. S.
Pandiá, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra ... ... S.
Pandit, Keshav Báburáo .. .. B. G.
Pánvalkar, Bhaskar Sadáshiv ... ... G. A.
Párekh, Jamnádas Bhagvándás ... ... A.
Párkhe, Yadav Govind ... ... D. S.
Patel, Muhámmad Vinji ... ... E. S.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái .. .. S.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Vishvanáth ... ... P. S.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Rámchandra ... ... R
Penthe, Vithal Náráyan ... ... G. A. & P. T.
Phadke, Kashináth Bápu ... ... B.
Phatak, Krishna Vishnu ... ... R.

Potdár, Sadáshiv Abáji	P. T.
Rachmallá, Shrinivásnáidu Rámnaidu	F. C. N.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji	E. S.
Rindáni, Navalshankar Motirám	K. S.
Rodá, Shrinivás Konerão	P. S.
Sáne, Krishnáji Moreshvar	D. E.
Sáthe, Yádav Krishna	D. E.
Savage, Thomas	K. E.
Shikharé, Bhimáji Hari	P. S.
Shikharé, Vishnu Hari	D. S.
Shintre, Váman Vásudev	M.
Shroff, Ardesir Dhanjibhái	B. P.
Shroff, Dorábji Dhanjibhái	E. S.
Steers, Walter John	K.
Sunthankar, Báláji Krishna	B.
Takle, Hari Rámchandra	D. S.
Tarkhad, Anandráo Atmárám	St. M.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá	St. M.
Tipnis, Krishnarão Shivrám	E. S.
Tulu, Govind Vásudev	Ar.
Vadhaváni, Shámdás Nansukhdás	H. M.
Vaishnav, Gavrishankar Dayálji	K. S.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth	S.

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Abdul Latif, Kamrudin Amirudin	F. S.
Advání, Náráyandás Jayrámdás	H. M.
Aghárkar, Vishvanáth Jayrám	D. E. & P. T.
Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá	R. H.
Antáni, Maganlál Lakshmishankar	K. S.
Antonio, Ribeiro Caetano	E. S.
Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji	E. S.
Apte, Bháskar Báláji	B.
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám	R. H.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji	B. G.
Bagalkot, Báláji Ramchandra	B.
Bajan, Frámji Kharshedji	E. S.
Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái	E. S.
Banarji, Purnochandar Kálidás	E. S.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv	R.
Barve, Krishnáji Ganesh	G. A.
Barve, Náráyan Vishnu	D. E. & P. S.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji	E. S.
Bengeri, Rághvendra Pándurang	B.
Bevur, Ramchandra Hánumantráo	B.
Bhadbhadé, Ganesh Shivrám	F. G. A.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	St. M.
Phándári, Náráyan Trimbak	P. S.

Bharuchá, Dinsháh Kuvarji ... ... E. S.
Bhat, Gopál Bhikáji ... ... M. P.
Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ... ... S.
Bhat, Prabháshankar Makanji ... ... K. S.
Bhidé, Ganesh Hari .. .. P, T.
Bodas, Váman Mahádev ... ... B. G.
Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... E. S.
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ... ... P. S.
Chitre, Anant Raghunáth ... ... Ar.
Condon, Timothy ... ... St. M.
Corkery, John Henry ... ... S. S.
Dádáchanji, Mervanji Edalji... ... ... E. S.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji ... ... E. S.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ... ... A.
Dalál, Mánikji Nasarvánji ... ... E. S.
Dalál, Thákurdás Narottamdás ... ... S.
Dalál, Vrijvalabh Jethásá ... ... A. M.
Dámle, Chintáman Ganesh ... ... G. A.
Dande, Keshav Govind ... ... D. S. & P. T.
Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji ... ... J.
Dastur, Phirozsháh Hoshangji ... ... P. S.
Davé, Keshavlál Harjivan ... ... K. S.
David, Mathias... ... ... St. M.
DeOliveira, Braz Antony ... ... P. T.
DeSa, Luis ... . St. M.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhai ... ... S.
Desai, Harilál Mádhavlál ... ... A.
Desái, Harivalabh Parbhulál .. .. A.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál ... ... A.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... A. M.
Deshmukh, Yedneshvar Abáji ... ... R.
DeSilva, John Joseph ... ... P. T.
DeSouza, Joseph ... ... E. S.
DeSouza, Marcellus ... ... St. M.
Deval, Krishnaji Ballál ... . B.
Dháprc, Govind Váman ... ... G. A.
Dhárap, Náráyan Krishnáji ... ... D. E.
Dias, Victorino... .. .. E. S.
Divechá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... E. S.
D'Miranda, Dominic Francis... ... ... St. M.
Doctor, Kaikhoshru Barzorji ... ... P. T.
Dosi, Pánáchand Purshotam ... . St. M. & F. G. A.
Dravid, Ganesh Shankar ... ... R. H. F.
Dugal, Vináyak Ralvant ... ... D. S.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... St. M.
Gadkari, Apáji Vishvanáth ... ... E. S.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji ... ... B. P.

Ghael, Ranchordás Parbhudás	S. M.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	F. S.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Ganesh	R.
Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu	R. M.
Gokhalé, Moreshvar Gangádhar	D. E.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Náráyan	M. P.
Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu	R.
Golé, Sidheshvar Bháskar	St. M.
Goré, Náráyan Shivrám	N. & P. T.
Gracias, Michael	St. M.
Gulkari, Anáji Dhonddev	N. & P. T.
Gupté, Bálkrishna Atmárám	E. S.
Hall, William Draper	B. H.
Hásabnis, Govind Moreshvar...	R. H.
Heblikar, Bhaskarráo Rámchandraráo	B. G.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái	A.
Holloway, Charles	St. M.
Hudson, John Richard	St. M.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál	B. G.
Jádváni, Ranchhoddás Narottamdás...	E. S.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji...	P. T.
Jánorikar, Ganesh Mahádev	M. P.
Jhálá, Durgáshankar Lakshumilál	K. S.
Joshi, Anáji Anant	M. P.
Joshi, Krishnashankar Girjáshankar	S.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan	F. G. A.
Joshi, Rámchandra Bábáji	R.
Joshi, Sakhárám Chimnáji	D. S. & P. T.
Joshi, Sakháram Vásudev	R.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji	P. S.
Kadrekar, Vishnu Rámji	R.
Kálé, Náráyan Rámchandra...	R. H.
Kamárá, Náráyandás Táhakandás, ...	H.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji	E. S.
Kángá, Shápurji Rastamji	P. T.
Kánitkar, Ganesh Hari	P. T.
Kánitkar, Krishnaji Gopál	G. A.
Kankotiá, Udhavji Ghelá	K.
Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji ... 0	B.
Karandikar, Vásudev Vináyak	A. H.
Kátpitia, Harilál Mapcharám	A. & P. T.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatram	A.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman	P. S.
Keily, Robert	St. M.
Kelkar, Purshotam Gopál	R.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth	P. S.
Keskar, Ganesh Rájarám	P. T.

Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái	P. S.
Khandáláválá, Jamshedji Dorábji	B. G.
Khareghát, Mervánji Pestanji	B. P.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan	P. S.
Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev	E. S.
Kotháválá, Dhanjisháh Edalji	A. M.
Kshirságar, Anant Sakhárám...	E. S.
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan...	B. G.
Kulkarni, Trimbak Rámchandra	D. S.
Kurláválá, Nasarvánji Kharshedji	B. P.
Lád, Hari Pánduset	R.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji...	E. S.
Lester, Alexander W.	P. T. & S. S.
Lima, Jose Tertuliano De	St. M.
Limaye, Gangádhar Vishnu	P. S.
Limaye, Rámchandra Keshavráo	D. E.
Lyons, William Robert	St. M.
MacGarry, Edward	St. M.
Mádan, Sorábji Frámji	J.
Mánde, Krishnaráo Bápu	P. S.
Manghirmalláni, Hasrám Hotchand...	H.
Maráthe, Balvant, Vishnu	M. P.
Mávji, Jamshedji Hormasji	J.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám...	S.
Mehta, Bhagvánlál Ranchoddás	A.
Mehta, Bholánáth Bápuji	A. & P. T.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Válábhái	G. P. & A.
Mehtá, Mánikji Frámji	St. M.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji	E. S.
Místri, Kávasji Hormasji	J.
Modi, Jehángiersháh Edalji	P. T.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji	E. S.
Mudli, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	E. S.
Mulekar, Ganesh Ballál	B. G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji	E. S.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	B. P.
Munshi, Umedálli Karim Muhámmad	A.
Murdeshvarkar, Santayá, Manjanáth	R.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Rámchandra	E. S.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji	D. E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narotamdás	S.
Námjoshi, Shivrám Mahádev..	R.
Narimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	E.S.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth	R.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant	P. S.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind	P. S.
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Oza, Umiáshankar Jivanrám...	K. S.
Padshá, Sorábji Jámásji ...	B. P.
Page, Hastings Montague ...	D. H.
Párikh, Javerdas Bhogidás ...	A.
Párikh, Jethálál Keshavlál ...	A. M.
Patvardhan, Bálaji Mahádev .	M. P.
Patvardhan, Bhálchandra Purshotam	S. P.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Rámchandra ...	R.
Phadke, Krishnáji Vásudev ...	D. E. & P. S.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman	B. G.
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Phátak, Ganesh Váman ...	B. G.
Porechá, Kanji Ravji ...	P. T.
Purandaré, Khanderáo Vithal	A. R.
Puráni. Bálkrishna Narbherám	S.
Rájádhiksh, Váman Náráyan	P. T.
Ráje, Rámchandra Abáji ...	P. S.
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Renávikar, Anant Apáji ...	P. T. & S.
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Romanini, Renaldo ...	St. M.
Sadáni, Udhánmal Sátrámdás	K.
Sahiyár, Erachji Rastamji ...	E. S.
Sambare, Anant Raghunáth ...	B.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh ...	R.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji...	E. S.
Sapre. Vásudev Shivrám ...	F. G. A.
Saraph, Mádhav Kacheshvar ...	D. S.
Saráph, Pándurang Anant .	B.
Satáriá, Dulabhrám Pránvalabh	S.
Sátputé, Náráyan Raghunáth	E. S.
Satur, Shivrám Sáyánná ...	M. P.
Senjit, Yashvant Rámchandra	St. M.
Seth, Motichand Udhavji ...	K. S.
Sethná, Erachsháh Framji ...	D. S. & A.
Sháh, Harakchand Hemshi ...	K. S.
Shálgrám, Mahádev Chintáman	P. S.
Shástri, Jayshankar Mulji ...	P. T.
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Soman, Gopál Ganesh... ...	R.
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Tarkhadkar, Shrinivás Dadobá	St. M.
Taylor, Thomas...	D. H.

Thakár, Sakhárám Moreshvar . . . . . R.
Tilak, Dámodar Krishnáji ... ... R.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám . . .. E S.
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Vas, Santa Anna Piedade ... . R. M.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás . . .. H.
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Wágle, Mahádev Govind . . .. S.
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Acháryá, Devshankar Ravishankar . .. ... K S.
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Ambdekar, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... P. S.
Apan, Kalumal Tikamdás ... ... K. M.
Aptć, Lakshuman Hari .. .. N. E.
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Athavlć, Pándurang Sadashiv .. .. Rj.
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Bhat, Harikrishna Baldev . . . ... S.
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Bhat, Purshotam Kuvarji ... . P. T.

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Bhat, Vasudev Krishna	P. S.
Bhávé, Káshináth Vinayak	A. B. G.
Bhide, Shivrám Sadáshiv	D. S.
Bhosékar, Lakshuman Pándurang	Bj.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jivaji	B.
Bilimoriá, Frámji Bejanji	J.
Bijapurkar, Ganesh Bápuji	N. E.
Bocarro, Amador	P. S.
Bomé, Vinayak Hari	E. H.
Braganza, Bellarmino...	B. G.
Braganza, Maximilan	St. M.
Chandavadkar, Náráyan Ganesh	P. T.
Chinai, Ardesir Dinshahji	P. S.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji	P. S.
Chinái, Edalji Sorábji	P. S.
Chinai, Kaikhosru Ardesir	E. S.
Chiplunkar, Gopál Trimbak	N.
Chitalé, Balkrishna Mahádev	R.
Chitalé, Sakháram Moreshvar	P. T.
Chitnis, Mahádev Davlat	P. S.
Choksi, Ratanji Ardesir	B. S.
Clabby, Dermod Joseph	B. H.
Collector, Bejanji Adarji	P. T.
Commissariválá, Nadarsháh Dádábhái	P. S.
Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái	F. S.
Contractor, Shapurji Frámji	F. S.
Corkery, William Alfred	S. S. B.
Cousens, Henry	B. H.
Critchell, Edward	B. H.
Cumming, R. H.	St. M.
Cumming, W. H.	St. M.
Dadachanji, Kharshedji Rastamji	P. T.
Dadina, Ratanji Rastamji	E. S.
Dalál, Kuvarji Ardesir	P. T.
Dalál, Pranjivan Parbhudás	P. T.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikabhái	E. S.
Dalál, Vrandávan Girdhardás	N.
Dámlá, Edalji Mánikji	E. S.
Dámle, Govind Makundá	R.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand	E. S.
Dándekar, Vishvanath Náráyan	P. S.
Dánte, Shankar Lakshuman	Sh.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji	B. S.
Dáruválá, Phirozshah Edalji	J.
Dastur, Bhikaji Jamaspji	P. S.
Dastur, Dorábji Peshutanji	B. P.

Dastur, Jámásji Sorábji ... ... A. M.
Dastur, Navroji Dinsháh ... ... A. M.
Dastur, Phirozji Jamáspji ... ... P. T.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji... ... . E. S.
Davé, Harishankar Ishvar ... ... K. S.
David, Abraham Jacob . ... S. S. F.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... P. S.
Deputy, Mahipatrám Dájibhái ... . S. M. & P. T.
Desái, Anant Shivrám ... ... Rj.
Desái, Bhogilál Ishvardás .. .. N. & P. T.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái .. .. E. S.
Desái, Fardunji Palanji ... ... E. S.
Desái, Jametrám Rámchandra . . .. S.
Desái, Jasvantrái Kaliánrái .. .. P. T.
Desái, Jivanji Gulábbhái ... ... S.
Desái, Kanthadji Khushálbhai . . . . S.
Desai, Khandubhái Indraji ... ... S.
Desái, Mathurádas Durgarám ... ... S.
Desái, Mohanlál Amratlál ... ... A.
Desai, Motibhái Dvárkádás... ... ... N.
Desái, Pálanji Barjorji ... ... P. T.
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Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopálráo ... ... A.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo .. ..B. P. F.
DeSouza, C. Francis ... ... P. T.
DeSouza, Manuel ... ... St. M.
Dev, Manohar Ganesh ... ... D. S.
Devasthalé, Keshav Ganesh ... ... Rj.
Devdhar, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... E. S.
D'Gama, George ... ... K.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth ... . . St. M.
Dhavle, Govipd Moreshvar . . .. I.
Dholkiá, Shamshankar Jeyshankar ... . K S.
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Dias, John Anthony . ... St. M.
Dikshit, Hari Moreshvar . . .. M. P. & P. T.
Diván, Pránsukhrám Mahipatrám ... ... Br. H.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji ... . E. S.
Dudley, Charles Wiltshire .. .. B. H.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir ... . S.
Erulkar, Báláji Narhar ... . M. P.
Falnikar, Vishnu Mahádev . . .. B.
Fernandes, Peter Francis ... . P. T.
Fialho, Joas Henrique... ... ... St. M.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... P.
Gadre, Narsu Parshurám ... ... P. T.
Gajendragadkar, Govind Krishna ... ... B.

Gándhi, Chunilál Motichand...	A.
Gándhi, Dámodar Dharamdás	E. S.
Gavánkar, Janárdan Raghunáth	G. A.
Gazdar, Fardunji Dádábhái	E. H.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji	G. A. V.
Ghárpur, Naráyan Hari	N. E.
Ghorpadé, Govindráo Keshav	R.
Gidváni, Ayedás Izatrám	H. & P. T.
Gokhalé, Daji Váman	G. A.
Gokhalé, Vináyak Haripant	B. G.
Golválá, Mániklál Amratlál	A. M.
Gondhalekar, Purshotam Mahádev	R.
Gondhalekar, Ramchandra Mahádev	R.
Gordon, Robert Lish	Sc.
Goré, Lakshuman Jayadev	B. P. E.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás	A. M.
Gupté, Mártandráo Keshav	P. T.
Gupté, Náráyan Dáji	D. S.
Gurjar, Parshuram Bhálchandra	E. S.
Hingé, Ganesh Sakhárám	N.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji	B. S.
Hogan, Daniel	St. M.
Honnathi, Rámchandra Gopálráo	Dh. S. & P. T.
Ingalhalikar, Hanmant Náráyan	Rj.
Jahágirdár, Hanmant Rághvendra	N. E.
Jakáti, Keshav Shesho	Dh. S. & P.
Jámbhekar, Rámchandra Bhimráo	B. T.
Jamsetji, Mánikji Kharshedji	P. T.
Javeri, Magan Bhikhá	A.
Jávle, Vináyak Mahádev	P. T.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji	St. M
Jervis, Alfred Samuel	Sc.
Jervis, Henry	Sc.
Jhánjiáni, Partábrái Rámchand	K.
Joglekar, Govind Bhikáji	E. S.
Joshi, Ambálál Dámodar	N. P.
Joshi, Gangádhar Lakshuman	P. S.T.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan	F. G.
Joshi, Lakshuman Trimbak	P. T.
Joshi, Shripád Govind	R.
Joshi, Vishnu Balvant	N. E.
Kakeri, Nársinh Govind	B.
Kalamkar, Govind Lakshumati	Ak.
Kantak, Anant Bálkrishna	B.
Kapadiá, Dorábji Jamshedji	B. P.
Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji	E. S.
Karaká, Jehángier Dosábhái	E. S.

Karandikar, Bálkrishna Hari...	... B. G.
Karandikar, Sakhárám Mahádev	.. R.
Káshikar, Shivrám Rámchandra ...	... S. H.
Káthavaté, Manohar Vishnu..	... E. S.
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Kátrak Andiáru, Behrámji Nasarvánji	... J.
Keláválá, Mánikshán Jamshedji	... J.
Kelkar, Chintáman Vithal ...	... B. G.
Kelkar, Govind Rámchandra...	.. R.
Kelkar, Hari Vithal ...	... B.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd ...	... P. S.
Ketkar, Náráyan Govind	... G. A.
Khambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái	... S.
Khandekar, Keshav Ganesh ...	... P. M.
Khándekar, Vishnu Jiváji ...	... Rj.
Khaparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna	... Ak.
Kharadi, Bhikáji Kávasji ...	... S.
Kharé, Bápu Abaji ...	... N.
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Kharé, Lakshuman Balvant ...	... B.
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Khot, Anant Venkáji... ...	... F. G. A.
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Kodolikar, Keshav Náráyan ..	... Rj.
Kolápurvála, Jamshedji Framji	... P. S.
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Kotnis, Anant Ganesh... ...	.. P. T.
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Kulkarni, Mahádev Shridhar...	... N. E.
Láte, Vásudev Pándurang ..	... B. G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio Pedro	... E. S.
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Mádan, Kharshedji Jamáspji...	... P. T.
Máhimturá, Jinábhái Vithaldás	... R. M.
Malbári, Behrámji Mervánji .	... B. P.
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Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv...	... N. E.
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Masani, Rastamji Mernosji	... P. T.
Mascarenhas, Joaquim Rozario	... R. M.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji	... S.
Mehtá, Báláji Tuljárám ...	... A.
Mehtá, Bhupatrám Navnitrám	... P. T
Mehtá, Champaklál Mániklál...	Bh. S. & P. T.

Mehtá, Dáyábhái Veniram ...	N & P T.
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Mehtá, Mánikji Sorábji ...	St M.
Mehtá, Thakurdás Narsidás	P. T
Mhálas, Abáji Ragho	D. S
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ...	P. S.
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Modak, Anant Raghunáth	N. E
Modak, Gangadhar Vishnu ...	N
Modgi, Ganesh Vásudev	G A
Modi, Behrámji Dádabhái ...	P T.
Modi, Mervánji Edalji ...	E S.
Motiválá, Rámdás Nandchand	P. T
Mudliar, Bálkrishna Vizıarangam	P S.
Mudliar, Naráyan Venkatchelam	M P
Mujumdár, Gundo Nárayan...	Rj.
Mujumdár, Nandkrishna Ratanlál	S.
Mulgavkar, Vináyak Náráyan	E S
Mulkáni, Sáhsanmal Parabdás	H.
Mullá, Faizullabhái Lukmanji	D.
Mule, Krishnaráo Vásudev	I.
Mulánphiroze, Pestanji Dadábhái	B. P
Munshi, Balram Motirám	P T
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh	Br. H
Nábar, Sitárám Gundu ...	R
Nábai, Vasudev Shivaji	R
Nábar, Yashvant Jiváji ...	R.
Nádgir, Náráyan Ganesh	Dh. & P T
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Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál	A.
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Nasikkar, Hari Sakhárám	D. S
Native Agent, Lallubhái Govandás..	S. M
Nicholson, Kávasji Mánikji	P. T
Noronha, Florence Victor	St. M
Ozá, Vághji Asharám ...	K. S
Pachhotiá, Mulchand Kirpárám	P. T
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakháram	St. M
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhar	Ak
Palnitkar, Keshav Krishna	B G.
Pálkhiválá, Bamanji Framji...	E. S
Pánde, Ráмprasad Krishnaprasád	B.
Pándiá, Dhanvantrám Narbheram ...	S.

Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan	D. S.P. & S.
Párak, Fardunji Jamshedji	... B. P.
Párak, Harilál Mansukhrám	... P. T.
Párak, Nasarvánji Navroji	... P. T.
Paránjapyé, Káshináth Janárdan	.. R.
Párekh, Bhánji Gokal	... K. S.
Párekh, Chhotálál Durgárám	.. S.
Párkhe, Eknáth Yashvant	... B. G.
Partridge, Richard James	... S. S. F.
Parulekar, Yashvant Vital	... R.
Pátankar, Sakhárám Ganesh...	... R.
Patel, Dhanjisháh Kuvarji	... B. S.
Patel, Ranchhoddás Narotamdás	... K.
Patel, Ranchhod Punjábhai	... A.
Pátak, Navroji Hormasji	... E. S.
Pátak, Sorábji Kaikhosru	... B. P.
Patvardhan, Átmárám Ganesh	... P. I.
Patvardhan, Bálāji Abáji	... B. M.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra	... R.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra	... R.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal...	... N. E.
Pávge, Náráyan Bhavánráo	... E. S.
Pávge, Ráoji Bhavánráo	... E. S.
Pendharkar, Bálāji Dhonddev	... Rj.
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái	... B.
Pestanji, Sorábji Padamji	... P. S.
Petigará, Adarji Jamshedji	... J.
Phadké, Krishnáji Pándurang	. G. A.
Phadké, Pándurang Lakshuman	... P. S.
Phátak, Gurunáth Bálkrishna	.. Rj.
Phillips, Henry	... B.
Plunkett, George	... S. S. B.
Pochá, Pochāji Shápurji	... E. S.
Pochāji, Jamshedji Pestanji	B. P. & P. T.
Ránáde, Janárdan Náráyan	... G. A.
Ránáde, Krishnáji Vináyak	... B. G.
Ranjit, Rámchandra Vináyak	... B. P.
Ráut, Hari Nilāji	F. G. A.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá	... E. S.
Rennison, Joseph	... B. H.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji	... J.
Rodrigues, Joaquim	.. St. M.
Rowe, Paul Valentine...	... St. M.
Sabnis, Moreshvar Raghunáth	... R.
Sabnis, Pandurang Vithal	... E. S.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	... Rj.
Sabugorá, Ráichand Lallubhái	A.

Sahasrabudhe, Dhondu Bálkrishna	P. M.
Sahasrabudhe, Janárdan Eknáth	A. H.
Sahasrabudhe, Rámchandra Vishnu	P. T.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev	K.
Sámple, Bál Murári	St. M.
Sánap, Gangárám Raghuji	Sh.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	P. S.
Saraf, Hari Rámchandra	P. T. & P. S.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak	N.& P. T.
Sáthe, Náráyan Ráoji	P. S.
Sáthe, Raghunáth Narsu	R.
Secretary, Sorábsháh Hormasji	Br. H.
Shindgi, Shripád Tamáji	Rj.
Shirodekar, Sadáshiv Vithal	E. S.
Simoens, J. Auspicio	St. M.
Sindé, Ganesh Shivrám	P.
Sindé, Náráyan Govind	B. P. E.
Sindgikar Pandharináth Krishnaráo	B. G.
Singit, Bhimáji Mahádevráo	P. T.
Soarez, Joseph	St. M.
Soman, Chintáman Balvant	G. A.
Soman, Sadáshiv Hari	B. G.
Sováni, Ganesh Krishnáji	Rj.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái	E. S.
Strip, Samuel	K. E. & I. S.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu	St. M.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurbhái	A. & P. T.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál	R.
Tánksále, Bhau Anáji	P. M.
Tanksále, Pándurang Váman	P.
Tárápurvalá, Shávakshah Sorábji	E. S
Taylor, George Robert	Di.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv	N. E.
Thákur, Hari Ganesh	E. S.
Thákur, Harilál Lallubhái	N. & P. T.
Thákur, Jayarám Vithal	B. G.
Thákur, Shivrám Trimbak	R.
Thatte, Ramákánt, Balvant	Rj.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar	P. S.
Travádi, Jádavrái Ranchhod	N.
Trilokekar, Harischandra Shivshankar	Pr.
Trilokekar, Sadáshiv Nána	St. M.
Unválá, Rastamji Dádábhái	J.
Upásani, Shridhar, Bálkrishna	D. S.
Vaidya, Báláji, Náráyan	S. H.
Vaidya, Ganesh Pándurang	M. P.
Vaidya, Govind Amrit	B.P.E.

Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji	E. S.
Vaidya, Shridhar Vithal	R.
Vaidya, Vandrávan Sukhrám	K. S.
Vakil, Hormasji Nasarvánji	E. S.
Válimbe, Chintu Báji.	B. G.
Vantádár, Nurbhái Alibhái	A. M.
Varde, Mahádev Náráyan	P. T.
Ved, Vallabhdás, Sundarji	K.
Velhankar, Váman Vithal	D. S.
Viegas, Peter William	St. M.
Virkar, Bajáji Vithal...	R.
Visával, Chhabildás Lálchand	B. G.
Vohorá, Sákalchand Ratanchand	A. M.
Vyás, Lalitáshankar Lálshankar	S.
Wádiyá, Hirjibhái Pestanji	B. P.
Wádiyá, Lavji Mervánji	J.
Wáglé, Shivrám Sitárám	St. M.
Yatagiri, Shrinivás Venkatesh	B.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre	N.

EXAMINERS FOR 1872-73.

I. ARTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1872.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B A. .. ... K. T. BEST, M.A. ... ... J. F. TAYLOR, B.A. ... ... W. E HART, Barrister-at-Law ...	In English.
JOHN NUGENT, C.S. ... ... JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C.S.	In Elementary History and Geography.
F. KIELHORN, PH.D. ... ... RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M A.	In Sanskrit.
F KIELHORN, PH.D. ... ... J.T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ...	In Latin.
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R S. ... JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. ... ... Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.	In Arabic.
S. A. DE CARVALHO, G.G.M.C. ... A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C...	In Portuguese.
The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON ... KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLONKAR, Esq. Captain G. A. JACOB ... ... RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG...	In Marathi
The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A. ... ... MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL B	In Gujarathi.
JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq. .. .. SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq ..	In Canarese
The Rev. G. LEDGARD .. RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B	In Hindustani.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E ... ... Professor MIRZA HAIRAT	In Persian.
RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA. KRISHNA SHASTRI GODEBOLE, Esq. ..	In Sindhi

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D F. J. Candy, M.A.	... ...	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.	...	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.

Passed the Examination.

Three hundred and seventy-eight.

II. FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1872.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M. ... ... W. C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law		In English and History.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D. ... ... Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A. ...		In Sanskrit.
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A. ... J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.		In Latin.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. ... ... Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.		In Arabic.
F. G. Joynt, M.D. ... ... E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.		In Persian.
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S. ... Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.		In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry, &c.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A. ... ... The Rev. R. Montgomery		In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
James Scorgie, F.C.S. ... ... S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.		In Chemical Physics.

Passed the Examination.

Twenty-four.

III. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1872

EXAMINERS

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In English and History.
H Batty, B.A., C.S ...	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D. . ..	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A ..	
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A.	In Latin.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E	
T. Cooke, M.A , M.I , LL.D. ...	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
J. Burgess, M R.A.S.	
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. R. Montgomery .	
James Taylor, Esq.	In Political Economy.
W. Wordsworth, B A.	
Professor I. B. Lyon	In Chemical Physics and in Inorganic Chemistry.
Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E	
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C. ...	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).
A. V. Ward, Esq. ...	

Passed the Examination.

Twenty-two.

IV. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1872.

(I) LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. ... .. . } In English.
E. T. LEITH, LL.D. ... ... }
F. KIELHORN, PH.D. ... ... } In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A. }
The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A. . ... } In Latin.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. ... ... }

Passed the Examination.

Four.

(II) NATURAL SCIENCES.

EXAMINERS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ... ... } In Natura Sciences.
S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E. .. .. }

Passed the Examination.

One.

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., 1872.

EXAMINERS.

C. F. FARRAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.
W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

Passed the Examination.

One.

III. MEDICINE.

(1) FIRST L.M. EXAMINATION, 1872.

EXAMINERS.

G. Y. HUNTER, Esq. ... ... } In Anatomy, Descrip-
T. S. WEIR, Esq. ... . } tive and Practical.

H. Cooke, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. ..	In Physiolgy, Histology and Comparative Anatomy.
J. T. Gray, Esq.	
I. B. Lyon, Esq.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.	
W. Gray, M.B.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
Na'ra'ya'n Da'ji, G.G.M.C.	

Passed the Examination.

Fifteen.

(2.) SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M., 1872.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C. ..	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
F. G. Joynt, M.D.	
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
W. P. Partridge, Esq.	
A. V. Ward, Esq.	In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
T. B. Beatty, M.D.	
Sidney Smith, M.D.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
Professor I. B. Lyon	

Passed the Examination.

Four.

(3.) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C....	In Practice of Physic.
F. G. JOYNT, M.D....	
J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B.	In Surgery.
W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq.	
A. V. WARD, Esq.	In Midwifery.
T. B. BEATTY, M.D.	

Passed the Examination.

None.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(1.) FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
W. H. HAMILTON, Esq	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Experimental and Natural Science.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	
Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.	In Engineering.
Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.	

Passed the Examination.

Fifteen.

(2.) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

1872.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	

Captain G L C Merewether, R E ...	In Architecture and Engineering
H I B Hargrave, B A, C E	
J Burgess, M R A S	In Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	
James Scorgie, F C S	In Mechanical Engineering
A F E Morais, Esq	

Passed the Examination.

Four

DEGREES CONFERRED.

JANUARY 14th 1873

L C E

First Class.

Narayan Vináyak Date ...	...Poona Civil Engineering College
Kashináth Ramchandra Godbole, B A	...Poona Civil Engineering College

Second Class.

Bálaji Bapuji Sáne, B A ...	Poona Civil Engineering College
Mánikji Hormasji Vajifdar	. Poona Civil Engineering College

L.M.

First Class

Hormasji Dádabhai Masáni	...Grant Medical College

Second Class

Temulji Bhikáji Narimán ...	Grant Medical College
Mahádev Yashvant Paránjapye	...Grant Medical College
Trimbak Sakharam Shirválkar ...	Grant Medical College

B A.

First Class

Thomas Duncan	St Xavier's College

Second Class

Shivram Vithal Bhándárkar ..	...Elphinstone College.
Mervanji Mancherji Camá	...Elphinstone College.
Framji Navroji DadiBarjorná ...	...Elphinstone College.
Thomas Antonio DeMonte... ...	...St. Xavier's College.
Damodar Govind Gharpuré ...	Deccan College.
Ramchandra Vishnu Gokhalé ...	...Elphinstone College.
Venkatrao Rukmángad Inámdár ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Bejanji Mánikji Jambusariá ...	...Elphinstone College.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale...	...Deccan College.
Ganesh Venkatesh Joshi	..Elphinstone College.
Vithal Bápuji Karmarkar ...	...Elphinstone College.
Jehángier Kaikhosru Khambátá	. Elphinstone College.
Bápuji Mahipat Kharkar	...Elphinstone College.
Sakhárám Rámchandra Kirloskar	Deccan College.
Vishnu Keshav Kunte ...	...Deccan College.
Vinayak Mahádev Pandit	...Deccan College.
Keshav Vishvanáth Patvardhan ...	...Elphinstone College.
Shankar Moro Ránade...	.. Deccan College.
Govind Gangádhar Sáne ...	...Deccan College.
Káshináth Naráyan Sane	...Deccan College.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurválá .	...Deccan College.

LL B

Second Division

Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A.	...Government Law School.

M.A.

Second Class

Kashináth Balvant Pendsé ...	...Elphinstone College.
Dosabhai Nasarvánji Wadia ...	Elphinstone College.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay ...
II. Deccan College ... ...
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... } In Arts.
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...
V. Government Law School, Bombay. .In Law.
VI. Grant Medical College, Bombay.....In Medicine.
VII. Poona Civil Engineering College ...In Civil Engineering.

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this Meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent

donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the new Building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are the Accountant General, Bombay; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C. Hon M.R.A.S.; and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikvád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikvád in 1850

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji, in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rája of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawab of Sucheen Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawab of Sucheen in memory of his fourth son Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages..	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics.....	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates, who are unable to pay the College fee, are admitted free.

List of Principals.

1845, John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1873.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy (*Acting Director of Public Instruction*).

William Wordsworth, B.A., Principal Deccan College (*Acting Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy*).

Professors.

Henry Spencer Kenrick Bellairs, M.A., Professor of English Literature (*on leave*).

William Edward Hart, B.A. (*Acting Professor of English Literature*).

Joseph Field Taylor, B.A., *Officiating Professor of History and Political Economy.*

Peter Peterson, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Mirza Hirat, Esq., *Acting Professor of Persian.*

Francis James Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

I. B. Lyon, Esq. Professor of Chemistry.

Shastris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat Zalkikar.
Rájarambhat bin Ganeshbhat Bodas.

Dakshina Fellows.

	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A., LL.B.	Seniors.
(1)	Modi, Barzorji, Edalji, M.A., LL.B.	
	Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji, M.A.	Juniors.
	Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat, B.A.	

Librarian and Superintendent.

Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat, B.A.

(1) Arnould Scholar.

Senior Scholars

(2)	Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu, B A	Elph. Fund
(3)	Karmarkar, Vithal Bapuji, B A	,,
†	Mávlankar, Váman Keshav	,,
†	Master, Framji Bamanji,	,,

Junior Scholars

†	Gadgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Elph Fund.
†	Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang	,,
†	Jog, Pralhad Náráyan	,,
(4) †	Kángá, Dinshàh Pestanji	,,
†	Khándekar, Govind Ramchandra	,,
(5) †	Limaye, Hari Váman,	,,
†	McAfee Frank	,,
†	Nábar, Bápu Náráyan	,,
†	Pathak, Pestanji Hormasji	,,
	Bapat, Vasudev Sadáshiv	,,
	Belsari, Mallhari Bhikáji	West Fund.
(6)	Bhandarkar, Vásudev Gopál	Clare Fund
(5)	Bhat, Hariram Uttamrám	,,
	Corkery Henry	,,
	Dalal, Mánikji Nasarvánji	West Fund
	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	Clare Fund
	Desai, Davlatrám Surbhái	,,
	Desai, Mahadevlál Harilál	,,
	Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	,,
	Joshi, Sakharám Vásudev	,,
	Khareghát, Mervánji Pestanji	,,
	Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji	,,
(7)	Manghirmallani, Hasaram Hotchand	,,
	Modi, Jehangier Edalji	,,
	Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	West Fund
	Mudlé, Krishnaji Sadashiv	Clare Fund
	Namjoshi, Shivrám Mahadev	,,
	Narimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	,,
	Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth	,,
	Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhai	West Fund
	Sahiyái, Erachji Rastamji	Clare Fund
	Samshi Anant Venkatesh	,,
	Tipnis, Raghunath Shivram	,,
(7)	Vaswani Teckchand Udhavdás	Elph Fund

† Passed F A Examination
(2) Nabab of Sachéen Prizeman
(3) Sundarji Jiváji Prizeman
(4) Gunpatráo Vithal Prizeman
(5) Jagannath Sunkersett Sanscrit Scholar
(6) Cowasji Jehanghier Latin Scholar
(7) Government exhibitioner from Sind.

Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth — Clare Fund.
Váchá, Mánikji Shapurji ... ...
Desái, Khandubhái Indraji — West Fund.
Dev, Manohar Ganesh — ,
Dikshit, Hari Moreshvar ... — ,,
Falnikar, Vishnu Mahadev ... — ,
Karandikar, Sakhárám Mahádev . . —
Manerikar, Yashvant Purshotam — ,
Majumdár, Nandshankarlál Ratanlál . — ,,
Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmanji — Gaikawar Fund.
Nabar, Yashvant Jiváji .. .. .. —
Nábar, Vásudev Shivaji — West Fund
Paránjapye Kashináth Janardan . . — ,
Patankar, Sakhárám Ganesh — ,
Sinde, Ganesh Shivrám . — Clare Fund
Sinde, Náráyan Govind .. ... — West Fund
Tambe, Yashvant Ballal . ... — ,
Vaidya, Shridhar Vithal ... —
Wáglé, Mahádev Govind .. . . — ,

University Scholars

(5) Agáshe Dhondu Hari
(5) Joshi, Lakshuman Janardan.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBITIONERS

From Sind.

Mulkáni, Shasanmal Pribdás
Mirzá, Kalichkhan Fraidunbeg
Patel, Ranchhoddas Narotamdás
Samarth, Vasudev Mahádev

From Berar

Khápardé, Ganesh Shrikrishna

From Rajaram High School.

Kale, Naráyan Ramchandra
Sovani, Ganesh Krishnáji

Commerce

* Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji
* Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth.
* Bhat, Damodar Dinánáth
* Battlevalá, Edalji Sorábji
* Cooper, Dadabhai Hormasji
* Kále Nanabhai Sadanand
* Munshi, Motilál Mugatlal
* Paudval, Dvárkánath Sakháram

* Passed F A Examination
(5) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar

Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin.
Dalal, Adarji Mancherji.
Desai, Hamlal Mahádevlal.
Divátiá, Bhimiáo Bholánáth.
Gandhi, Jiváji Dinshah.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji.
Gokhalé, Vishvanath Vinayak.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái.
Mandlik, Dhondu Gangadhar.
Modi, Jiváji Jamshedji
Murdeshvarkar, Sántayá Manjunath.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan.
Pádsháh, Sorábji Jamshedji
Tripathi, Govardhan Mahádevrám.
Tulu, Govind Vásudev
Amaria, Bezanji Barjorji.
AtmárámBhukanvála, Dulabhdás Tribhuvandás.
Bakshi, Chamanrai Motibhái.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh.
Contractor, Kávasji Dádabhái.
Contractor, Shapurji Frámji.
Dalál, Kuvarji Ardesir
Dalál, Vrijvalabh Jethá
Dáruválá, Phirozsháh Edalji.
Dastur, Dorábji Peshutan.
Dastur, Navroji Dinshah.
Dastur, Phirozji Jamásji.
Datár, Sitaram Ráoji.
David, Abraham Jacob
Desái, Bhogilál Ishvardás
Desái, Jametram Rámchandra.
Desai, Mathurádás Durgaram
Desai, Sákarlál Durgárám.
Diván, Pransukhrám Mahipatram.
Doctor, Nanábhái Behrámji.
Ente, Barzorji Ardesir.
Fernandez, Peter Francis.
Gandhi, Chunilál Motichand.
Gazdar, Fardunji Dádábhai.
Gupté, Náráyan Dáji
Hiráná, Dosabhái Merwánji
Jádváni, Ranchhoddas Narottamdas.
Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji
Karáká, Jehangier Dosabhai.
Jamsetji, Mánikji Kharshedji.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji.

Mehtá, Dáyábhái Venirám.
Metha, Manchershah Sorabji.
Modi, Mervánji Edalji.
Motiválá, Ramdás Nánchand.
Mullaphiroz, Pestanji Dadabhái.
Nagarválá, Adarji Kávasji.
Nánavati, Behrámji Hormasji.
Odhavji, Jageshvar Dámodar.
Pálkhiválá, Bamanji Frámji.
Pándiá, Dhanvantram Narbherám.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan.
Parakh, Fardunji Jamshedji.
Patel, Ranchordás Narottamdás.
Pátak, Navroji Hormasji.
Pátak, Sorábji Kaikhosru.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra.
Pávgi, Narayan Bhavánrao.
Pávgi, Raoji Bhavánráo.
Peshikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái.
Puráné, Bálkrishna Narbheram,
Rele, Gangarám Bápsobá.
Spencer, Hirji Nánábhái.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurábhái.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth.
Sulemáni, Morzuttiá Jivábhái.
Trilokikar, Sadáshiv Náná.
Vakil, Hormasji Nasarvanji.
Ved, Valabhdas Sundarji.
Vikaji, Jamshedji Barzorji.
Wádya, Hirjibhái Pestanji.
Wadyá, Lavji Mervánji.

Free Students.

* Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji.
* Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikaji.
* Kanga, Fardunji Mánikji.
* Kángá, Jamshedji Behramji.
* Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna.
* Kutar, Kharshedji Rastamji.
(8)* Rao, Ganpat Sadáshiv.
Bajan, Frámji Kharshedji.
Bohorá, Mansukhlál Devchand.
Kelkar, Purshotam Gopal.
Kshirságar, Vináyak Bhimaji.
Lád, Hari Pandsett.

* Passed F.A. Examination
(8) Rajá of Dhár and Bell Prizeman

Patvardhan, Mahádev Rámchandra.
(9) Sett, Motichand Odhavji.
Trivedi, Javerilál Mayáshankar.
Bápat, Ramchandra Ganesh.
Bome, Vinayak Hari.
Chokshi, Ratanji Ardesir.
Corkery, William Alfred.
Dalál, Thakurdas Kikábhái.
Dalál, Tribhuvan Lakhmidás.
Damnia, Gulábchand Motichand.
Desai, Fardunji Pálanji.
Gordon, Robert Lish.
Gurjar. Parshurám Bhálchandra.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel.
Joshi, Ambálal Dámodar.
Khambáti, Ranchordás Lallubbái.
Khimjiani, Fázel Manji.
Parikh, Chhotálál Durgárám.
Plunkett, George.
Ranjit, Ramchandra Vináyak.
Sabnis, Pándurang Vithal.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkaji.
Sámple, Bál Murári.

II. DECCAN COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenues of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pension and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments, but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshina Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes and after having been

(9) Jám Shri Vibháji Scholar

amalgamated with the English School in 1851, it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which three viz, one Latin Readership, one Senior Fellowship and one Junior Fellowship, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College.—

I. Government.

One Latin Readership, of Rs. 150 per mensem
One Senior Fellowship, of Rs 100 per mensem
One Junior Fellowship, of Rs. 75 per mensem

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II. Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, sometime Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

List of Principals.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 William Wordsworth, B.A

1873.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Professor of Logic, History and Moral Philosophy (*Acting Principal of Elphinstone College*).
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Superintendent of Sanskrit studies (*Acting Principal*).

Professors.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Professor of English Literature (*on leave in Europe*).
K. T. Best, M.A., *Acting Professor of English Literature.*
Keru Laxuman Chhatre, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
H. Batty, B.A., C. S., *Acting Professor of History and Moral Philosophy.*

Fellows.

(1) E H. Aitken, B.A., Latin Reader.
Kashináth Balvant Pendse, M.A., Senior Fellow and Librarian.
(1) Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar, B.A., Junior Fellow and Superintendent of Resident students.

Sanskrit Teachers attached.

Anant Shástri Pendharkar, 1st Assistant.
Chintáman Shastri Thatte, 2nd do.

Students.

1. *Graduates.*

* Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A.
(2) Gharpure, Dámodar Govind, B.A
(2) Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh, F.A.
(2) Kirloskar, Sakharám Rámchandra, B.A.
Sáne, Káshináth Nárayan, B.A.

2. *Under-Graduates*

(*a*). *Senior Scholars.*

(3)†Agashe, Ganesh Janardan.
(4) Bhide, Shivrám Parshuram.
(3) Godbole, Hari Ganesh.

(1) Passed M A Examination in 1872
(2) Holds a Senior Scholarship.
(3) Passed F.A Examination
(4) Passed B A Examination
† Candy Sanskrit Scholar.
* A Commoner

(2) Kelkar, Damodar Ganesh.
(2) Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna

(b) Junior Scholars.

(2) Apte, Ganesh Krishna,
Bhándáre, Nárayan Trimbak
(2) Bhide, Balkrishna Vishnu.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jivaji
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna.
(2) Chiplunkar, Mahadev Trimbak.
(2) Gadre, Gangadhar Pándurang
Indapurkar, Vaman Gopál.
Joshi, Vishnu Raoji
Kshirságar, Govind Nárayan.
Patvardhan, Bhálchandra Purshotam.
(2) Phadke, Vishnu Vásudev.

(c) Commoners.

(3) Apté, Mahadev Shivrám.
Apte, Shankar Raoji
Bengari, Rághvendra Pandurang
Bhágvat Vishnu Dhonddev.
Bhat, Vasudev Krishna.
Bijápurkar, Ganesh Bapuji.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar
(2) Chhatre, Narayan Vináyak,
Chinái, Bejanji Sorabji
Chitalé, Ramchandra Balkrishna.
Dándekar, Vishvanath Narayan
Dastur, Phirozsháh Hoshangji.
Dátar, Govind Venkatráo.
(2) Deshmukh, Raghunath Gopál.
Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna.
Dhavle, Govind Moreshvar.
Ghorpadé, Govindráo Keshavráo (Chief of Ichalkaranji).
Gokhalé, Moreshvar Gangádhar.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bhaskar
Gondhalekar, Purshotam Mahadev.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Ramchandra.
Jalihál, Anáji Ramchandra.
(2) Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna.
(3) Joshi, Balvant Náráyan.
(4) Joshi, Vishnu Balvantrao.

2 Passed F A Examination
3 Alfred Scholar for English, Kolhapore
4 Caldy Marathi Scholar

Kathavaté, Manohar Vishnu.
Kharé, Bapu Abaji.
Kharé, Bapuji Vináyak.
Kher, Sitarám Náráyan.
(2) Kirtané, Moro Vaman.
Kulkarni, Trimbak Ramchandra.
(5) Lele, Káshináth Krishna.
Limaye, Rámchandra Keshav.
Lokurkar, Svamiráo Raghvendra.
Mánde, Krishnaráo Bápu.
Maráthe, Krishnaji Sadashiv.
Mudliar, Bálkrishna Vijiarangam.
Mule, Krishnáji Vásudev.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji.
Nágpurkar, Prabhákar Lakshuman.
(6) Naralkar, Rámchandra Dáji.
(7.) Oka, Krishnáji Govind.
(8) Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár.
Pánsaré, Bápu Narsinh.
Pendharkar, Bálaji, Dhonddev.
Pestanji, Sorabji Padamji.
Phadke, Krishnáji Vasudev.
Purandharé, Khanderáo Vithal.
Sahasrabudhe, Janardan Eknáth.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra.
(9) Sáthe, Yádav Krishna.
Sárangpáni, Krishnaji Vináyak.
Vád, Vithal Appáji.
Vaidya, Ganesh Pandurang.

(*d*) *Free Students.*

(2) Abhyánkar, Vithal Trimbak.
Anvikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppa.
Atre, Anáji Rámchandra.
Dande, Keshav Govind.
Dastur, Bhikaji Jámáspji
Gondhalkar, Rámchandra Mahádev.
Goré, Náráyan Shivrám.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvár
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Hari.

2 Passed F.A. Examination.
5 His Highness the Powar of Dhar's Scholar.
6 Alfred Scholar for Sanskrit, Kolhapore
7 Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
8 Berar University Scholar.
9 Chief of Kurundvad Scholar

Karandikar, Ráoji Bálâji.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd.
Nichure, Ganesh Anant.
Phadké, Káshináth Bápu.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal.
(2) Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth.
Renávekar, Anant Apáji
Sáthe, Náráyan Ráoji.
Tánksále, Pándurang Váman.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishn.
Visával, Chhabildás Lálchand.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTON, BOMBAY.

(Recognized 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of	Rs.	120	per annum.
One Fleming Scholarship, of	„	100	per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Theological Scholarship, of	„	100	per annum.
Smyttan Memorial Scholarship, of	„	60	per annum.
Lang Scholarship	„	120	per annum.
Miller (H.) do.....	„	100	per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Literary Scholarship.....	„	60	per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship ...	„	40	per annum.
Four Fleming Nomination Scholarships, each	„	40	per annum.
Purvis Scholarship	„	62	per annum.
Molesworth Scholarship.....	„	40	per annum.
Davidson ditto	„	40	per annum.

2 Passed F.A. Examination.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).
The Rájáh of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize } for preparatory classes.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.

1873.

Convener.

The Rev John Wilson, D D., F R S, Instructor in Theology Indian Languages, Persian and Hebrew.

Other Instructors

The Rev Richard Stothert, M A (*Europe*).
The Rev J Small, English Literature and Political Economy
The Rev W Stephen, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Sentential Analysis, and History
Mr Navroji Dorábji Khandálavalá, B.A, Mathematics and Physical Science.

Teacher in Sanskrit attached.

Ráoji Ramchandra Shastri Upásani.

Teacher in Persian attached.

John Aratun.

Graduate.

Venkatrao Rukmángad B A, Inámdar.

Under Graduate

* Sitaram Yashvant Dalvi
* Náráyan Rámchandra Málpekar.
† Váman Dáji Oka
Naráyan Venkáji Khot.
Vasanji Gopal Thanvi.
Vishnu Rámchandra Lalit
Bápuji Vujibhai Gopipuria.

* Passed F A Examination
† Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholar

Krishnáji Ballal Apté.
Ganesh Bhadabhadé.
Vishnu Náráyan Gokhalé.
Lakshuman Narhar Baride.
Ganesh Mahádev Jánorikar.
Jamshedji Dorabji Khandálávál .
Bhikaji Anandráo Deshpánde.
Gajánan Bápuji Kothúre.
Jamshedji Kuvarji Mistri.
Harischandra Shivashankar Trilokekar.
Ganesh Hari Kánitkar.
Chintáram Ganesh Damalé.
Govind Amrit Vaidya.
Anant Venkáji Khot.
Vishnu Jiváji Khándekar.

IV. BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it under-graduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College.—

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem, in favour of that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who passes Matriculation with the highest number of marks and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, if he be not otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Under-graduates of the annual value of Rs. 125 tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

1873.

Rector.

The Rev. A. Leiter, S.J., D.D., Lecturer on Dogmatic Theology and Latin Literature.

Professors.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D., Prefect of Studies, Professor of Political Economy.
The Rev. R. Rive, S. J., D.D., Professor of Mathematics.
The Rev. J. Hamilton, S. J., Professor of English Literature.
The Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. H. Geron, S.J., Lecturer on Ethics.
The Rev. A. Zimmermann, S.J., Professor of Sanskrit and History.
The Rev. Th. Dahloff, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.
The Rev. Ch. Drakes, S.J., Professor of English.
The Rev. J. Bischoff, S.J., Professor of Latin.

Graduates.

Michael McDermott, B.A.
Simon O'Shaughnessy, B.A.
Thomas A. D'Monte, B.A.
* Thomas Duncan, B.A.

Under-Graduates.

Senior.

† Bhagvant Mangesh Wágle.
† Luis D'Souza.
James Russell Oliver Goldsmith.
Javerilál B. Desái.
† Vithal Khanderáo Kirtikar.
† Anandráo Sitárám Prabhákar.
Ishvardás Jagjivandás Store.
Luis D'S'a.
Peter Gomes.
William R. Lyons.
Mánikji Frámji Methá.
Domingos J. D'Miranda.
Mádhav K. Saráph.
Nasarvánji K. Masáni.
Edward McGarry.
Robert Keily.
Rámchandra A. Ráge.
Shrinivás Dádobá Tarkhadkar.

* Duke of Edinburgh Fellow and Ellis Scholar.
† Passed F. A. Examination.

Junior.

Raghunáth D. Dhairyaván.
Vishnu Sakhárám Padvekar.
* Daniel Hogan.
Shivrám Sitárám Wáglé.
Sitárám Vishnu Sukhthankar.
† Maximilian Braganza.
Valentine P. Rowe.
† John Fialho.
Joseph Soares.
Vináyak N. Mulgávkar.
Ganpatráo Atmárám Ajinkya.
Rainaldo Romanini.

V. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
II. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.
III. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
IV. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

1873.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrel Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

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* Latin and Mission Scholar.
† Cowasji Jehanghier Portuguese Scholar.

John O'Leary, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.
Jones Quain Pigot, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I. Senior Law Students.

(1) Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev, M.A.
(1) Vimávála, Maganbhái Kasturchand.
(1) Davar, Jehángier Edalji.
Bhat, Chintáman Nárayan, B.A.
Davé, Shivlal Káshirám.
Shroff, Kávasji Mervánji.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál, B.A.
Dhairyavan, Vasudev Krishnaráo, B.A.
(1) Desái, Nichabhái Murárji.

II. Junior Law Students.

2 * Maráthe, Kashináth Bálkrishna, B.A.
* Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A.
* Rajádhyksha, Váman Nárayan.
Thákar, Lálji Naráyan.
* Pandol, Shivbhai Bhagubhai.
* Satputé, Náráyan Raghunáth.
* Cámá, Kharshedji Pestanji.
* Kirtikar, Janardan Sundarji, B.A.
* Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad, B.A.
* Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A.
DadiBarjorná, Frámji Navroji, B.A.
* Bhandárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A.

III. Supernumerary List of Students.

Bardi, Soráji Kharshedji.
Sapré, Vásudev Shivrám.
Kharshedji Jehángier Mánikji.
Patel, Dhanjishah Kuvarji.
Chichgar. Nánábhái Ratanji.
Katrak Andiáru, Behramji Nasarvánji.
Párikh, Hiralál Tribhuvandás.

IV. Candidate Law Students.

Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat, B.A.
Khámbatá, Jehángier Kaikhosru, B.A.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji, B.A.

* Passed Jurisprudence Examination 1872.
1 Free Students.
2 Prize awarded for proficiency in Jurisprudence Examination

Bhándárkar, Vásude Gopál.
Gadgil, Pandurang Dhonddev.
Tipnis, Raghunath Shivram.
Patvardhan, Mahadev Ramchandra.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan.
Pádsháh, Sorabji Jamshedji.
Khareghat, Mervanji Pestanji.
Gopipuriá, Dosábhái Bápuji.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji.
Wádiá, Lavji Mervánji.
Ranáde, Shankar Moro.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev.
Kanitkar, Naráyan Bápuji.
Contractor, Shápurji Framji.
Shirodekar, Sadáshiv Vithal.
Khot, Anant Venkaji.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo.
Ajinkya, Sitanáth Gopinath.
Agase, Dhondu Hari.
Mirzá, Kalichkhan Fraidunbeg.
Sovani, Ganesh Krishnáji.
Kangá, Dinshah Pestanji.

VI. GRANT COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language, on every branch of Medical Science, by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Marathi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the

College and Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds and a Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children. (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds, and an Eye Dispensary for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the eye; (*c*) a Hospital for Incurables built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases

The Students are arranged in three classes —

1. Graduates and Under-graduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2 Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, and Candidates from various Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Presidency and Mofussil, who are educated through the Marâthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi, Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Byramji Jejeebhoy and Keshavji Naik Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, Sir J. P. Willoughby, His Highness the Gaikowar of Baroda, and Dinshâh Manikji Petit Book Funds, and Hemabhoy Vakatchand Medal Fund, the Barnes and Arnott Medals.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 1,16,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-six such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

List of Principals.

1855, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.

1873.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Acting* Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. (*Europe.*)

Acting Principal.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine, Surgery and Comparative Anatomy, *Acting* Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Professors.

F. S. Stedman, M.R.C.S., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. (*Europe.*)

J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery and Dental Surgery.

W. Dymock, B.A., Oxon, M.R.C.S., Professor of Materia Medica.

I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. V. Ward, M.R.C.S., Professor of Midwifery.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Botany, and *Acting* Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum.

J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., Professor of Pathology. (*Europe.*)

W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum. (*Europe.*)

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., *Acting* Professor of Physiology and Professor of Hygiene.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., *Acting* Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy.

H. P. Roberts, M.B., *Acting* Professor of Pathology.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., L.M., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Teachers of the Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrit Chobé, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology. *On duty at Pandharpur.*

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L M, Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence

Shantarám Vithal Sanzgire, L M, Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica

Narayan Anant Dándekar, G G M C, *Acting* Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology

	Senior Scholars	*Foundations*
*	Bhálchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar	Carnac
*	Ganesh Rámchandra Desai ...	Anderson and exhibition
*	Dharmáji Ganesh Kámat ..	Farish
(1)*	Nasarvánji Navroji Khambátá	Reid
*	Yashvant Pándurang Godambe	Farish
	Joseph Pereira	
*	Nicolas Salvadore DaCosta ...	
*	Antonio Manoel Debouza	
*	Dosabhái Barjorji Kándáválá	
*	Samsudin Jivábhái Sulimani	
*	Mancherji Sorábji Postvalá	
*	Joaquim Vincent Continho	
*	Kaikhosru Sorábji Narimán	
*	Bejanji Pestanji Bennett ..	Farish
*	Phirozshah Jamshedji Damniá	Reid
*	Vinayak Ramchandra Patvardhan	...B A, Carnac and Exhibition
*	Abdul Ghani Hakim ...	
*	Ramdas Gangádás Sarayá . .	Reid and Exhibition
*	Krishnáji Gopál Pathak ...	Exhibition
*	J A Antao . .	
*	IgnacioDomingos Nunis	
*	Jamshedji Dinshah Khambátá	Farish Exhibition
*	Rastamji Hormasji Nánavati	
*	Rustamji Pestanji Bharucha	Anderson

Junior Scholars

Hormasji Behrámji Doctor
John Thomas DeCunha . .
Dominic Antony Gomes
Poscoal Manoel Da Silva ...
Bellarmino Lobo . .
Philiph DeConceição ...
Timothy McLoughlin ...
Luis Joseph Pinto
Hiráji Jehangier Khambatá ..
Lucien Augusto ...

* Passed First L M Examination
(1) Passed F A Examination

Santanna Mendis	
Daniel Dalgado	... Anderson.
Dattu Ganesh Sabnis	... Carnac & Exhibition.
* Kánobá Ranchhodd s Kirtikar ...	... Anderson.
Mánikji Dádábhái Makuná ...	... Carnac &Exhibition.
Kaikhosru Barjorji Cooper ...	... Farish.
Mánikji Mancherji Gimi	...
Lakshuman Bábáji Lád	...
Mánikji Edalji Reporter	...
Lallubhái Bhagvándás Káji ...	...
Ratanbhadra Manibhadra Pándiá	...
L. D'Mello	...
Sorábji Pálanji Mulná	... Government Scholarship.
Joseph De Souza	... Government Scholarship.
Bejanji Dádábhái Kápadiá ...	...
Caetano Fonseca	... Government Scholarship.
Behrámji Nasarvánji Koyáji ...	...
Nicholas D'Alvares	...
Shivnáth Rámnáth Vyás	...
Frámji Ratanji Divechá	...
Ardesir Pestanji Cámá	...
Mánikji Kávasji Arjáni	...
Hirjibhái Jamshedji Appu ...	...
Dinsháh Dorábji Mistri	...
B. DeOliveira	...
Kávasji Kharshedji Sanjáná ...	...
Erachsháh Frámji Sethná ...	...
Victoria Dias	... Government Scholarship.
Kávasji Hormasji Mistri	... Government Scholarship.
Jamshedji Kharshedji Kángá ...	...
Krishnaráo Vishvanáth Dhurandhar	...
Káshinath Krishna Bhendé ...	...
Sorábji Dosábhái Nádarsháh ...	...
Shápurji Rastamji Kángá ...	...
Rámchandra Gangádhar Talvalkar	... Exhibition.
Batakrám Sobhárám Mehtá ...	...
Jos Tertuliano De Lima	...
Manilál Gangádás Desái	... Exhibition.
Martin Malcom.	...
Bálkrishna Atmárám Gupte. ...	...

*Passed F.A. Examination.

Dámodar Purshotam Vaidikar	..		
Nasarvánji Khaishedji Kurláválá			
Rámlál Lallubhái Doctor	...	...	
Phirozshán Pálanji Doctor			
Manikji Sorábji Mehtá	...	...	
Henry Jervis	...	...	Government Scholarship
Vishvasráo Báláji Jayakar			
Kuvarji Kávasji Vaidya	...	...	
Amadore Bocarro			
Jamshedji Sorábji Dastur	..	...	
J V DeNazrette	..	...	
Bamanji Framji Dáruválá	...	...	
Ratanji Rastamji Dádina	...		
Nasarvánji Navroji Párak	..		
Nadarshán Dádábhái Commissariválá		...	
Jamshedji Frámji Kolapurvala		...	Govt. Scholarship,
P Pedro Lisboa			
Barjorji Sorábshah Munsif	...	...	
Edalji Palanji Frenchman			Government Scholarship
Bellarmino Braganza		...	Cowasji Jehangier,
Chumlál Ghelábhái Desái	...	...	
Moreshvar Gopálráo Deshmukh	...		Exhibition
R H Cumming	...		
Balabhái Maganlal Nánávati	..		
Náráyan Venkatchelam Mudliar			Jamkhandi
J. Auspicio Simoens	...		
Dámodar Dharamdas Gándhi		...	
Jamshedji Pestanji Pochájí			
Mánikshán Jamshedji Kelaválá			Cowasji Jehangier,
Ardesir Dhanjibhai Shroff		...	
Govind Venkáji Khot		...	
Dádabhái Kharshedji Revitná		...	
Náráyandás Jayrámdas Advání			
Chunilal Goverdhandas Gunderiá		...	
Phirozshán Behramji Bharuchá			
Edalji Manikji Dámla	...	...	

VII POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865.)

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 by Major (now Lieut.-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into three Departments:—

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Students who are educated through the medium of the English language up to the standard required for qualification as Overseers.

3. Vernacular students who prosecute their studies in the College and the workshops attached to it with the object of becoming educated maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Two Fellowships of Rs. 50, each tenable for 2 years, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition:—

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	"	12	" "
3	"	10	" "
1	"	9	" "
5	"	8	" "
3	"	7	" "
4	"	6	" "
10	"	5	" "
2	"	4	" "
2	"	3	" "

McDougall Scholarship.

1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

McDOUGALL SCHOLARSHIP.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the

Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

List of Principals.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1873.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E., F.R.G.S.I., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.
Dáji Nilkanth Nagarkar, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
Bálāji Bapuji Sáne, B.A., L.C.E.*, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Raghunáth Vináyak A. Dhairyaván, Esq., Drawing Master.
Gopál Raghunáth Mhahiskar, Teacher of the Junior Class.

* Passed F. C. E. Examination.

Manikji Hormasji Vajifdár, L.C.E., Head Teacher of the Maistry Class.
*Vinayak Krishna Bhátavadekar, First Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.
Mártand Ganesh Pense, Second Asssistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.
Robert Royal, Esq., Superintendent of the Mechanical School.

Fellows.

* Bamanji Sorábji.
* Pestanji Dorábji Khandáláválá.
* Ganesh Náráyan Soman.

Frere Scholar.

* Pritamdás Parsumal Chandanáni.

UNDER-GRADUATES HOLDING SCHOLARSHIPS.

Third year students.

* Hormasji Adarji Kángá.
* Vásudev Hari Kurve.

Second year students.

* H. M. Page.
Vásudev Sadáshiv Sohoni.
Lallubhái Dalpatrám Kavishvar.
Chunilál Táráchand Dalál.
Javerdás Bhogidás Párikh.

First year students.

Shripat Vishnu Mhaskar.
Náráyan Hari Ghárpure.
Devshankar Ravishankar Achárya.
Vináyak Hari Gokhalé.
Anant Raghunáth Modak.
Pránjivan Parbhudás Dalál.
Atmárám Sadáshiv Thákur.

UNDER-GRADUATES NOT HOLDING SCHOLARSHIPS.

Third year students.

* Dáyábhái Mugatlal Nánávati.
* H. E. Macnee.
* Shankar Bisto Nárgir.
* Rámchandra Ballál Mule.
* Dhondu Sakhárám Sáthe

* Passed F.C.E. Examination.

* Janardan Vishnu Damle.
* Rudarji Sundarji Ráná.
* Bálkrishna Náráyan Pile
* Ardesir Kavasji Modi.
* Motilál Váljibhai Desai.
* Ráoji Ganesh Bhándárkar.
* C Whittell.
* Nasarvánji Dorábji Bhadá.

Second year students.

A. H. Williams.
W. Nimmo.
T. A. Savage.
W. Hall
C. Halloway.
C. Rubeiro
Shápurji Dádábhai Bámji
Sitárám Vásudev Kolatkar.
Vináyak Anant Oka.
Durgáram Ghelábhái Hindiá.
Vithaldás Narottamdas Nagarsett.
Anáji Anant Joshi.
Náráyan Vishnu Barvé.
Pándurang Sakharam Barve.
Lakshuman Chintaman Phadke.
Vithal Rághobá Tarkhadkar.
Venkat Bápu Mándé.

Third year students.

T. Vásudev Náráyansvámi Pile.
Narhar Vishnu Káthvaté.
Krishnaji Rámchandra Bápat.
Lallubhái Govandas, NativeAgent.
Rámchandra Ganesh Bhagvat.
H. Cousens.
J. Rennison.
D. J. Clabby.
W. J. Steers.
G. Taylor.
Thákurdás Narsidás Mehtá.
Lakshuman Pándurang Bhoscékar
Báláji Tuljárám Mehtá.
Ayedás Izatrám Gidváni
Edalji Sorabji Chinái.

* Passed F C E. Examination.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship	„	10,000
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize	„	5,000
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships ...	„	20,000
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal.....	„	5,000
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship	„	5,000
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
	Carried over...	Rs.	87,500

	Brought over	Rs.	87,500
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„	5,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lecturership	„	23,500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ..	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scholarship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.....	„	30,000
			1,73,000

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs.	1,00,000
II.	University Arms and Common Seal.....	„	1,200
III.	University Library Building Fund	„	2,00,000
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and peal of Bells	„	2,00,000
V.	Mace for the University...	„	1,200
			5,02,400
	Total.....	Rs.	6,75,400

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs 20,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date	Receipts	Rs a p	Amount Rs a p	Date	Disbursements	Amount Rs a p
1872				1872		
Mar 31	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	20,000 0 0		April 5	By amount of Bank's commission on interest of Rs 140 at ¼ per cent	0 8 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	727 12 0		,,	,, Ditto for stamps on Pass Book	0 3 0
			20,727 12 0			
	Carried forward		20,727 12 0		Carried forward	0 11 0

Date.	Receipts.			Amount.			Date	Disbursements	Amount		
1872				Rs	a	p	1872		Rs	a	p.
	Brought over...			20,727	12	0		Brought over	0	11	0
	To Interest on Rs 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1835 36) from 30th September 1871 to 30th September 1872	140	0	0			June 14	, Ditto to Dr Girdharlal Ratanlal Daphtaré being the second instalment of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship awarded to him on the 18th November 1871	394	6	1
	Deduct Income Tax on half-year's interest	0	11	8							
					139	4	4				
	To Interest on Rs 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1854 55) from 31st December 1871 to 31st December 1872	80	0	0			July 4	, of Bank's commission on interest of Rs 80 on Notes at ¼ per cent	0	8	0
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	0	6	8			Oct 4	Ditto on Rs 580	1	7	7
					79	9	4				

To Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1872 to 1st February 1873.....	580	0	0		1873. Mar. 31. Ditto ditto of Rs. 70...		0	4	0
						397	4	8
Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	3	0	4					
				576	15	8		
,, Ditto for one and half year's interest on Rs. 2,000 on Government Notes of 1854-55 refunded.				1	4	0		
Ditto ditto on Rs. 14,000 in ditto of 1842-43 refunded				9	1	0		
Ditto on one year's interest on Rs. 3,500 in ditto of 1835-36 refunded				1	7	4		
Carried forward Rs...				21,535	5	8	Carried forward Rs...	397	4	8

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1873.		Rs. a. p.	1873.		Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	21,535 5 8		Brought over...	397 4 8
	To Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1872 to 31st March 1873	70 0 0	Mar. 31.	Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for .. 20,000 0 0	
			,, ,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay... 1,208 1 0	
					21,208 1 8
	Total Rupees	21,605 5 8		Total Rupees	21,605 5 8

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

April 1st, 1873.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872. Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of	5,000 0 0		1872. May 22.	By amount of stamps on Pass Book	0 3 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	218 7 2			„ Ditto paid to the Superintendent of the E. S. Press for printing an Essay on the "Social and Economic effects of the Introduction of Railways into India"	122 4 3
			5,218 7 2		„ Ditto for Bank's commission on interest Rs. 200	0 8 0
	Carried forward...		5,218 7 2		Carried forward...	122 15 3

Date.	Receipts.			Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.			Amount.		
				Rs.	a.	p.					Rs.	a.	p.
1872.	Brought over...			5,218	7	2	1872.	Brought over...			122	15	3
	To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1871 to 31st December 1872	Rs. 200	a. 0	p. 0			Dec. 4.	By Amount paid to the Exchange Press for printing an Essay on the "Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the N. W. Provinces"			123	6	0
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	1	0	8	198	15	4	1873. Mar. 31. „ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note...	Rs. 5,000	a. 0	p. 0	246	5	3
Oct. 15.	Income Tax on one and half year's interest refunded				3	2	0	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	174	3	3	5,174	3	3
	Total Rupees.			5,420	8	6		Total Rupees.				5,420	8	6

For the Board of Accounts.
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1st, 1873.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

III—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 to 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872. Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	10,000 0 0			By amount of stamps on Pass Book	0 3 0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	409 1 4	10,409 1 4		,, Ditto Bank's commission on interest Rs. 400	1 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1871 to 31st December 1872	200 0 0		1872. July 16.	,, Ditto to Mr. Raoji Vásudev Tullu, M.A., being the first half yearly instalment of the Scholarship awarded to him for the year 1872	197 14 8
	Carried forward...		10,409 1 4		Carried forward...	199 1 8

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
1872.			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
	Brought over		10,409 1 4		Brought over...		199 1 8
	Rs a. p			1873.			
	200 0 0			Jan. 24.	Amount paid to Raoji Vasudev Tullu, M A, being the second half yearly instalment of the Scholarship awarded to him for the year 1872		198 14 0
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest. 1 0 8						
			198 15 4				397 15 8
	To Interest on Rs 5 000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1872 to 1st February 1873.	200 0 0		Mar. 31.	,, Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes	10,000 0 0	
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest.	1 0 8					
			198 15 4				

Oct.	15.	Income Tax on one and half year's interest refunded.....		6	4	0	"	" Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay		415	4	4		
													10,415	4	4
		Total Rupees.	10,813	4	0			Total Rupees.	10,813	4	0				

For the Board of Accounts.
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1*st*, 1873.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

22 BU*

IV.—HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1872.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 5,000 0 0			By Amount of stamps on Pass Book	0 3 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay..... 579 9 11	5,579 9 11	1872. May 14.	,, Ditto paid to the Superintendent of the Bombay E. S. Press, for printing 300 copies of the Prize Poem for 1870 on "Vasco de Gama" by Mr. Jehánghiershán Erachshán Kohiyar	17 10 11
	,, Interest on Rs. 5.000 (in Government 4 percent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43)			,, Ditto of Bank's commission on interest Rs. 200	0 8 0

	from 1st February 1872 to 1st February 1873	200	0	0					
„	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	1	0	8					
					198	15	4		
Oct. 15	Income Tax on one and half year's interest refunded				3	2	0		
	Total Rupees.				5,781	11	3		

Aug. 27.	„ Ditto to the Superintendent of the Bombay E. S. Press, for printing 300 copies of the Poem for 1871 on "Suttee" by Mr. E. H. Aitkin				18	0	0
					36	5	11
1873. Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000	0	0			
„ „	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	742	15	4			
	„ Cash in hand	2	6	0			
					5,745	5	4
	Total Rupees.				5,781	11	3

For the Board of Accounts.
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1*st*, 1873.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872. Mar. 31.	To Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of	18,000 0 0			By amount of Bank's commission on interest on Government Notes	3 1 6
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,686 1 10		1872. July 10.	„ Ditto for deposit on 2 Government Promissory Notes	2 0 0
			19,686 1 10		„ Ditto for stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
	Interest on Rs. 13,000 (in Government 5½ per				„ Ditto to Mr. Pándurang Chintámanipethkar, being the amount of his scholarship, for the months of October and November and	

	cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1871 to 31st May 1872.	357	8	0		
	Deduct Income Tax	3	11	7		
					353	12	5
June 29.	To Amount of Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60 received from Mr. V. J. Sunkersett.				2,000	0	0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 31st May 1871 to 31st May 1872				275	0	0
	Carried forward,.....				22,314	14	3

the first 14 days of Dec. 1871, at Rs. 25 per month.	61	4	8
,, Ditto to Mr. Ganesh Janárdan Agáse, for ditto from 1st March 1872 to 1st March 1873, at Rs. 25 per month	237	6	1
,, Ditto to Mr. Gopál Vishnu Rájvadé for ditto, from 1st March to 1st December 1872, at Rs. 20 per month. .	179	6	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Hari Váman Limaye, for ditto from 1st March 1872 to 1st March 1873, at Rs. 25 per month.	299	3	6
,, Ditto to Mr. Váman Dáji Oka for ditto, from 1st March 1872 to 1st March 1873, at Rs. 20 per month	239	12	8
Carried forward ..	1,022	4	5

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p
	Brought over.	22,314	14	3		Brought over	1,022	4	5
	To Ditto on Rs. 2,000 in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th Nov. 1871 to 31st May 1872.	55	0	0		By amount paid to Mr. Hariram Uttamram Bhat, being the amount of his scholarship from 18th February 1872 to 18th February 1873, at Rs. 25 per month.	299	3	6
	Income Tax on interest on Rs. 10,000 in Government Promissory Notes of 1859-60 refunded	5	11	8		,, Ditto to Mr. Krishnaji Govind Oka, for ditto from 18th February 1872 to 18th March 1873, at Rs. 20 per month	259	6	0
	,, Ditto ditto on Rs. 13,000 refunded	3	11	7		,, Ditto to Mr. Dhondu Hari Agase, for ditto, from 1st January 1873 to 1st March 1873, at Rs. 25 per month	50	0	0
	,, Ditto dito on Rs. 3,000 refunded	0	13	0		,, Ditto to Mr Lakshuman Janardan Joshi, for ditto from 1st January to 1st March 1873, at Rs. 20			

Dec.	5.	„ Interest on Rs. 20,000 (in Government Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 31st May 1872 to 30th November 1872	550	0	0	1873. Mar.	31.	per month	40	0	0
									1,670	13	11
									Rs. a. p.		
								„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of	20,000 0 0		
							,,	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,259 4 7	21,259	4 7
		Total Rupees.	22,930	2	6			Total Rupees.	22,930	2	6

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1873.

VI.—JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs 4,500)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR.

Date	Receipts	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
1872 Mar. 31	To Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of	4500	0	0			
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	582	3	4			
					5082	3	4
	Interest on Rs 4,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th						

CR.

Date	Disbursements	Rs	a	p
	By amount of Bank's commission on interest Rs 200 ..	0	8	0
	,, Ditto for stamps on Pass Book . . .	0	3	0
	,, Ditto Bank's commission on interest Rs 90	0	4	0

		September 1871 to 30th September 1872.	180	0	0				
		Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	0	15	0				
						179	1	0	
Oct	15.	Income Tax on one year's interest on Rs. 4,500 in Government Promissory							
1873.		Notes refunded				1	14	0	
Mar	31.	Interest on Rs. 4 500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1872 to 31st March 1873				90	0	0	
		Total Rupees				5,353	2	4	

1873.		Ditto to Mr. Motichand Udhavji Sett for the months of January and February,							
Mar.	31.	1873 at Rs. 22 per month...						44	0 0
								44	15 0
	„	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	4,500	0	0				
	„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	808	3	4				
								5,308	3 4
		Total Rupees						5,353	2 4

For the Board of Accounts.
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1st, 1873.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

VII.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of	5,000 0 0			By amount paid for stamps on Pass Book	0 3 0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	342 2 8			,, Ditto for Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 200	0 8 0
			5,342 2 8	1872. July 11.	,, Ditto to Mr. Luis DeSa being the first half yearly instalment due to him	98 15 4
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes			,,	,, Ditto to Mr. Vásudev Gopál Bhándárkar for ditto	74 3 6
				1873. Jan. 25.	,, Ditto to ditto second half yearly instalment due to him	74 9 0

	of 1865) from 1st November 1871 to 1st November 1872...	200	0	0					
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest.	1	0	8					
					198	15	4		
15.	Income Tax on one and half year's interest on Government Promissory Notes refunded				3	2	0		
	Total Rupees				5,544	4	0		

	„ 28.	„ Ditto to Mr. Luis DeSa for ditto						99	6	0
	Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000	0	0			347	12	10
	„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	196	7	2					
								5,196	7	2
		Total Rupees						5,544	4	0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1873.

VIII.—THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872.				1872.		
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ..	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,011 7 9			,, Ditto for Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 225 ..	0 8 6
			6,011 7 9			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory					0 10 6

		Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1872 to 16th January 1873	225	0	0			1873. Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for.. ...	5,000	0	0
		Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	1	2	9			,,	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,235	13	3
						223	13	3				
Oct.	15.	Income Tax on half year's interest of Rs.5,000 refunded				1	2	9				
		Total Rupees				6,236	7	9	Total Rupees			

										6,235	13	3
									Total Rupees	6,236	7	9

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1873.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date	Receipts	Rs a p	Amount Rs a p	Date	Disbursements.	Amount Rs a p
1872 Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for ...	5,000 0 0			By amount paid for stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	701 15 10			,, Ditto for Bank's commission on interest of Rs 225	0 8 6
			5,701 15 10			
	,, Interest on Rs 5,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1872, to 16th January 1873..	225 0 0				0 10 6
				1873 Mar. 31.	,, Government 4½ per cent Promissory Note for Rs.	5,000 0 0

"	Deduct Income Tax on half-year's interest..	1	2	9				
					223	13	3	
Oct. 15.	Income Tax on one year's interest refunded				1	2	9	
	Total Rupees.				5,926	15	10	

"	" Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	926	5	4				
					5,926	5	4	
	Total Rupees.				5,926	15	10	

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1873.

X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872.							
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	8,000 0 0		1872.	By amount paid for stamps on Pass Book	0 3 0	
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	1,118 6 3		May 27.	,, Ditto for purchasing one Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 @ 101 $\frac{11}{16}$ — Rs. 1,016 14 0		
			9,118 6 3	,,	,, Interest from 1st November 1871, being 6 months and 26 days Rs. 22 14 3 Less Income Tax . 3 0 9	22 10 6	1,039 8 6
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1871 to 1st May 1872 . ..	40 0 0		,, 28	,, Ditto for a Cheque Book.	1 9 0	
				,, 30	,. Ditto for Deposit fee on		

	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	0	3	0					
					39	13	0	June. 19.	One Government Promissory Note of Rs. 1,000				1	0	0
									,, Ditto for Bank's commission on interest on Government Notes				1	6	2
	Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1872 to 16th January 1873	360	0	0				1873 Mar. 31.	Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of .....Rs. 8,000	0	0	1,043	10	8
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	1	14	0				,,	Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	474	11	7	8,474	11	7
					358	2	0								
Oct. 15.	Income Tax on one year's interest refunded				2	1	0								
	Total Rupees				9,518	6	3		Total Rupees				9,518	6	3

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1873.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	1,500 0 0			By amount paid for stamps on Pass Book	0 3 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	116 10 0		1872. June 13.	„ Ditto for books to Mr. Rámchandra Hanumantráo Bevur	58 12 0
			1,616 10 0			
July 4.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note				„ Ditto for Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 60.....	0 8 0
						59 7 0

	of 1854-55) from 31st December 1871 to 31st December 1872	60	0	0	1873. March 31	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	Rs. a. p 1.500 0 0	
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest..	0	5	0	„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	117 13 0	
				59 11 0				1,617 13 0
Oct. 14.	Income Tax on one and half year's interest on Rs. 1,500 on Government Promissory Note refunded..			0 15 0				
	Total Rupees			1,677 4 0		Total Rupees		1.677 4 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1st, 1873.

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

XII.—THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872.						
Mar. 31	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for ..	5,000 0 0			By amount paid for stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	258 5 1			,, Ditto for Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 225	0 8 6
			5,258 5 1	1873. Mar. 20.	,, Ditto to Mr. Devshankar Ravishankar Acharya for the months of January and February 1873 at Rs. 27 per month	54 0 0
Aug. 13.	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872).					54 10 6

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
	from 16th January 1872 to 16th January 1873	225	0	0	„ 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000	0	0
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest.	1	2	9	„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	428	10	7
			223	13	3			5.428	10	7
Oct. 15.	Income Tax on half year's interest refunded		1	2	9					
	Total Rupees		5,483	5	1		Total Rupees	5,483	5	1

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1873.

XIII.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURERSHIP.

(Rs. 23,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1872. Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	23,500 0 0			By amount paid for stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the new Bank of Bombay ...	28 12 9			„ Ditto for Bank's commission on one year's interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 10 1
			23,528 12 9			
Aug. 13.	„ Interest on Rs. 23,500 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for 1872) from				„ Ditto to the Rev. Dr. Wilson	1,046 8 0
						1,049 4 1

	16th January 1872 to 16th January 1873..	1,057	8	0			1873 Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for.....	Rs. 23,500	a. 0	p. 0
„	Deduct Income Tax	11	0	0			„	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	26	0	8
					1,046	8	0				23.526	0	8
	Total Rupees.				24,575	4	9	Total Rupees.			24,575	4	9

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1873.

XIV.—THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 7,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts	Rs a p.	Amount. Rs. a. p	Date.	Disbursements	Amount. Rs a. p
1872 Mar 31	To Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes for	7,500 0 0			By amount paid for Bank's commission on interest Rs 20	0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	57 5 11			,, Ditto Ditto of Rs 280	0 11 2
			7 557 5 11		,, Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
	Interest on Rs. 500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1871 to 30th September 1872.	20 0 0			,, Ditto to Mr Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar B A, for 9 months from 15th March to 15th December 1872 at Rs 25 per mensem.	223 8 8
					,, Ditto to Mr Thomas Duncan for 2 months from 13th December 1872 to 13th February 1873	50 0 0

	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	0	1	8				
					19	14	4	
	Interest on Rs. 7,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1871 to 1st November 1872	280	0	0				
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest.	1	7	4				
					278	8	8	
Oct. 15.	Income Tax on one and half year's interest on Notes of Rs. 7,000 refunded				4	6	0	
	Ditto on one year's interest on Notes of Rs. 500 refunded				0	3	4	
	Interest on Rs. 500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1872 to 31 March 1873				10	0	0	
	Total Rupees				7,870	6	3	

1873. Mar. 31.	,, Ditto. for Bank's commission on interest Rs. 10					0	4	0
				Rs.	a.	p.	275	1 10
,,	,, Government 4 per cent. Promisory Notes for .....Rs.			7,500	0	0		
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... ,,			95	4	5		
							7,595	4 5
	Total Rupees						7,870	6 3

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1st, 1873.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XV.—THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Date	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.
1872 March 31	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0			By amount paid for stamps on Pass Book.	0 2 0
,, ,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	278 6 8			,, Ditto for Bank's commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 5
			6.278 6 8			
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January			1873. Feb. 11	,, to Mr Barzorji Edalji Modi, from 2nd December 1872 to 28th February 1873 at Rs. 22 per mensem	66 0 0
						66 12 5

1872 to 16th January 1873...	270	0	0			March 31	,, Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000	0	0
Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest..	1	6	6							
				268	9	6	,, ,, ,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	481	10	3
Income Tax on half year's interest refunded				1	6	6				
Total Rupees...				6,548	6	8	Total Rupees			6,548	6	8

Rs.	a.	p.			
			6,481	10	3

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1873.

XVI.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR.					CR.		
Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1872. Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	10,000 0 0			By amount paid for Bank's commission on interest Rs. 400.....		1 0 0
"	" Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	26 9 5			" Ditto for stamps on Pass Book		0 2 0
			10,026 9 5				1 2 0
	" Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory						

	Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1871 to 1st Nov. 1872.	400	0	0			1873. Mar. 31	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for.	10,000	0	0
	Deduct Income Tax on half year's interest	2	1	4			„	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	425	7	5
					397	14	8				
Oct.	15. Income Tax on half year's interest refunded				2	1	4				
	Total Rupees				10,426	9	5	Total Rupees			

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1873.

XVII.—THE BAI MANEKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs a. p					Rs. a. p
1871.							
Aug. 10.	To amount received in one Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of . . .	2,000 0 0			By amount of the Bank's commission on interest Rs. 160		0 12 0
		Rs. a. p					
	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1870 to 1st November 1871..	80 0 0			„ Ditto for stamps on Pass Book		0 2 0
	Deduct Income Tax	0 13 4					0 14 0
						Rs. a p	
				1873.			
				Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of	2,000 0 0	
			79 2 8				

	To interest from 1st November 1871 to 1st May 1872.....	40	0	0				
	Deduct Income Tax	0	6	8				
					39	9	4	
1872.								
Oct. 15.	„ Income Tax on one and half year's interest refunded				1	4	0	
Nov. 12.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st May 1872 to 1st November 1872.....				40	0	0	
	Total Rupees				2,160	0	0	

„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	159	2	0				
					2,159	2	0	
	Total Rupees				2,160	0	0	

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR.
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1873.

XVIII.—THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS

(Rs. 30,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements	Amount.
		Rs. a. p			Rs. a p
1872.					
Jany 2.	To amount received through the Bombay Government 4 per cent Government Promissory Notes of.....	30,000 0 0		By amount of Bank's commission on interest . .Rs. 1,068 12 0	3 14 5
June 19.	,, Interest on Rs. 18,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1870 to 1st May 1872 ..... Rs. a. p 1,080 0 0		Nov. 12.	,, Ditto .....Rs. 475 1 0	1 8 0
			1873.		
			Mar. 27.	,, Ditto for renewing fee on 3 Government Promissory Notes of 1865.....	3 0 0
	Deduct Income Tax 11 4 0				
		1,068 12 0			8 6 5

	To Interest Rs. 12,000 (in Dicto) from 1st May 1871 to 1st May 1872 .	480	0	0						
	Deduct Income Tax	4	15	0						
					475	1	0			
Oct.	15. Income Tax on Rs. 18,000 in Government Promissory Notes of 1865 refunded				11	4	0			
	Ditto on Rs. 12,000 ditto . .				4	15	0			
Nov.	1. Interest on Rs. 30,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st May 1872 to 1st November 1872				600	0	0			
	Total Rupees.				32,160	0	0			

								Rs.	a	p.
,,	31.	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of						30,000	0	0
,,	,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay						2,151	9	7
									32,151	9 7
		Total Rupees.							32,160	0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY

April 1st. 1872

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

(Rs 1,200)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1872 *to* 31*st March* 1873.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts	Amount	Date	Disbursements	Amount
		Rs a p			Rs a p
1872 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	1873 Mar 31	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..	16 7 0
	Total Rupees	16 7 0		Total Rupees.	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY

JAMES TAYLOR.
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1873.

XIV.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1872-73.

The Twelfth Convocation of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 14th January 1873, at five o'clock P.M. in the Town Hall. The members of the Senate present on this occasion, and forming the Procession were :—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Gibbs.

Deans.

K. M. Chatfield, B.A.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Green, LL.B.
Inspector-General A. Wright.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E.

Syndics.

W. Wordsworth, B.A.
J. Marriott, B.A.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.

Board of Accounts.

The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.

Registrar.

James Taylor, Esquire.

Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.

Bishop.

The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.

Members of Council.

The Honourable H. P. St. George Tucker.
The Honourable A. Rogers.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Lloyd.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Melvill.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable A. R. Scoble.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

Educational Officer.

Major T. Waddington.

Fellows.

The Rev. W. Maule, LL.B.
W. G. Pedder B.A.
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
C. Gonne, C.S.
T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
Sorabji Pestonji Framji, Esq.
Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.
Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq.
Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.
R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
Dossabhoy Framji, Esq.
A. N. Hojel, Esq.
T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.

The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, LL.B.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
A. V. Ward, Esq.
Captain W. A. Baker, S.E.
Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
W. Gray, M.B.
F. G. Joynt, M.D.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
Cursetji Nasarvanji Cama, Esq.
C. F. Farran, B.A.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc.Inst.C.E.
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S.
T. E. P. Martin, Esq.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
Nana Moroji, Esq.
Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.
Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq.
Major J. H. White, R.E.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
Edalji Narsarvanji, G.G.M.C.
J. Flynn, Esq.
Captain G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.
Sidney Smith, M.D.
Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G.G.M.C.
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.M.S.
Ganpatrao Bhaskar, Esq.
W. G. Hall, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Kahandas Mancharam, Esq.
W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S.
Ardesir Framji Moos, Esq.
Captain H. Morland, late I.N
Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq.
Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia, Esq.
Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao, Esq.
Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.

Major Bonar Deane.
The Rev. J. Paton.
Framji Rastamji Vikaji, LL.B.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., and
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.

Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale carried the Mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., rising supplicated the Grace of the Senate as follows :—

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Náráyan Vináyak Dáte, Káshinath Rámchandra Godbole, B.A., Báláji Bápuji Sáne, B.A., and Mánikji Hormasji Vajifdár, of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The same words—*mutatis mutandis*—were used successively on behalf of the other candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts,—the Dean in Medicine, Inspector-General A. Wright, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine, and K. M. Chatfield, B.A., Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green, Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidate in Law.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented the candidates in the following words :—

"Mr. Chancellor,—I present to you (naming the Candidates and their Colleges), who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree (stating the particular Degree), to which I pray they may be admitted." And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words,—"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the names of the Candidates and their Colleges) to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree) and charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the Candidates with the Certificates of their Degrees.

The Chancellor also presented the James Berkley Gold Medal of the value of Rupees 250, and Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees 150, to Káshináth Rámchandra Godbole, B.A., of Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Registrar then made the Declaration of the Degrees as follows :—

I hereby declare the ng Degrees this day conferred :—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Náráyan Vinayak Dáte	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Káshinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A.	Poona Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Balaji Bapuji Sane, B.A.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Mánikji Hormasji Vajifdar	Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Hormasji Dadabhai Masani	Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Temulji Bhikaji Nariman	Grant Medical College.
Mahadev Yeshvant Paránjapye	Grant Medical College.
Trimbak Sakharam Shirvalkar	... Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.

Thomas Duncan	St. Xavier's College.

Second Class.

Shivram Vithal Bhandárkar...	... Elphinstone College.
Mervánji Mancherji Camá	... Elphinstone College.
Frámji Navroji DadiBarjorjá	... Elphinstone College.
Thomas Antonio DeMonte	St Xavier's College.
Dámodar Govind Gharpuré	Deccan College.
Rámchandra Vishnu Gokhalé	Elphinstone College.
Venkatráo Rukmángad Inamdár	Free General Assembly Institution, Bombay.
i Mánikji Jambusaria...	Elphinstone College.
Rajaniar Ganesh Jinsivále .	.. Deccan College.
Shridh Venkatesh Joshi .	. Elphinstone College.
Ganesh uji Krmarkar ...	. Elphinstone College.

Jehángier Kaikhosru Khambátá	.. Elphinstone College.
Bápuji Mahipat Khárkar	... Elphinstone College.
Sakhárám Rámchandra Kirloskar	... Deccan College.
Vishnu Keshav Kunte ...	... Deccan College.
Keshav Vishvanath Patvardhan	... Elphinstone College.
Vináyak Mahádev Pandit ...	.. Deccan College.
Shankar Moro Ránadé .	... Deccan College.
Govind Gangádhar Sáne ...	... Deccan College
Káshináth Náráyan Sáne	... Deccan College
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarápurválá	.. Deccan College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

SECOND CLASS.

Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A. ... ... Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

SECOND CLASS.

Káshináth Balvant Pendsé ..	... Elphinstone College.
Dosábhái Nasarvánji Wádiá ...	... Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following Report:—

MR. CHANCELLOR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 16th January 1872.

The Report states the principal results of the University Examinations, the Endowments to the University, and the more important changes and Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, held in November last, 872 Candidates were examined, of whom 378 passed the examination.

The successful Candidates were sent up by the following Schools:—

42 by Elphinstone High School.
25 „ Púna High School.
24 „ Ratnagiri High School.
21 „ St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
18 „ Rajaram High School, Kolhápur.
17 „ Súrat High School.
16 „ Baba Gokhale's School, Púna.
13 „ Belgaum Sirdars' High School.

11	by Bombay Proprietory School.
11	„ Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
11	„ Natu's English School, Púna.
10	„ Dhúlia High School.
8	„ Ahmadabad High School.
8	„ Kattiawar High School.
8	„ Púna Mission Institution.
8	„ General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
8	„ Ahmadabad Mission School.
7	„ Bombay Scottish High School.
7	„ Nariád High School.
6	„ Násick High School.
5	„ Bishop's High School, Púna.
5	„ Karáchi High School.
4	„ Hydrabad High School.
4	„ Bombay High School.
4	„ Bombay Private English School.
3	„ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
3	„ Broach High School.
3	„ Dharwar High School.
3	„ Akola High School.
3	„ Ahmadnagar High School.
2	„ Robert Money Institution.
2	„ Sátára High School.
2	„ Súrat Mission School.
2	„ Belgaum Mission School.
2	„ Sharanpur High School.
2	„ Indore English School.
2	„ Fort High School.
1	„ Púna Civil Engineering College.
1	„ Bombay Education Society's High School.
1	„ Diocesan High School, Bombay.
1	„ Sholápur English School.
1	„ Savantwadi English School.
1	„ Bhawnagar High School.
1	„ Gandevi High School.
1	„ Púna Native Institution.
1	„ Prabhu Seminary, Bombay.
1	„ Karáchi European and Indo-European Institution.
1	„ Karáchi Mission School, and the remaining
38	had been under Private Tuition.
378	

Of these 80 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 39 in Latin, 1 in Hebrew, 1 in Arabic, 5 in Portuguese, 103 in Marathi, 128 in Gujerathi, 11 in Canarese, 2 in Hindustani, 4 in Persian, and 4 in Sindhi; 262 Candidates were Hindus, 72 Parsis, 2 Muhamadans, 20 Portuguese, 9 Europeans, 8 Indo-Europeans, 4 Sindhis, and 1 a Jew.

First Examination in Arts.—There were 91 Candidates, of whom 24 passed the examination. Of these 12 were from Elphinstone College and 12 from Deccan College; 21 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, and 1 a European. Of the 24 Candidates 16 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin, and 1 Persian. In special subjects of the Examination 19 were examined in Butler's Sermons and 5 in Analytical Geometry.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—49 Candidates were examined, of whom 22 passed, one was placed in the First Class and the remaining 21 in the Second Class; 15 being Hindus, 5 Parsis, 1 a European, and 1 a Portuguese. Of the 22 Candidates 9 were from Elphinstone College, 10 from Deccan College, 2 from St. Xavier's College and 1 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. 14 selected Sanskrit as their second language and 8 Latin. Of selected subjects, 9 passed in History, 15 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 19 in Political Economy, 5 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 1 in Optics and Astronomy, 10 in Analytical Geometry, 4 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 2 in Chemical Physics, and 1 in Inorganic Chemistry.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 5 Candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination in the Second Class; 2 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and one a European; 2 were from Elphinstone College and 2 from Deccan College. 1 selected Sanskrit as his second language and 3 Latin.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—An examination in this branch of study for the M.A. Degree was held this year for the first time. There was only 1 Candidate and he passed the examination in the Second Class. He was a Hindu, and came from Elphinstone College.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 6 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 1 passed the examination in the Second Division; he was a Parsi.

First Examination for L M.—There were 24 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 15 passed the examina-

tion; 3 were Hindus, 7 Parsis, 2 Muhamadans, and 3 Portuguese. One was placed in the First Division, and the rest in the Second Division.

Examination for the Degree of L.M.—There were 4 Candidates from Grant Medical College; they all passed the examination, 1 in the First Class, and 3 in the Second Class; 2 being Hindus, and 2 Parsis.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—This Examination was held for the first time this year. There was only one Candidate—a Hindu—from Grant Medical College, who failed to pass the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 20 Candidates from the Púna Civil Engineering College, of whom 15 passed the examination; 10 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, 2 Europeans, and 1 a Sindhi; 5 were placed in the First Division, and 10 in the Second Division.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 9 Candidates from Púna Civil Engineering College, of whom 4 passed the examination, 2 in the First Class, and 2 in the Second Class, 3 were Hindus, and a Parsi.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtaré, L.M., M.D., upon whom the Fellowship was conferred last year, having passed a successful examination for a Commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, has lately returned and resigned the Fellowship. The vacancy will soon be announced for competition.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal—The subject announced for the essay for this Medal last year was "The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India"; but no essays were sent in.

For the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.—There was only one competitor, Káshináth Balvant Pendsé, B.A., of Elphinstone College, to whom the Scholarship was awarded.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—Four competitive poems on the subject of the "Suez Canal" were sent in, but none of them having been found worthy of the prize, it was not awarded.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The two Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 a month and one of Rs. 20 a month were respectively awarded to Dhondu Hari Agáse of Ratnagiri

High School, and Lakshuman Janárdan Joshi of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The Cawasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, was awarded to Daniel Hogan, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—The Syndicate have the pleasure to report that this Scholarship, which had hitherto remained unawarded since its foundation, was this year awarded to Abraham Jacob David of Bombay Scottish High School, Fort, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with proficiency in the Hebrew Language. The value of this Scholarship is Rs. 250 per annum and tenable for two years.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 250, with a prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rs. 150, has also been awarded this year for the first time, to Káshináth Rámchandra Godbole, B.A., of Púna Civil Engineering College, he having obtained the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., and having been also specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawings.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 60, which was assigned by the Syndicate this year to the *Sindhi* Language, was awarded to Mirzá Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg of Hydrabad High School.

The Ellis Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem, was awarded to Thomas Duncan of St. Xavier's College, for having passed the best examination in English at the B.A. Examination.

The Arnould Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 22 per mensem, was awarded to Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A., of Government Law School, for having passed the LL.B. Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession."

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, of the value of Rs. 400 per annum and tenable for two years, was awarded to Thomas Duncan of St. Xavier's College, for having passed with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 80, was awarded to Faizullabhái Lukmánji Mullá, of Súrat High School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks for proficiency in *General Knowledge*.

REGULATIONS.

During the year under review Regulations for the Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize, Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, the Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarships, and a thorough revision of the course of studies for the Examinations in Civil Engineering, were made by the Senate, and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarships.—The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Ráo of Kutch, to the City of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000 to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum Rs. 30,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper were offered to the University through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January last, to found Scholarships to be called "The Rao Sir Prágmalji Scholarships," and to be awarded to Kutchi students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or failing such students to other Native students who may be qualified for the same. At a meetiong of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the University.

His Excellency the Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—It affords me much pleasure, on this the first occasion of my having the honour to take part in the proceedings of this University, to think that in the report we have just heard read, there is much that must be satisfactory as regards the past, and as regards the future very encouraging to those by whom I am surrounded to persevere in the efforts they have long been making to spread the benefits of education among the people of this Pre-

sidency. And first I will notice, though indeed it stands last in the report, the very generous donation which in the course of last year the University received from His Highness the Rao of Kutch. I do not forget that the thanks of the University were duly tendered with their acceptance of the gift, but standing here as I do on the occasion, and being as it were for the time the mouthpiece of the Government, and, in this case, of those whom I have the honor to address, it would ill become me to pass over in silence this generous donation. It is not alone for the money that the gift is so valuable. It is still more acceptable as the indication of the interest taken by the Rao in the efforts which Her Majesty's Government is making to extend education, as a pledge that he is anxious to assist his own subjects in obtaining education, and finally as a proof that he will be ready to give protection and encouragement to those who after the satisfactory completion of their studies may return to his territories. Our best thanks are therefore due to His Highness, and we may trust that his example may well find willing followers. Turning to the statement given in this report of the result of the matriculation examination, it is very gratifying to observe the greatly increased proportion which the successful candidates bear to the whole number examined, when contrasted with the results of former years. It may be assumed as good evidence of the increased assiduity of the teachers, and of their desire to save their pupils from the expense and mortification of an unsuccessful competition, by imparting to them a sound and good elementary education. It is satisfactory also to notice the gradual but decided increase in the number of schools whence students are sent for matriculation, an increase tending to show that the means of obtaining good education are not confined to the few great towns, but are being gradually extended to the remote parts of the Presidency. Indeed candidates have been admitted from beyond those limits, from Akola in Berar and from Indore, and we may hope that in future years our institutions may extend their usefulness to an increasing number of the educated classes of Central India and of Nagpur and Berar. The report also mentions another fact, from which I hope we shall be justified in drawing a favourable augury. It shows that a very fair number of the successful candidates was educated by means of private tuition. It may be hoped that this is, in some degree to be accepted as a sign that the wealthier classes, those who can afford to provide their children with private tuition, are becoming more alive to

the value of education, and are disposed to meet the cost of it. It has been represented to me that hitherto the main bulk of those who seek education in our schools and colleges are young men of very limited circumstances, and that the wealthy and independent sections of society have regarded the improvement of their minds with indifference. This is much to be regretted and cannot fail to be most discouraging to those whose best efforts are exerted for promoting the spread of learning. They must feel that the success of their endeavours is very limited, as long as the affluent and independent classes choose to remain wholly indifferent to the attractions of literature. It must make them fear that literature and education are not sought for their own selves. But for myself I would go further, and warn such classes that their indifference is not only illiberal but suicidal. One hears much of the immutability of things in India, and no doubt the impediments to serious changes are very great; but I cannot bring myself to believe that they are insuperable,—I cannot think that rail-roads, telegraphs and this very education which we are striving to promote, will altogether fail to effect changes. The wealthy and independent may out of apathy neglect the opportunities offered to them, but other resolute and energetic spirits will eagerly snatch at them, nay, will make them the means of their own advancement. It is but a few weeks since the Governor General stated his conviction that the British Government fully desired to maintain the position and independence of the native princes. I think there may with equal truth be enunciated a similar desire on our part to see the wealthy and influential members of native society preserving their ascendency and independence. But it must be done by themselves, the Government cannot do it for them. If they persist in permitting their inferiors to pass them on the career of learning, they will have but themselves to blame, and when too late they will have cause to regret their apathy and indifference. With the advantages with which their historical position and social connexions surround them, it becomes them to take the lead in self-advancement and education and fit themselves for dealing with the difficulties which the advance of education amongst the masses will bring with it. There is one feature in the report which strikes me as being very singular, and that is the apparent unpopularity of the study of Law. I had always thought that in this country a recourse to law was the most popular of remedies, but certainly the study of it seems to occupy the attention of very

few students, for only one Degree has been conferred in that Faculty. It is to be regretted very much that such should be the case. I have heard it stated that a year or two ago the examination for law was made somewhat hard, but even if it should be the case, I cannot accept it as a reason for the abandonment of the study. The case of the medical profession is very different; the students are much more numerous and they have obtained a singular degree of success. Out of the comparatively limited number of those who came up for examination, a very large proportion have obtained their degrees. With regard to civil engineering I think the Government is at present placed in a somewhat singular position. It seems to be thought the business of Government to provide employment for those who acquire the theory in our schools. There are certain circumstances connected with the Civil Engineering College at Poona which, without any disrespect to such institutions, give it something of the nature of a school of industry; and the industry there inculcated is one which in the present state of demand can only find an outlet for its application in the Government Department of Public Works—works carried on more or less under the control of Government. I believe there is a feeling among the heads of the College and those interested in it, that there is not sufficient encouragement given by those who represent the Government in the Department of Public Works to those who distinguish themselves at the Civil Engineering College. But, on the other hand, I, for one, cannot wonder that there should be some objections on the part of our Public Works officers to entrust to theoretic students who have no practical experiences in important works throughout the country. They will not naturally risk their own reputation upon the efforts of those who, however cleverly taught at the College, cannot possibly have any real practical acquaintance with the works to be constructed. I hope it may be found practicable to follow up this theoretical training by a practical instruction in the lower grades of the Department, after which there might be an examination as to what they can really do. I hope the Government will see its way to adopting something of this kind; for without it there will be a great deal of dissatisfaction and discouragement given. On this occasion, if you will permit me, I will in a few words explain my views, my personal views, as to the position that I consider the Government to hold in respect to education in this country, and more particularly as to the position in which

the Government stand towards those who take advantage of that education. It is a matter of great importance, and one which it is very desirable we should clearly understand before matters proceed further. It appears to me that some of those who take advantage of the education afforded them by Government entertain the belief that they rather confer a favour upon us by availing themselves of the instruction offered to them, and that we are bound at once without further question to take care of them and provide them with maintenance when they have finished their education. It must be clear that, if education spreads, as we all hope it will, and if the number of schools increases every year, it is impossible for us to offer employment to all who look forward to it. But there is another point. At present, and for some years past, it has pleased Providence to entrust the affairs of India to the British nation. The area of our territory in this country, and the extent of our responsibility have been gradually increasing, whether we desire it or not. We are bound to keep in view that we are the Government of the British nation, and that we are placed here to regulate, control, preserve harmony, and, as far as we possibly can, promote the happiness of all the many races and classes who inhabit this country. In time we, like all that has preceded us, must pass away. But so long as we remain, and so long as the Government continues in our hands, it must ever be a British Government, conducted on British principles. Our acts must be such as are considered sound, and wise, and honest in England. It follows therefore that while we ought ever to avail ourselves freely of the services of able and distinguished natives of India, we cannot cease to introduce and promote to high office a certain proportion of our countrymen from England adequate to sustain the national spirit of our government.

In the matter of salaries also it is very essential that at the outset we should guard against misapprehension and disappointment. To me it appears to be most improbable, that if the admission to the higher posts of native gentlemen should become general, the present scale of salaries could be maintained; nor would it be reasonable. We are here—no doubt about it—we are here now, and to my mind we ever shall be, as foreigners. The climate and other circumstances make it impossible for us, English, at any time to become what is commonly called naturalized in this country. We cannot have therefore in India most of those enjoyments and advantages

which exist in our own country, and which the Natives of this country in Government employ can rely upon. We cannot have our children educated here, we cannot maintain the same style of living as we are accustomed to at the cost which we can in our own country.

In the ordinary domestic life of an English public servant separation from children is commonly the first incidence of importance. Sickness probably follows. Sickness which at home serves to draw closer all family ties, becomes here in most cases the signal for separation; in not a few the separation is final. The ordinary termination to the official career in India is to return to England with moderate means to commence life anew. For all these drawbacks the only remedy has hitherto been money—a poor one no doubt but a better probably will not be found,—and so it has happened that the salaries of the principal public servants have been fixed at the present rates. In what way then do these considerations apply to the natives of India serving in their own country? I cannot see that they have any application whatever. Their case should be compared to that of our own countrymen similarly employed at home. We shall do no injustice if we apply the same principles to both. It may be that the position of the permanent servants of the Crown at home is imperfectly known here. The mass of public servants on entering the service of the Crown in England receive a salary commencing with £100 per annum or less than Rs. 100 per mensem. They work on for forty years, rising to the highest stations in their respective departments. They are entrusted with business affecting the whole world—most confidential and intricate—and at the end of forty years they arrive at a salary of £1,000. That is a fair description of the position of public servants of the best ability and education in England. Therefore, it is naturally quite unreasonable to suppose that the British Government here would be justified in imposing upon the people of this country for the payment of their own fellow-countrymen higher salaries than we charge our own people at home for the maintenance of those who serve them.

I hope Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that those who can hear me among the native gentlemen present will fully see that it is their duty and their interest to take advantage of the education offered at this University. And so far as Government is able to make use of their services, it will not fail to do so. But no exaggerated notion of the salaries to which they may be

entitled should be drawn from a comparison of the payments made to Englishmen who are serving the Crown in a foreign country. I trust that those educated here may not be content with the instruction afforded to themselves, but will endeavour to spread it amongst all the people of this land. By so doing they will hasten the advent of the return of self rule, if that is to be desired. I would add one word more. I have shown that no exaggerated notions of the salary to which native students are entitled in the Government service ought to be entertained; but there is a further mistaken notion which I believe is not uncommon amongst those to whom we have offered the advantages of education to which I wish to advert. Many of you gentlemen are inclined to think that the close of your college career closes at once the necessity for further effort on your parts for further instruction. This is not so. The education given you here is but the basis on which you should build your own self-improvement. We cannot carry on the *status pupillaris* for ever. Its rests with you to complete the work begun here, and if you look forward to the day when the Government of this country is to be in your hands, it is not only necessary that the governing classes should be educated and enlightened, but that the governed should be as a nation so improved as to co-operate with you in accepting honestly and intelligently the principles of administration upon which the fabric of society and Government is built. When that day of general enlightenment shall come, and not till then, we shall be ready to wish you adieu and leave these shores with the consciousness that our work is done.

His Excellency the Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause, again rose, and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 8,102.

The total amount of Benefactions received is as follows :—

For University Buildings	Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ...	,,	1,200
For University Library Building	,,	2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	,,	2,00,000
For University Mace	,,	1,200
Total...	Rs.	5,02,400

7 Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

1,832 the total number of Matriculated Students.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the year 1872-1873.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates		Passed.		Religion of Passed Candidates					Division	
		Government Schools	Private Schools	Government Schools	Private Schools.	Christian	Hindu.	Parsee.	Musselman	Other	First.	Second.
Matriculation Examination	909	405	504	203	175	37	262	72	2	5		
First Examination in Arts	99	84	15	24	...	1	21	2		...		
B A. Examination	56	48	8	19	3	2	15	5		...	1	21
M A. Examination	6	6		5		1	3	1			...	5
LL B Examination	6	6		1*				1				1
Honours in Law Examination	...	...								...		
First L M Examination	24	24	...	15		3	3	7	2	...	1	14
Second L M. Examination	4	4	..	4			2	2			1	3
M D. Examination	1	1										
First L.C E Examination	21	21		15		2	10	2		1	5	10
Second L C E. Examination	9	9		4			3	1			2	+2
M.C.E, Examination		...					..					
Total Number of Candidates...	1135	608	527	290	178	46	319	93	4	6	10	56

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation and First Examination in Arts
† Second Class

Examination Papers.

1872-73.

1 ex

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate, at the beginning of each Examination.*

1. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiners or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

2. If any Candidate bring any book or papers whatever into the Examination Hall, or speak on any pretext whatever to another Candidate while the writing Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

3. Write the Number of your Table and your Name, beginning with Surname, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the Number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such a case mark the pieces of paper in succession *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., pinning them together, and putting *b* under *a*, *c* under *b*, in order.

5. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

6. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

7. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the questions and pin them together.

8. Fold the papers and endorse them as follows:—

1st. The number of your Table.

2nd. Your Name, beginning with Surname.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats before the next paper is set. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

10. Candidates should be careful not to waste the paper supplied for writing their answers, and they should not carry away any blank paper from the Examination Hall.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.]

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A. ... . K. T Best, M A. .. .. J F Taylor, B.A. ..... W. E. Hart, Barrister-at-Law	In English.
John Nugent, C.S. ..... James M. Campbell, C S.	In Elementary History and Geography.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
F Kielhorn, Ph.D. .... J T Hathornthwaite, B.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R S. ... Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew
E Rehatsek, M.C.E. ..... Professor Mirza Hairat	In Arabic.
S A. De Carvalho, G.G.M C. ..... A. P. De Andrade, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson ..... Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq ... Captain G. A. Jacob..... Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.....	In Marathi.
The Rev J. V. S. Taylor, B.A..... Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A., LL B.	In Gujarathi
Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, Esq..... ..... Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	In Canarese
The Rev. G. Ledgard ... . Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B	In Hindustani
E Rehatsek, M.C.E .... Professor Mirza Hairat	In Persian

Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya .... Krishna Shastri Godebole, Esq ...	In Sindhi
T Cooke, M A, M I, LL B F J Candy, M A	In Arithmetic and Algebra
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre S Cooke, B A, L C.E	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; K. T. BEST, M.A.; J. F. TAYLOR, B.A.,
W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Section A.

Paraphrase either (not both) of the following passages :—

N.B.—For mere word for word substitution comparatively few marks will be allotted.

1. On his Mother's Picture. 25

(*a.*) My mother! when I learnt that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just *begun*?
Perhaps thou gav'st me, though unfelt, a kiss:
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss—
Ah, that maternal smile! It answers—*Yes*.
I heard the bell toll'd on thy burial day,
I saw the hearse that bore thee slow away,
And, turning from my nurs'ry window, drew
A long, long sigh, and wept a last *adieu*.
But was it *such*? It was.—Where thou art gone
Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown.
May I but meet thee on that peaceful shore
The parting sound shall pass my lips no more.

Parse the words in italics.

The Soldier's Dream.

(*b.*) Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lowered,
And the *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky:
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpower'd,
The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.
When reposing that night on my pallet of straw
By the wolf-scaring faggot that guarded the slain,
At the *dead* of the night a sweet vision I saw;
And *thrice* ere the morning I dreamt it again.
Methought from the battle field's dreadful array,
Far, far, I had roam'd on a desolate track:
'Twas autumn—and sunshine arose on the way
To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back.
I flew to the pleasant fields traversed so oft
In life's morning march, when my bosom was young;

I *c.**

I heard my own mountain-goats *bleating* aloft,
And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung.

Parse the words in italics.

Section B.

1. Quote and illustrate the law of the sequence of tenses. 5

2. What prepositions accompany these words: *capable*, *dispense*, *indispensable*, *hope*, *hopeful*, *resolve* (determine), *resolve* (separate into parts)? 10

Give examples.

3. Trace the connection between different meanings of the words— 10

Novel, *try*, *proof*, *civil*.

Section C.

1. Write shortly on any *one* of the following subjects:— 15

(*a*.) An argument in the form of a dialogue between A and B on the character of any historical personage.

(*b*.) A description of any place with which you are familiar.

(*c*.) An essay on ghosts.

2. *Without re-writing the whole*, point out and *correct* the errors in the following passage:—

While you was away day before yesterday I called at my friend's house. The door was locked, but when he heard that it was only me he told his wife to open it. I found him laying on his bed, for he had got bad headache. In spite of all my remonstrances, and which I expressed in very strong terms, he refused to send a physician, saying that unless one had plenty money, one could not afford to pay a doctor. 10

Section D.

1. Give the etymology of these words, and explain the connection between their roots and ordinary meanings:— 15

Diversion, *viceroy*, *tribulation*, *retaliate*, *emancipate*, *poetry*, *metaphor*, *sarcasm*, *privilege*, *frank*.

2. Analyse. Much therefore of that humour which transported the last century with merriment is lost to us who do not know the sour solemnity, the sullen superstition, and the stubborn scruples of the ancient Puritans; or if we know them derive our information only from books or from tradition, have never had them before our eyes, and cannot but by recollection and study, understand the lines in which they are satirized. 10

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.; JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short account, with dates, of the lives of any two of the following men :— 10

Pompey, Wolsey, the Duke of Marlborough, Themistocles, Mahmood of Ghuznee.

2. What was the result of the first Roman civil war? Who were the leaders, and what were the chief events of that war? 7

3. Give a sketch of the reign of one of the sovereigns who ruled in England between the "Union of the Roses" and the "Union of the Crowns." 6

4. Under the rule of what Governor General before 1840 were the limits of British power in India most extended? Give a list of the districts brought under British Government by the Governor General whom you select, and some account of the grounds of annexation. 8

5. What was the scene of the conquests of (*a*) Runjit Singh, (*b*) Sivaji, (*c*) Hyder Ali? State the principal events, with dates, in the career of any one of these three persons. 7

6. Give an account, with dates, and mentioning the leading commanders on either side, of the Athenian expedition against Sicily, and of the invasion of Greece by the Romans. 12

7. Explain the terms meridian, water-shed, delta, table-land, and estuary. How do you account for the annual rainfall in Bombay being far heavier than it is at Poona? 7

8. Draw a map of one of the following countries, marking its mountains, rivers, and chief towns :— 10

(1) Australia.

(2) The Madras Presidency.

(3) Ireland.

9. Which are the principal cotton-producing countries of the world? and what are the chief articles of export of Scotland, Siberia, Australia, and Brazil? 8

10 What and where are the following :—

Nebraska, Reikavik, Chimborazo, the Sound, Indore, the Ægean, Cowes, Oxus, Buffalo, the Calf of Man? 10

11. Name in their order the capes, bays, mouths of rivers, and chief towns which would be passed by a steamer coasting along the shore from Amsterdam to Barcelona. 10

12. Which is the longest river, which the highest mountain, which the most extensive desert, which the most populous city, and which the largest inland lake in Asia? 5

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.: RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Join the following by the rules of Sandhi :— 10

a. यशस् + अधिगच्छति + अस्मिन् + अमुष्मिन् + च लोके + आयुः + परिवर्धते च। *b.* कामदुह् + उत्तमः। *c.* राजन् + अश्व। *d.* न + अमी + ईयुः + मथुराम् + न च स्म + अनुयोदेने + अमून् + मातापितरौ। *e.* त्रिष्टुभ् + अनुगीयते + अस्याम् + सप्तसि। *f.* दृश् + मनोहरम्। *g.* विश् + हितम्।

b, *c*, *f*, and *g* are compounds.

Give the rules in the case of *a* and *g*.

2. (*a.*) Give the Nom. Acc. and Instr. (all nos.) of 16
विश्वावाह्, तिर्यच् *m.n.* सेदिवस् *m. n* अस्थि, महीयस्
m. n. भूमन्, वर्त्मन्, अहन्, स्वयंभू *m.* and पुनर्भू *f.*
and the Abl. Gen. and Loc. of सेनानी, रति, त्रि, *m.f.*,
श्री, पति, अश्वपति, राजदृह्, दिव्, and विभु *n.*

(*b.*) On the principle of similarity of changes in the base, into how many classes may the case terminations be divided? Give instances of the similarity.

3. Write down the forms of the Nom. Acc. and Instr. 7
of कति, इतर *m.n.*, पञ्चन् and अष्टन् and the ordinal bases Masc. and Fem. of numbers from 'one' to 'six' and 'thirteen' to 'twenty-one'? Give the feminine bases of
प्रेयस्, सुगृहीतनामन्, वैयाकरण, गाङ्ग्य, कमलाक्ष,
धीमत्, चरम, मध्यम and लघिष्ठ.

4. (*a.*) Write down the Present Tense Indic. 3rd pers. 15
(all nos.) of सो, नू 6th conj. नु 2nd conj. क्रम्, अश्
'to pervade' and 'to eat,' लभ् and यम्, the Imperative
1st and 2nd pers. (all nos.) of बन्ध्, निज्, सु, धृष्,
भिद्, शिष्, and अस् 'to be,' and the Imperfect 3rd pers.
(all nos.) and 2nd pers. sing. of स्तु, ह्री, रुद्, मृज्,
पिष्, इ 'to go,' इ with अधि 'to study,' दृह्, विद्,
'to know,' and सद्.

(*b.*) Before what personal terminations is the ending इ or उ short or long of a root changed to Guna. य् or व् and इय् or उव्.

(*c.*) When is the हि of the 2nd pers. sing. Imperative dropped in the 5th Conj.?

5. (*a.*) Give the 3rd pers. (all nos.) and 2nd pers. sing. of the Perfect of यज्, भर्, नद्, वह्, स्तृ, शृ, and उख, the 3rd pers. (all nos.) of the Aorist of रभ्, दृश्, कृष्, नम्, क्रम्, विश्, तॄ, नह्, and बन्ध्, the second or simple future 3rd pers. sing. of वृत्, वस्, प्रच्छ्, दह्, जि, नश् and हृ and the Passive Pres. 3rd pers. sing. of वद्, स्मृ, क्षि, धा, तॄ, भृ, and शास्. 22

(*b.*) What roots take the Periphrastic Perfect.

(*c.*) Give the principal rules of vowel changes in the fourth and fifth forms of the Aorist.

6. Translate— 16

गङ्गातरंगकणशीकरशीतलानि
गं
विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि
स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि
यत्सावमानपरपिण्डरतो मनुष्यः

Name and dissolve the compounds in this. Give two instances of Samâhâra-dvandva and Samâhâra-dvigu, and dissolve.

7. Frame sentences of more than three words each, using the Pres. Part. of कृ, the Passive or Impersonal of दण्ड् or दुह् and रुद्, the causal of या and विद्, 'to know,' the Past Part. Pass. of दिश् with उप, the Past Part. Act. Fem. of भू with वि, and the Pass. Pres. Part. of वच्, ग्रह् with अप.

N.B.—Each sentence must contain one verb at least.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDA

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :—

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने तपोवने शालङ्कायनो कः 30
नाम तपोधनो जान्हव्यां स्नानार्थं गतः। तस्य च सूर्योपस्थानं कुर्वतस्तत्र प्रदेशे मूषिका काचित्खर-तरनखाग्रपुटेन श्येनेन गृहीता। तां दृष्ट्वा स मूनिः करुणार्द्रहृदयो मुञ्चमुञ्चेति कुर्वाणस्तस्य पाषाण-खण्डं प्राक्षिपत्। सोऽपि पाषाणखण्डप्रहारव्याकु-

लेन्द्रियो भ्रष्टमूषिको भूमौ निपपात। मूषिकापि भयत्रस्ता कर्तव्यमजानती रक्षरक्षेति जल्पन्ती मुनिचरणान्तिकमुपाविशत्। श्येनेनापि चेतनां लब्ध्वा मुनिरुक्तः। यद्वो मुने न युक्तमनुष्ठितं भवता यदहं पाषाणेन ताडितः। किं त्वमधर्मान्न बिभेषि। तत्समर्पय ममैतां मूषिकाम्। नो चेत्प्रभूतं पातकमवाप्स्यसि। इति ब्रवाणं श्येनं प्रोवाच सः। भो विहङ्गाधम रक्षणीयाः प्राणिनां प्राणा दण्डनीया दुष्टाः संमाननीयाः साधवः पूजनीया गुरवः स्तुत्या देवाः। तत्किमसंबद्धं प्रजल्पसि। श्येन आह। मुने न त्वं सूक्ष्मधर्मं वेत्सि। इह हि सर्वेषां प्राणिनां विधिना सृष्टिं कुर्वताहारोऽपि विनिर्मितः। ततो यथा भवतामन्नं तथास्माकं मूषिकादयो विहिताः। तत्त्वाहारकाङ्क्षिणं मां किं दूषयसि।

2. Translate into English :—

(a.) अप्रियस्यापि वचसः परिणामेऽविरोधिनः।
वक्ता श्रोता च यत्रास्ति रमन्ते तत्र संपदः॥

(b.) गुणेन स्पृहणीयः स्यान्न रूपेण युतो नरः।
सौगन्ध्यहीनं नादेयं पुष्पं कान्तमपि क्वचित्॥

(c.) तृष्णां छिन्द्धि भज क्षमां जहि मदं पापे रतिं
मा कृथाः सत्यं ब्रूह्यनुयाहि साधुपदवीं
सेवस्व विद्वज्जनान्। मान्यान्मानय विद्विषोऽ
प्यनुनय प्रच्छादय स्वान्गुणान्कीर्तिं पालय
दुःखिते कुरु दयामेतत्सतां चेष्टितम्॥

3. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

(a.) While at midnight all men sleep, Hari is awake and studies his books.

(b.) They asked (*Perf.* of प्रच्छ्) him the purpose of his visit.

(c.) At that time ninety-nine men were examined, of whom fifty-four passed.

(d.) He has not been able (*Aor.* of शक्) to convince me that my belief in the existence of ghosts is unfounded.

(e.) The enemies have burned (*Aor.* of दह्) twenty villages, and are now marching against the capital.

(f.) Vasishtha caused Das'aratha to perform a sacrifice.

4. Translate into Sanskrit :— 30

A dervise was journeying alone in a desert, when two merchants suddenly met him. 'You have lost a camel,' said he to the merchants. 'Indeed we have,' they replied. Was he not blind in his right eye, and lame in his left leg'? said the dervise. 'He was,' replied the merchants. 'Had he not lost a front tooth'? said the dervise. 'He had,' rejoined the merchants. 'And was he not loaded with honey on one side, and grain on the other'? 'Most certainly he was,' they replied; 'and as you have seen him so lately, and marked him so particularly, you can in all probability conduct us unto him.'

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Which nouns of the third declension *must* take the termination *i* in the Ablat. Sing.? 5

2. Decline *domus*. 3

3. Distinguish between— 4

ædes Sing.	and *ædes* Plur.
auxilium	and *auxilia*.
carcer	and *carceres*.
copia	and *copiæ*.
littera	and *litteræ*.
opera	and *operæ*.

4. Give the Comparative and Superlative of: *acer*, *benevolus*, *egenus*, *humilis*, *liber*, *sacer*, *velox*, and *vetus*. 5

5. Give the Perfect (1st Sing. Ind. Act.), the Supine, and the Infin. Active of: *audeo*, *cædo*, *cedo*, *divido*, *domo*, *figo*, *fleo*, *fluo*, *lavo*, *rideo*, *saucio*, *sedeo*, *sino*, *strepo*, *tango*, and *verto*. 10

Correct any faults that may occur in the following sages:— 25

(*a*.) Maximum bellum Cn. Pompeius extremo hieme apparavit, iniente vere suscepit, media æstate confecit.

(*b*.) Multum me interest te esse diligentem.

(*c*.) Miserebat is populum ('he pitied the people').

(*d*.) Persæpe evenit utilitatem cum honestate certare.

(*e*.) Dionysius tyrannus a Syracusis expulsus Corintho pueros docebat.

(*f*.) Probus invidet neminem.

(*g*.) Timotheus rei militaris fuit peritus neque minus civitatis regendi.

(*h*.) Exemplorum nobis opus est.

(*i*.) Plures in Asia mulieres singulos viros solent nubere.

(*k*.) Germania in rivis fluminibusque abundat.

7. Write out and illustrate the rules that you would be guided by, in employing *ut*, or *quod*, or the Accusative with the Infinitive. 18

8. Translate into Latin:— 30

(*a.*) He died after three years.

(*b.*) I fear you have laboured in vain.

(*c.*) I cannot help weeping.

(*d.*) To be content with one's possessions is the greatest and surest treasure.

(*e.*) He was very angry with me for having acted in such a manner.

(*f.*) Pythagoras came to Italy during the reign of Tarquinius Superbus.

(*g.*) He went to see the play.

(*h.*) A law must be short in order that it may be remembered the more easily by the unlearned.

(*i.*) Many did not doubt that Cæsar would be defeated by Pompey.

(Whenever several constructions are possible in the translation of any of the above passages, they should all be given.)

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:—

(*a.*) O præclarum diem, quum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar quumque ex hac turba et colluvione discedam! Proficiscar enim non ad eos solum viros, de quibus ante dixi; verum etiam ad Catonem meum quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate præstantior: cujus a me corpus crematum est; (quod contra decuit ab illo meum:) animus vero non me deserens, sed respectans, in ea profecto loca discessit, quo mihi ipsi cernebat esse veniendum. Quem 22

ego meum casum fortiter ferre visus sum non quod a quo animo ferrem, sed me ipse consolabar existimans non longin quum inter nos digressum et discessum fore His mihi rebus, Scipio, (id enim te cum Lælio admirari solere dixisti) levis est senectus, nec solum non molesta, sed etiam jucunda Quod si in hoc erro, quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, lubenter erro, nec mihi hunc errorem, quo delector, dum vivo extorqueri volo

(*b*) Catilina vero longe a suis inter hostium cadavera repei 25
tus est, paullulum etiam spirans, ferociamque animi, quam habuerat vivus, in voltu retinens Postremo ex omni copia neque in prælio neque in fuga quisquam civis ingenuus captus est ita cuncti suæ hostiumque vitæ juxta pepercerant Neque tamen exercitus populi Romani lætam aut incruentam victoriam adeptus erat nam strenuissimus quisque aut occiderat in prælio, aut graviter volneratus discesserat Multi autem qui ex castris visundi aut spoliandi gratia processerant, volventes hostilia cadavera, amicum alii, pars hospitem aut cognatum reperiebant, fuere item qui inimicos suos cognoscerent Ita varie per omnem exercitum lætitia, mæror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur

3 Translate into Latin — 20

After a great slaughter on both sides, and a brave resistance made by Epaminondas they saw him—wounded with a dart—fall to the ground This sad accident at first somewhat discouraged the Bœotians, but still they resisted, and did not quit the field till they had utterly routed the enemy Epaminondas, finding himself mortally wounded and knowing that, should the dart be pulled out, he must immediately die, kept it in, until they told him that his army had gained the victory "Then says he, "I have lived long enough for I now die unconquered" On the iron being drawn out, he forthwith expired.

TUESDAY 19TH NOVEMBER

[10 AM TO 1 PM]

HEBREW GRAMMAR IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY

The Rev JOHN WILSON, D D F R S, JOSEPH EZEKIEL Esq

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Give the meaning of the names of the first ten letters 5
of the Hebrew Alphabet

2 Translate the names of the vowel points 5

3. Which letters of the Hebrew Alphabet don't receive a Dagesh (דָּגֵשׁ)? Which of them receive only the hard Dagesh (דָגֵשׁ חָזָק)? And which of them receive both the hard (דָגֵשׁ חָזָק) and the light Dagesh (דָגֵשׁ קַל)? 10

4. (*a.*) How many genders are there in Hebrew? 10

(*b.*) How are they distinguished?

(*c.*) Give the feminine of שׁוֹר, בָּחוּר, עֶבֶד, חֲמוֹר.

5. What classes of nouns are generally found in the dual? Give examples. 10

6. Give examples of masculine nouns which take a feminine termination in the plural. 10

7. What is meant by the status constructus (the construct state)? Observing the construct state, translate the following denominatives into Hebrew :— 10

(*a.*) A tabernacle of peace.

(*b.*) The coals of fire.

(*c.*) The streams of water.

(*d.*) The judges of the people.

(*e.*) The old man of his house.

8. Attach the pronominal affixes to אָהוֹת a *sister*, and decline the pronoun הוּא *he*. 5

9. (*a.*) Give the names of the voices or conjugations of the Hebrew verb. 10

(*b.*) State their exact usage, with an example.

10. Give חָיָה *to be* in the Kal congugation. 10

11. Distinguish, by translation, the following words resembling one another יִרְאוּ and יִרְאוּ, הָיְתָה and הָיְיתָ, אִשָּׁה and אִשָּׁה, יֹאכְלוּ and יוֹכְלוּ, נָקוֹם and נָקוֹם. 5

12. Parse the following sentence :— 10

וַיָּרָא אֵלָיו יְיָ בְּאֵלֹנֵי מַמְרֵא וְהוּא יֹשֵׁב פֶּתַח הָאֹהֶל כְּחֹם הַיּוֹם׃

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW TRANSLATION.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Hebrew the following passages:— 40

(*a.*) And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. And I will make my covenant between me and thee, and will multiply thee exceedingly. And Abram fell on his face: and God talked with him, saying, As for me, behold, my covenant is with thee, and thou shalt be a father of many nations. Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham; for a father of many nations have I made thee. And I will make thee exceeding fruitful, and I will make nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee. And I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee and to thy seed after thee.

(*b.*) One day an idolater went to Rabbi Nathaniel, and said unto him, "The God of Israel, whom you serve, is a powerful and fearful God; I wish to serve him, and to offer a sacrifice unto him; but tell me where must I build an alter for him"? Rabbi Nathaniel replied, "In thine heart, to love him, and to cleave unto him." 10

Translate into English the following passages:—

(*a.*) יְיָ אֲדֹנֵינוּ מָה־אַדִּיר שִׁמְךָ בְּכָל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר תְּנָה הוֹדְךָ עַל־הַשָּׁמָיִם׃ 25
מִפִּי עוֹלְלִים וְיוֹנְקִים יִסַּדְתָּ עֹז לְמַעַן צוֹרְרֶיךָ לְהַשְׁבִּית אוֹיֵב וּמִתְנַקֵּם׃
כִּי־אֶרְאֶה שָׁמֶיךָ מַעֲשֵׂה אֶצְבְּעֹתֶיךָ יָרֵחַ וְכוֹכָבִים אֲשֶׁר כּוֹנָנְתָּה׃
מָה־אֱנוֹשׁ כִּי־תִזְכְּרֶנּוּ וּבֶן־אָדָם כִּי תִפְקְדֶנּוּ׃ וַתְּחַסְּרֵהוּ מְעַט מֵאֱלֹהִים
וְכָבוֹד תְּהַדְּרֵהוּ׃ תַּמְשִׁילֵהוּ בְּמַעֲשֵׂי יָדֶיךָ כֹּל שַׂתָּה תַּחַת־רַגְלָיו׃
צֹנָה וַאֲלָפִים כֻּלָּם וְגַם בַּהֲמוֹת שָׂדָי׃ צִפּוֹר שָׁמַיִם וְדְגֵי הַיָּם יַעֲבֹר
אָרְחוֹת יַמִּים׃ יְיָ אֲדֹנֵינוּ מָה־אַדִּיר שִׁמְךָ בְּכָל־הָאָרֶץ׃

(*b.*) ואתה אחי דשלם שלום רב לך ולכל אשר אתך : בהיותי היום 25
עמים בעסקים רבים ואינני יכול לכתוב לבבודך כבעם בפעם נא
יכב בעיני אהבתך למלאות אתשאלתי לכתוב אלי תמיד בשלום
ובריאות כלכם למען ינל לבי באותיותיך כראות פני אהדים : תם
אכי אהן לבני לכתוב דבר מה התדשים לבקרים ובזה תלע נם אהה
כי וכרתיך על יצועי ותמונתך לנגד עיני לכן אזור עתיך למלאות
חפצי ברבר הזה כי מצאתי חן בעיניך : יתיה ותבית אתה וכל
אשר לך :

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What distinction is there between lunar letters and solar letters in the Arabic? 8

2. How many Parts of Speech are there in the Arabic language? Where is the Article ال used? 10

3. Give the Dual and Plural forms of the following nouns:— 7

بيت — مغرب — قمر — رجل — اصغر — بلد

خد — نجم — رجل — كتاب — معدن —

4. How many cases are there in Arabic? Give examples, and state what general rules are applicable for declension. 9

5. How are the following forms of verbs derived from the Infinitive noun لبيع (Al-Baia)? 12

(*a.*) The second person plural, Masculine and Feminine, of the Past Tense.

(*b.*) The present Participle.

(*c.*) The third person plural, Masculine and Feminine, of the Future Tense.

(*d.*) The Plural Feminine of the Imperative.

6. Decline the following nouns in all the cases فرس 9

مظلوم — ظالم — فتى — انسان — زيد — حمار

7. Give the Feminine forms of the following nouns:— 8

ملك — زوج — كلب — ابن — اسد

8. Parse the following sentence:— 12

ضرب زيدٌ بكراً لانه سرق من بيته صرّةً فيها خمسون روبيه

9. What is the difference between من and ما, and how are they used when they are Relative Pronouns? 10

10. Correct the following Arabic sentence. :— 15

انا اول من تجى فى مجالس الامتحان ليروح قلبى من الآم الزمان

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC TRANSLATION.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into English:— 40

زعموا انّ نا سكا كان يجرى عليه من بيت رجل تاجر فى كلّ يوم رزق من السمن

والعسل و كان يا كل منه قوته و حاجته
و يرفع الباقى و يجعله فى جرّة فيعلقها فى
وتد فى ناحية البيت حتى امتلأت فبينما
الناسك ذات يوم مستلقى على ظهره والعكاز
فى يده والجرّة معلّقة على راسه تفكر فى
غلاء السمن والعسل فقال سأبيع مافى هذه
الجرّة بدينار و اشترى به عشرة اعنز فيحبلن
و يلدن فى كلّ خمسة اشهر بطنا ولا يلبث
ان يصير غنما كثيرة اذا ولدت اولادها ثمّ
حرّر على هذا النحو بسنين فوجد ذلك
اكثر من اربعماية عنز فقال انا اشترى بها
ماية من البقر بكل اربعة اعنز ثورا او بقرة
و اشترى ارضا و بذرا و استاجر و ازرع
على الثيران وانتفع بالبان الاناث و نتاجها فلا
تاتى على خمس سنين الا وقد اصبت من
الزرع مالا كثيرا فابنى بيتا فاخرا و اشترى
اماء و عبيدا و اتزوج امراة جميلة ذات

حسن و ادخل بها فتحبل ثمّ تأتی بغلام نجیب
فاختار له احسن الاسماء فاذا ترعرع ادّبته و
احسنت تأدیبه و اشدّد علیه فی ذلک فان
یقبل منّی و الّا ضربته بهذه العکازة و اشار
بیده الی الجرّة فکسرها فسال ما کان فیها
علی وجهه

قال الجاحظ ما اخجلنی احد قط الا امرأت 8
عارضتنی فی الطریق و قالت لی فیک حاجة
فسرت فی اثرها و مرت بی الی صایغ وقالت
مثل هذا و مضت فبقیت مبهوتا و سالت الصایغ
فقال هذه امرأة ارادت انی اعمل لها صورة
شیطان فقلت ما ادری کیف صورته فجاءت
بک و فی الجاحظ یقول الشاعر

لو یمسخ الخنزیر مسخا ثانیا 2
ماکان الا دون قبح الجاحظ

Translate into Arabic:—

The Old Hound.

An old Hound, who had been an excellent good one in his 25
time, and given his master great sport and satisfaction in many a chase, at last, by the effect of years, became feeble and unserviceable. However, being in the field one day when the Stag

was almost run down, he happened to be the first that came in with him, and seized him by one of his haunches; but his decayed and broken teeth not being able to keep their hold, the Deer escaped and threw him quite out. Upon which, his master, being in a great passion, and going to strike him, the honest old creature is said to have barked out this apology: "Ah! do not strike your poor old servant; it is not my heart and inclination, but my strength and speed that fail me. If what I now am displeases, pray don't forget what I have been."

The Application.

This fable may serve to give us a general view of the ingratitude of the greatest part of mankind. Notwithstanding all the civility and complaisance that is used among people, where there is a common intercourse of business, yet, let the mainspring, the probability of their being serviceable to each other, either in point of pleasure or profit, be but once broken, and farewell courtesy: so far from continuing any regard for past favours, it is very well if they forbear from doing anything that is injurious. If the master had only ceased to caress and make much of the old Hound when he was past doing any service, it had not been very strange; but to treat a poor creature ill, not for a failure of inclination, but merely a defect of nature, must, notwithstanding the crowd of examples there are to countenance it, be pronounced inhuman and unreasonable. 25

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

S. A. DE CARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Quaes saõ as partes da oraçaõ variaveis e invariaveis? 6

2. O que se entende por palavras primitivas e derivadas? Dai-nos exemplos. 6

3. Dai-nos participios irregulares dos verbos—*Affeicoar, ignorar, juntar, professar, segurar, suspeitar, vagar, manter, defender, envolver, incorrer, nascer, perverter, rompor, abstrahir, contrahir, erigir, diffundir, frigir* e *exhaurir*. 10

4. Quaes saõ os elementos principaes d'uma oraçaõ ou proposiçaõ, e qual o mais essencial d'entre elles?

5. Quaes saõ as principaes figuras da syntaxe? Illustrai a vossa resposta com um ou mais exemplos? 9

6 Quaes saõ os vicios da Oraçaõ? Podemos, na lingua Portugueza, admittir palavras extranhas? Em que circunstancias? Defini *gallicismo barbarismo* e *solecesmo*, exemplificando-os. 10

7. "O Anjo do Senhor annunciou a Maria e concebeu do Espirito Santo." Analizai com miudeza as palavras *annunciou e concebeu*, e dizei quantas oraçoens esse periodo encerra, expondo igualmente todos os seus complementos. 12

8. Analizai a seguinte phraze: "Joaõ corre a bom correr." 4

9. Corrigí, se carecem de correcçaõ, as seguintes sentenças, dando-nos, no cazo affirmativo, as vossas razoens:— 10

(*a.*) "Eu fui quem hei cavado estas masmorras,
"Eu quem juntei aqui todo o infortunio."

(*b.*) Sou eu quem accuso Joaõ ter-me roubado, eu quem o levo á justiça e insto para que seja elle castigado.

10. Dai-nos exemplos das diversas relaçoens, em que a particula *que* se uza, demonstrando-os. 5

11. Paraphraseai o seguinte:— 20

"Era durante o horror de torva noute,
Minha mãe Jesabel, ante mim surge,
Qual, no dia da morte, envolta em pompas;
Apesar da desgraça, inda orgulhosa;
O brilho falso, o emprestado enfeite,
Com que soia de encobrir dos annos
O ultraje irreparavel, inda o tinha.
E exlama "Treme, filha, de mim digna;
O cruel Deus de Israel tambem te vence.
Lamento-te nas maons terriveis d'elle,
Minha filha." Dizendo taes palavras
Julguei proxima vêr a sombra ao leito,
Os braços lhe estendi para abraçal-a;
Mas apenas palpei mistura horrivel,
Pasta d'ossos e carne em lôdo envolta;
Restos sangrentos, membros a pedaços
Que entre si disputavaõ cães famintos."

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION.

S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C. ; A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Vertei para o Portuguez o seguinte :—

There are many evils in the world from which no one can be sure of escaping, however careful he may be. We may be sick or hurt ; our best schemes may fail ; poverty and want may overtake us. It is proper, when any suffer from these evils, that the rest should do what is in their power to console, help, and restore them. By these means the unfortunate are saved from extreme hardship, and the rest are made happier ; for it is delightful to be able to lessen the sufferings of our fellow creatures. 50

Men are also differently endowed by nature. Some are strong in body and mind, others weak. Some are little tempted to err, others are much tempted. Some get wealth and good education from their parents, others get neither. The lot of different nations is not less unequal ; some being enlightened, while others are sunk in barbarism. It is therefore incumbent upon us all, both as individuals and as nations, to take an interest in each other—the strong to help the weak, the good to correct and improve the bad, the rich to help the needy, and the enlightened to impart their knowledge to the ignorant.

Our Almighty Creator has given us the sentiment of benevolence, that we may use it for these purposes ; and He has further, as we read in the Scriptures, laid upon us his direct commands to love each his neighbour, to succour the poor, to visit the widow and fatherless, and to exhort and instruct one another.

Vertei para o Inglez o seguinte :— 50

Que incomprehensivel destino faz que só o homem seja exceptuado d'essa lei taõ necessaria á ordem, á conservaçaõ á paz, e á felicidade dos entes ? Quanto mais vizivel é a harmonia das qualidades e movimentos no restante da natureza, tanto mais a sua desuniaõ é sensivel no homem. Em permanente lucta se travam n'elle entendimento e desejo, razaõ e

coraçao. Se attinge ao mais elevado granda civilisaçaõ, rebaixa ao infimo da moral. Se é livre, é selvagem; se se pule, forja cadêas para si proprio. Se brilha pelas sciencias, apaga-se-lhe a imaginaçaõ; se poeta, apouca-se-lhe o pensamento; lucra o coraçaõ o que a cabeça perde; e dos desfalques do coraçaõ aproveita a cabeça. Com o opulentar-se em sentimentos vem o empobrecer de idéas, o dilatar-se em idéas é amesquinhar-se em sentimentos. A força endurece-o e desorna-o; a fraqueza dá-lhe graças.

Uma virtude é sempre a portadora d'um vicio, e sempre, ao retirar-se, o vicio lhe leva na ressaca uma virtude. As naçoens, vistas em seu complexo, apresentam identicas alternativas; perdem e recuperam a revézes a luz. Disseras que o genio do homem, com um facho em punho, vôa de continuo em redor d'este globo, através das trevas que nos envolvem; mostra-se nas quatro partes do mundo, como esse astro nocturno, que ora minguando, ora crescendo, constante diminue a cada passo para um povo o claraõ, que para outro augmenta.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY

The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON; KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR, Esq

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following verses in Marathi:— 15

सदय हृदय याचें भूप हा तापहारी
म्हणुनि परिसतों मी होय येथें विहारी।
मज़हि वध करावा पातकी पातला जो
वरूनि पतितसा ही भूमिकैशी व लाजो ॥१॥

हें पांखरूं मज़सि येइल काय कामा
ऐसें नृपा नवद पूरित लोक कामा।

मोलें उणें व्यजन तें धरितां पुढारी
छाया करी तपनदोषिस ही निवारी ॥२॥

2. In what tense are the words करी and निवारी used in the above verse? and in what tense are they usually employed in the ordinary prose writings? Mention the Samásas in the compound पूरितलोककाम. 7

3. Mention the various ways in which the ordinary past tense of irregular Marathi verbs is formed? Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. In how many ways are causal verbs formed in Marathi? Illustrate your answer by examples. 10

5. Point out the difference between the following phrases:— 8
तिनें सुंदर गीत गाइलें and तिनें गीत सुंदर गाइलें; त्यानें मांजरास मारिलें and त्यानें मांजर मारिलें; याने त्यास काठीनें मारिलें and त्यानें त्यासकाठी मारिली.

6. What is meant by the सामान्यरूप in Marathi? Illustrative examples of it.

7. Conjugate the verb फुगणें.

8. Parse the following sentences and give the meaning
मग निराश होऊन घर आला, आणि पाहतो तं मुलगा दृष्टीस पडत नाहीं. आणि गांठोडें चिरगुटें ही नाहींत. तीं तो पोर घेऊन पळ गेला.

9. Translate into English the following sentences :—

तूं सांगशील तसें आम्हीं करावें. मी काम करीं तेणें करून माझें शरीर दृढ राहिलें होतें. उपाय केल्यास दुर्गुण टाकवितां येईल. तिचे ओंठ हालण्याचा अवकाश, कीं पाहिजे तो पदार्थ हाजर.

10. Translate into Marathi the following expressions :—
He is not so bad as he seems. You have brought the wrong horse. She has neglected her duty. Had I come in time I should have seen my father before he died. He will be all the wiser for that.

N.B.—The answers to the first five questions and those to the remaining ones are to be folded separately, and each bundle to be marked respectively A and B, and put into separate boxes placed to receive them.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI TRANSLATION.

Captain G. A. JACOB ; RAO BAHADOOR DADOBA PANDURANG.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) Aurangzeb was a man of great abilities ; but cunning and deceitful himself, he was always afraid other people were going to deceive him : for a man generally judges of other people by himself. He knew he had dethroned his own aged father, and he was always dreading that one of his own sons might do the same to him. This prevented him from 15

treating his children with confidence, and made him imprison some of them for years together. There never was a king more suspicious, nor, for that reason, one who was more deceived by others. As his end approached, he was very miserable; his conscience tormented him for all his sins. In a letter to his youngest son, written when near death, he said, "I have committed numerous crimes, and know not with what punishments I may be seized."

(*b.*) S'aivyá was the wife of king S'atadhanu, and a woman of great virtue. She was devoted to her husband, benevolent, sincere, pure, adorned with every female excellence, with humility and discretion. The king and his wife daily worshipped Janárdana, with pious meditations, oblations to fire, prayers, gifts, fasting, and every other mark of entire faith and exclusive devotion. On one occasion when they had fasted on the full moon of Kártika, and had bathed in the Bhágirathí, they beheld as they came up from the water, a heretic approach them, who was the friend of the king's military preceptor. The king, out of respect to the latter, entered into conversation with the heretic; but not so did the princess; reflecting that she was observing a fast, she turned from him, and cast her eyes up to the sun. 25

2. Translate into English :—

(*a*). सिकंदर याच्या मागून त्याचा मुलगा इब्राहिम गादी वर बसला. याच्या अंगीं याच्या बापाचे कांहींच सद्गुण नव्हते. हा फार गर्विष्ट असे; त्यामुळें याच्या जातीचे लोक यास त्रासले, आणि याच्या संशयी व जुलमी स्वभावा मुळें याच्या सरदारांस भीति पडली. त्यामुळें याच्या राज्यांत वारंवार दंगे होऊन कधींही स्वस्थता झाली नाहीं. याच्या राज्याच्या आरंभींच याच्या एका भावास 35

जवानपूर एथें लोकांनीं बादशाह केलें. त्याचा याणें एका वर्षांत पराजय करून, त्यास गुप्त रीतीनें मारून टाकिलें. शिवाय आपल्या दुसऱ्या भावांस इब्राहिम याणें जन्मभर बंदीस ठेविलें.

(b). विद्येपासून उपयोग आणि हर्ष हे होतात, 25
या दोन कारणां स्तव ज्ञानांत लाभ आहे हें सहज प्रतिपादितां येतें. सर्व मनुष्यांस, अथवा ज्यांचे स्वभाव फार नीच किंवा दुष्ट नाहींत त्यांस तरी, विद्ये विषयीं साहजिक प्रीति उत्पन्न होती, यास्तव विद्या साध्य केल्यानें निश्चय कांहीं आनंद आहे. जेव्हां कोणतीही वस्तु पहिल्यानेंच दृष्टीस पडती, तेव्हां एकदांच कांहींएक आनंद होतो, कांकिं, ती अपूर्व दृष्टीस पडली; नंतर त्या पाहणाराचें मन जागृत होतें, आणि तो तत्संबंधी कांहीं अधिक जाणायास इच्छितो. जर ती वस्तु कांहीं एक कारागिरीचा प्रकार आहे, जसें एक आऊत, अथवा कोणत्याही जातीचें यंत्र; आतां पाहणारा तें कसें केलें, तें कसें चालतें, आणि तें कोणत्या कामास पडतें, हें जाणायास इच्छितो.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J V. S. TAYLOR, B.A., MANSUKHLAL MUGALTAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write all the cerebral (મુર્દ્ધા સ્થાની), and the dental (દંતસ્થાની) letters, and the semi-vowels (અંતસ્થ). 2

2. (*a.*) What is the gender of ગાડું, બપોર, ગહું, ઝળો, and મેળો? 22

(*b.*) What is the ablative (પંચમી) case of the words given above? State why the declension of ગાડું and મેળો differs from that of ગહું and ઝળો.

3. (*a.*) Give one or two examples of substantives masculine the feminine of which is formed by the affix (પ્રત્યય) ણી, and examples of those formed by ડી. 2

(*b.*) Among the names of liquids (પ્રવાહીપદાર્થ), are there any that are masculine; any feminine? 2

4. (*a.*) What is the stem or base (પ્રકૃતિ રૂપ) of ઘોડો, ઘડું, કાળો, ઘોળુ? 2

(*b.*) When is the final vowel of the base lengthened (પ્રકૃતિના અંત્ય સ્વરની વૃદ્ધિ) in the case of substantives, and in that of adjectives? 8

(*c.*) When does an adjective take the same case ending (પ્રત્યય) as the substantive with which it is in concord, the case of the substantive being neither the nominative nor the accusative? 2

5. (*a.*) What is the case of "મારે હાથે" and "મારે હાથ" in the following sentences—મેં મારે હાથે કરવું છે;—મારે હાથે ફોલ્લો થયો છે;—તે કામ મારે હાથ આવ્યું છે? 2

(*b.*) What is the difference of the relationship expressed by the case of મેં and of મારે હાથે in the first of the sentences above? 2

6. (*a.*) In the sentences મારે કરવું જોઇયે and મારે કરવું પડે છે, what is the case of મારે in the one, and of મારે in the other? Give your reasons for the opinion you may express. 2

(*b.*) In the same sentences what is the subject (ક્રિયાનાથ) of the verbs જોઇએ and પડે છે? 2

7. When the past participle of the verb માંડ is substituted for the past tense, is its construction (પ્રયોગ) always passive (કર્મણિ), or always active (કર્ત્તરિ)? or is it sometimes the one and sometimes the other? If you think it is sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, support your opinion by examples; or state when the construction may be (કર્ત્તરિ), and when કર્મણિ. 22

8. What is the natural, or proper, case (વિભક્તિ) in which the subject (ક્રિયાનાથ) of a sentence stands? 2

9. Where has the dative (ચતુર્થી) case intruded into the province of the proper case of the subject; *i.e.*, when does the ક્રિયાનાથ stand in the dative case? Give two or three examples. 2

10. What different cases (વિભક્તિ) does the agent (કર્તા) of verbs in the passive (કર્મણિ or ભાવ) voice assume? 22

11. Paraphrase into Gujarati prose—

"આ અવશર, આદેશમાં, સંપ ન દીસે લેશ ; 2
ઘરમાં, કુલમાં, ન્યાતમાં, કરે કુસંપ કલેશ.
ખને ન ધણી ધણી આણીને, બીજાની શી વાત ?
દુખમાં તેથી દેખિયાં દેશી જન દિન રાત". દલપત.

12. Parse the words underlined in the quotation above. 2

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI TRANSLATION.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.; MANSUKLAL MUGUT MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into English the following :— 22

(a.) જોન્સનો બાપ મોટો ગણિત શાસ્ત્રી હતો, સર-ઐસાક ન્યુટન નામનો નામાંકિત વિદ્વાનથઈ ગયોછે, તેનો તે પરમ મિત્ર, તથા કેટલિએક વિદ્યામાં તેના સરખો હતો. જોન્સની માં, અકલ, તથા મનની શક્તિ, મલ-તાવડો સ્વભાવ, વર તથા છોકરા ઉપર ભાવ, અને વિ-દ્યાની કાબેલીએત, એ ગુણોના ધરેણા ધારણથી ઘણી શોભતી હતી. એ બાઈના હેત તથા બુદ્ધિનો એક દા-ખલો હેવો છે, કે, એકવાર તેના ધણીની ધણી માંદગીમાં કોઈ દોસ્તદારનો કાગળ આવ્યો હતો, તે વખત તે

કાગળની બિના સાંભળ્યાથી ધણીની દલગિરી વધશે, અને તબીયત વધારે બગડશે, એવી દેહેશત લાગી, માટે તે કાબેલ બૈરીએ તે કાગળમાંનું કાંઈજ ન વાંચ્યું. પણ તેને હાથમાં લઈ, જાણે તેજ કાગળ વાંચતી હોય, એમ અચકાયા વગર તરતનો તરતજ, તે નવો કાગળ જુગતો જોડી કાહાડતી ગઈ અને વાંચી સંભળાવતી ગઈ, તેથી તેણે પોતાના ધણીને લગાર ચેનમાં રાખી તેનુ દુઃખ વિસરાવ્યું. આ ગુણની તારીફ હમારાથી કાંઈ થઈ શકતી નથી. અસલના વખતમાં આપણી હિંદુ સ્ત્રીઓએ ધણી ચતુરાઈ બતાવી હતી, પણ હમણાની મૂર્ખ સ્ત્રીઓની સ્થિતિ કેવી છે તે બધાને માલુમ છે. જે દેશમાં બઈરાં ભણેલાં તે દેશની ચઢતી જાણવી. યુરોપ ખંડની ચઢતી તેથી છે. આ દેશની પાછી ચ'તી કરવાસારૂ મુખ્ય ઉપાય એ કરવો, કે જેથી છોકરાંઓની મા ગુણી અને ચતુર થાય.

(૬.) એ કવિ અભિમાની પણ ઘણો હતો. કોઈ પણ માણસ કવિ જાણી એની મુલાકાતને વાસ્તે આવતું, તો એ તેને પુછતો કે કંઈ ગાતાં કરતાં આવડે છે? પણ જેને હા કેહેતો તેની પાસે ગવડાવતો અને પોતાની કવિતા તેને સંભળાવતો. વળી તેનો સ્વભાવ એવો પણ હતો કે જો કોઈ તેને શાસ્ત્ર અથવા કવિતા સંબંધી પ્રશ્ન પુછે, તો તેમાં પુછનાર શખ્સ જાણતાં છતાં પુછે છે એમ તેને ખાતરી થાય, તો એ તેને ધમકાવી તેનું અપમાન કરયા વગર પણ રેહેતો નહિં.

Translate into Gujarathi the following:— 50

(*a.*) After the return of the princes to Rome, other prodigies harassed the king's mind: they clearly foreboded their downfall, and warned him; but he was blind to their import, and did nothing to avert his fate. As the great public works had exhausted his treasury, and he was in want of means to soothe the anger of his hard worked and oppressed people, who began loudly to show their discontent, he undertook a war against Ardea, a wealthy town of the Rutulians, situated on a lofty rock. An attempt was made to take the place by assault, but as this was impracticable, the Romans laid siege to it, hoping to compel the inhabitants to surrender by intercepting their supplies. The Romans, therefore, lay idle in their tents, waiting till the people of Ardea should have consumed their stores of provisions.

(History of Rome by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz.)

(*b.*) The humblest person who stayed merely for a short visit must have departed with the impression that what he witnessed was an occasional novelty; that Scott's courtesy prompted him to break in upon his habits when he had a stranger to amuse, but that it was physically impossible that the man who was writing the Waverley Romances at the rate of nearly twelve volumes in the year could continue, week after week, and month after month, to devote all but a hardly perceptible fraction of his mornings to out-of-door occupations, and the whole of his evenings to the entertainments of a constantly varying circle of guests.

(Life of Sir Walter Scott, by G. R. Gleig.)

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CANARESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

JAYASATYABODRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq.; SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the several distinctions of words in the Canarese language according to their origin, and give two examples of each class. 8

2 Combine the following words according to the rules of Sandhi, mentioning in each case whether the word is governed by the rules of the Sanskrita or Karnataka Sandhi:— 6

ಶೈತ್ಯ + ಉಪಚಾರ

ಚಿಕ್ಕ + ಅಪ್ಪ.

ಬಲ + ಕಾಲು.

ನುಗ್ಗು + ಕುರುಳು.

ಖಗಪತ್ + ಲೀಲೆ.

2 Explain what are styled in the Canarese language— 10

ಆಖ್ಯಾತರೂಪ, ಅವ್ಯಯರೂಪ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾನ್ಯೂನ, ಶಬ್ದನ್ಯೂನ. ಲೋಪ, ಆಗಮ, ಆದೇಶ.

4. ಎಡರಿನಲ್ಲ್ಯಾದೆ ಗುಂದ ದುಬ್ಬದೆ 15
ಪೊಡವಿಯಧಿಪತಿಯಾಗೆ, ಬಡತನ
ವಡಿನಿದರೆ ಕಳ್ಗೆದದೆ, ವಿತ್ತವ ಫಳಿಸಿ ಗರ್ವಿಸದೆ ||
ಮಡದಿ ಮನೆ ಮನೆವಾರ್ತೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ
ಲೊಡವೆಯಲಿ ಕಡುಮಮತೆ ಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ.
ದೃಢಸುಖತಿಯಲಿರಲು, ಮೋದವ ಪಡುವನವನೆಂದಾ ||

Translate the above in English. Parse fully the words in the last line.

5. Are the following sentences correct? If not, correct them, stating the rule of grammar governing each case. 10

ರಾಜನೂ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಯೂ, ಆನೆಯೂ, ಕುದುರೆಯೂ, ಬಂದವು ನಾವೂ, ನೀವೂ, ಅವರೂ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಗೆ ಹೋದರು. ಅವಲಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವು ಕಲಿಸಿದನು.

6. What words in Canarese correspond to "Prepositions" in English? Illustrate your statement by four examples.

7. Translate into idiomatic English :— 10

ಅಲ್ಪಗೆ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಬಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಧರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡೆ ಹಿಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡ.

ಆನೆ ಎತ್ತ ? ಆಡು ಎತ್ತ ?

ಬೆಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಆಟ. ಇಲಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಸಂಕಟ.

ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಶೆ ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಹೋಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ

8. What is the effect of "ಪದು" when it is added to the infinitive of a verb ? 5

9. Translate into idiomatic Canarese the following:— 10

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear ;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseem
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

10 ಹೂಯಿದೆಲು ಮರಮಟ್ಟು, ಮಾಂಸದ
ಗೋಡೆ, ಚರ್ಮದ ಹೊದಿಕೆ, ನರಮಿನ
ಕೂಡೆ ಹಿಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಿಗಿದ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಾತ್ಮ ಬೇಸತ್ತು ||
ಬೀಡು ತೊಲಗಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಲಾಸುಡು
ಗಾಡಿನಲಿ ಬೆಂದುರಿವ ಕೊಂಪೆಯ
ನೋಡಿ, ನಂಬಿರ ಒಹುದೆ ? ರಕ್ಷಿಸು ನಮನನವರತಾ ;

(a.) Write the above in simple Canarese prose.

(b.) What idea do the above stanzas convey ?

(c.) State what parts of speech the words

ಹೊದಿಕೆ, ಸುಡುಗಾಡು, ರಕ್ಷಿಸು. and ಅನವರತಾ are, and give their etymology.

11. How are verbal nouns ending in "ಉವದು" declined ? 5
Decline ಉಳ್ಳುವದು.

TUESDAY 19TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P M.]

CANARESE TRANSLATION.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq. ;
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following passage into English :— 50

ಗಾಲಿಲಿಯೊನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂದಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಕೂಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಮನಸ್ಸುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸೌಮ್ಯ ನಡತೆಯುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸವಿಮಾತಾಡುವವನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಇದ್ದದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಅವನ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಿದ್ದರೂ, ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾದವುಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ತನ್ನ ಹತ್ತರಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವನು. ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಚಲೋ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮೇಜವಾನಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಅವರು ಅವನ ಮನೆಯ ಬೇಕಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವನು ಜೀವನವಾಗದೆ, ಬಹುವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡದೆ, ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಯ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದು ಮುಂದೆ ನೋಡುತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ದಾನಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಮಾಡುವನು, ಹಾಂಗು ಮನಿಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಕಡಿಮಿ ಬೀಳುಗೊಡುತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಗುಣವಂತರಾಗಿಯೂ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಬಡಪರಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವನು ದ್ರವ್ಯದ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವನು; ಹಾಂಗು ಸಂತಪರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮನಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು.

ಅವನು ಕುರುಡನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕಿವುಡನಾಗಿಯೂ ಯಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸಾಯುವತನಕ ಅವನ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯೂ ಕವಿಮಿಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ; ಆದರೂ ತನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶ್ರಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ತಿಳಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದನು. ಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಅವನು ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಗತಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ರೂಪವಾದ ಗ್ರಂಥವ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ, ಒಂಮ್ಮಿಂದೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಜ್ವರ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಸನ್ ೧೬೪೯ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜಾನ್ಯುವಾರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ೮ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅವನ ಅತ್ಯುಪಯೋಗವಾದ ಆಯುಷ್ಯವು ಮುಗಿಯಿತು.

2. Translate the following passage into Canarese :— 50

But though the English had spirit to form the scheme, they had not, at that period, attained to such skill in navigation as qualified them for carrying it into execution. From the inconsiderate ambition of its monarchs, the nation had long wasted, its genius and activity in pernicious and ineffectual efforts to conquer France. When this ill directed ardour began to abate, the fatal contest between the houses of York and Lancaster turned the arms of one-half of the kingdom against the other, and exhausted the vigour of both. During the course of two centuries, while industry and commerce were making gradual progress, both in the south and north of Europe, the English continued so blind to the advantages of their own situation, that they hardly began to bend their thoughts towards those objects and pursuits to which they are indebted for their present opulence and power. While the trading vessels of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, as well as those of the Hans Towns, visited the most remote ports in Europe, and carried on an actual intercourse with its various nations, the English did little more than creep along their own coasts, in small barks, which conveyed the productions of one country to another. Their commerce was almost wholly passive. Their wants were supplied by strangers ; and whatever necessary or luxury of life their own country did not yield, was imported in foreign bottoms.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. G. LEDGARD; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYA'NI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write down the rules for determining gender in Hindustani. 10

Give the gender of the following words:—

دهي — پُل — فکر — جان — موتي

2. Decline the following words in singular and plural:— 10

کوئي — جو — کون — آپ and کچھ

3. From the root of the verb how do you form the infinitive, perfect, and future? What peculiarity occurs in some past tenses of transitive verbs? In which tenses is it found and what exceptions to it can you name? 10

Give the past tenses of جانا — کهنا — لينا — هونا

4. Name the various kinds of compound verbs, giving examples. 10

5. Give the Hindustani terms for the following words:— 10

Indefinite, transitive, infinitive, conditional, passive, imperfect (tense), pluperfect. Write down the transitive and causal forms of سيکهنا — کٹنا — دهونا — سينا

and state the rule for the formation of such verbs.

6. Parse the following:— 10

حکماون نے لکها هی که جب حق تعالیٰ نے آفتاب ماهتاب ستارے پيدا کئے هر ايک

کے لئے منزل مقام خاصیت اور گردش
کرنے کی چال مقرر کی—

7. Write the following (1) in Roman and (2) in Devanagari character: — 10

جب سے یہہ مرکز خاکی حیوانات کی
آرامگاہ ہوا سیکڑون ہزارون لاکھون شہر
قصبے سے اور بستے جاتے ہین کوئی ادنیٰ
کوئی اعلیٰ لیکن ہندوستان کی سر زمین کا
عالم سب سے نرالا ہی کوئی ولایت اِسکی
وسعت کو نہین پہنچتی

8. Translate into idiomatic English:— 10

(a.) سو سو جہاز ایک ایک بار تجارت
کو جاتا تھا

(b.) یاران ہمراہی عالم بقا کو راہی
ہوئے یہہ ایک تختے پر ڈوبتا اچھلتا بھہ
حیات مستعار باقی تھی

Translate into Hindustani:—

(a.) A hint to the wise is sufficient.
(b.) I never saw two men so different as you and he.
(c.) He received so severe a beating that he barely escaped with his life.

9. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words:— 10

گلاب — اعتدال — منظور — معلوم —

خبردار — مطلب — قصور — معرفت — صانع مغرب

10. How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives? Give examples. 10

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

The Rev. G. LEDGARD; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYA'NI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate the following into Hindustani :— 50

The causes which seem to account for these effects are partly physical and partly moral. Where the commodities of life, by a happy union of climate and soil, are abundant, gentleness of manners, as appears by the traditions respecting the golden or pastoral age, is by no means unnatural to men in the earliest period of improvement. The savage, involved in a a continual struggle with want, who sees himself and his children every day exposed to perish with hunger, is, by a sort of necessity, rapacious, harsh, unfeeling, and cruel. The species of polity under which the national character is formed is perhaps to a still greater degree the cause of the diversity which we now contemplate.

Where the mind is free, and may vent its passions with little fear, the nation, while ignorant and rude, is also fierce and impetuous : where slavery prevails, and any departure from the most perfect obsequiousness is followed with the most direful consequences, an insinuating and fawning behaviour is the interest, and thence becomes the habit of the people.

(Mill's British India.)

2. Translate into English :— 50

نقل هي كه فارس كي بادشاه كي يهان
ايک بيٹا پيدا هوا اُسكي پيشاني پر هتهيلي كي
برابر ايک سياه داغ ٹها بادشاه اُسي ديكهكر

حیران هوا اور داناؤن سے اُسکي خاصیت
پوچھي سبھون ني جواب دیا که حکیمون نے
یهه مقرر کیا هي که جسکي پي شاني پر اسطرح کا
داغ هو بادشاه هوتا هي پر اُسکو بڑي بڑي
خطري پیش آتي هین بادشاه اِس بات سي
کچهه خوش هوا اور کچهه مغموم پر همیشه
اُسکي حفاظت کرتا هي جب وه چوده
برس کا هوا شاهزادي کي محل کي نزدیک
ایک پاجي اور بد خو موچي رهتا تها بادشاه
زاده همیشه اسکي گهر مین آتا جاتا اور کهیلا
کرتا یهان تلک که اُسي بڑي اُلفت هو
گئي وزیر ني کها جهان پناه لڑکون کو
کمینون کي صحبت مین رکهنا خراب کرنا
هي تهوڑي سي عرصي مین اُنکي خو بو
لڑکون مین اثر کرتي هي که آدمي کو جیسي
صحبت پڑتي هي ویسا هي اُسکا مزاج هو
جاتا هي چاهئي که شاهزاده موچي کي
صحبت سی پرهیز کرے بادشاه نی فرمایا که

وہ بچہ نادان هي اور موچي سي اُسي اُلفت
هو گئي هي اگر اسکي صحبت سي باز رکھون
آزُرده هوگا اور مبادا اِس غم سي بيمار هو
جاوي کتني روز صبر کيا چاهئي جب برا
هوگا نصيحت کرکي اُسکو موچي کي صحبت
سي باز رکھينگي وزير چپ هو رها

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. From what language are most of the terms of Persian Grammar taken? 2

(*a.*) How many parts of speech are there in Persian according to the oriental system? 3

(*b.*) Under what heads will the various parts of speech of European grammar fall according to the oriental system? 5

2. Define the فعل متصرف and the فعل جامد 5

(*a.*) Give an example of the امر مجرد and one of the امر مد امی 5

(*b.*) What is the meaning of the ميم نهی 3

3. Give an example of each of the following twelve kinds of الف:— 25

(*a.*) الف ممدوده

(*b.*) الف مقصوره

(c.) الف وصل

(d.) الف رابط

(e.) الف دعا و تمنّا

(f.) الف عطف

(g.) الف ندا

(h.) الف تحسین کلام

(i.) الف مدّ صوت

(j.) الف فاعلیت

(k.) الف مصدر

(l.) الف مبالغه

4. Write the Infinitive of each of the following Imperatives :— 10

حسب—افراز—گسل—روب—هل—افت
گرد—نویس—سنب—اشوب—

5. Point out the redundant particles in the following lines :— 6

این زمزمه مرکبی است مر روح ترا
هرکس از گوشهٔ فرا رفت
همی رفتی و می نوشتی زمین

6. Put the following words into the singular number :— 3

میوجات—نوشجات—کارخانجات

7. Give the plurals of نشسته—آمده—گفت—گذ 4

8. In what manner is the masculine and feminine expressed in Persian with reference to animals ? 3

9. Translate the following sentences idiomatically into Persian :— 10

I again see that you mix up the discussion.
You are considered une pualled in eloquence.
You confound both worlds in spite of your piety.

I mean to say, that it appears to me you entertain no belief in the connection of our dreams with future events.

10. Correct the following phrases : — 16

شما برای که کار می روید
کسی چیز مارا خوش نمی آید
پسر اغا پیوسته هر روز در بیت شما می آید
شما کجا رفته بودند
تیغ اورا گزید و سگ برید
من این جانب رفته بود

TUESDAY, 19th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian :— 30

THE TRAVELLERS.

Two men travelling upon the road, one of them saw an axe lying upon the ground, where somebody had been hewing timber : so, taking it up, says he, I have found an axe. Do not say *I*, says the other, but *we* have found, for as we are companions, we ought to share it betwixt us : but the first would not consent. However, they had not gone far before the owner of the axe, hearing what had become of it, pursued them with a warrant : which when the fellow that had it perceived, Alas ! says he to his companion, we are undone. Nay, says the other, do not say *we*, but *I* am undone ; for as you would not let me share the prize, neither will I share the danger with you.

THE APPLICATION

This fable hints to us the conveniency, if not necessity, of making our friendship firm and lasting. And to this purpose, nothing is so requisite as a strict observance of the rules of honour and generosity, for the very life and soul of friendship subsists upon mutual benevolence upon conferring and receiving obligations on either hand. A stingy reserved behaviour starves it: it ought to be open, free, and communicative, without the least tincture of suspicion or distrust.

2. Translate into English —

بزرجمهر را گفتند که چه چیز بهتر است
که خدای تعالی بیندهٔ دهد که به از آن
نباشد گفت خرد طبیعی گفتند گر نباشد گفت
ادبی که آموخته باشد و در تعلم ان سعی
برده گفتند اگر نباشد گفت خوی خوش که
با مردمان بدان موساة نماید و دوست و
دشمن را بدان نگاه دارد گفتند گر نباشد
گفت خاموشی که ساتر سایر عیوبست گفتند
گر نباشد گفت مرگ اورا بهتر زیرا که هرکه
بدین خصال حمیدهٔ اراسته نباشد موت او
برحیوة راجح بود

THE TWO DUCKS

یکی جفت بطی در عاشقی طاق
که مثل او ندیده چشم افاق
درون منزل من خانهٔ داشت
بلبل پر پرونهٔ داشت

قضا را از قضای آسمانی
که می آید بلای ناتهانی
جدای درمیان هر دو افتاد
متاع صبر و راحت داد برباد
بط ماده بیا می کرد پرواز
بط نر از پیش برداشت آواز
بط ماده بدست ناکس افتاد
بدام آورد ناکس همچو صیّاد
بط نر هر طرف فریاد برداشت
شکسته دل شکسته بال و پرداشت
دلم از حال او بی تاب گردید
درون دیدهٔ من آب گردید
بط دیگر طلب کردم ز بازار
که باین بط شود او مونس و یار
بان بط خاطرش میلی نفرمود
دمی از شورشی هجران نیاسود
براه آرزو از پا درافتاد
دلش در عشق جانرا داد برباد
ز حالش واقفان گشتند حیران
بدرد او بر آوردند افغان

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

RAO SAHEB NARAYEN JAGANNATH VAIDYA;
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*). What letters are there to express the sounds peculiar to the Sindhi Language, but which do not exist in Persian or Arabic? 10

(*b*). What letters represent the sounds of *h*, *s*, *a*, and *z*?

(*c*). Explain the new system of using the vowel-marks fixed by the Vernacular Literature Committee.

II. (*a*). What are the pronominal affixes?

How are they used? Give examples, attaching them to nouns, verbs, and prepositions. 10

(*b*). What are سنڈو and سر؟ How are they used?

Give examples of each and decline the former.

III. (*a*). Conjugate the verb وڃڻ (passive form) in the present, future, and past habitual tenses. 10

(*b*). What are the passive forms of ڏيڻ : ٻڌڻ : لهڻ (to find) in the present tense?

IV. What are the terminations of a passive verb in simple preterite? State with what other terminations they exactly coincide. Give an example of each kind. 5

V. (*a*). What are the nouns of agency formed from مڱڻ

وِهڻ : هاڃي : نِڪر : مَنڊ

(*b*). What adjectives are formed from the following words :—

عزل : ڌرم : ٽڪر : ديا : ڊول : اُٺ : فضيلت :

واري : ٽڳڻ : سگهه : حڪم

VI. Give the etymological and derived meanings of the following words :— 15

جوڀن : ڪانڌ : اپار : نيڻ : دانه : جوڳائنو :

ڪمر بند : عيب جوئي : بت پرست : خداترس :

مرحوم : محروم : سهسين : سرو پاهه : ڪنول

VII. (*a*). Which are the negative prefixes in common use in Sindhi? Which of them are of Sanskrit origin? and which Arabic and Persian? Give one or two examples of each. 8

(*b*). Attach to appropriate words the following affixes :—

مند : ونت : ناڪ : گير : سار : هار : ائتو

VIII. (*a*). Paraphrase the following passage, and give its free translation into English.

(*b*). Parse the words underlined. 20

سِرکان سُرمٿي وِيو جا جاجِڪ ڪي ڏِس جهور

ٻِنهين بنگلن وِچ ۾ راٺ اٺين ڪيو اور

پيئي جهاڻي جهروڪ ۾ چنگ جي چور پچور

سر پلنگين پر لاءِ پيو ٽيپ ٽري تنهن ٽور

ڪريا ڪنول ڪماچ تي ٻيا ماڙي منجهان مور

ماڻهون ريڌا راڳ تي ٻياپڻ ڍڳاڍور

ڪپي سر ڪنگورڌان ڏئيم تہ اٿيان

IX. Write the following in Roman character, and give all the necessary vowel-marks according to the new system. 7

جيڪڏهن انکي تون گهر آڻي هٿ ڪندين تہ چگو.
ڇو تہ تهنجي لائق آهي هنطرح هن کي چوري
چڪوري انهين ڳالهہ تي بيهاريا ۽

X. Translate the following into English :— 5

اُٺندو اُهائي جاڪوري سنڌي مَن ۾

مروان موت ملوڪان شڪار

ڌاتوري ڌاري ڪجي ڪار ڪماند جي تب اصل

اُنهين پار جا ڏينا ڏيکاري

ٺيڪي منجهان نيٺ چوڌاري چگي ٿيي بري پائي

ٻيٺ چگي چوري ڪونڪو

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI TRANSLATION.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA.
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Translate the following into English :— 50

دانهُ پنهنجي دِلِ جِي ٿورو يو گالهِ ڪري
ٻاهرِ ٻاڦ نہ نِڪري ٿومن ۾ مڇُ ٻري
مُنهنجي تنهن محبوب ري ساعت تانہ نہ سري
اندرِ جِي ء جري وِرِهُ وِسامي ڪِي نہ ڪِي —
ڪنهن ٿاڻي منجهہ ڪو ماڙ هُون هو — هُو هِڪڙي
ذِينهہ اُچرُج ڏِسڻ لاءِ ڪاڏهين گهمڻ وِيو — اُني
اوچِتوِيَ روڪڙِ جِي همتاڻي هتِ لڳِيسِ — هيڏي
هوڏي نِهاري اُڀِ جي ڪُونڌل تي چڙهي اُن روڪڙِ
کي ڪٽي گهرِ آيو ۽ گهڻِيَ سرهايَ سان جوڻِس کي چيائين
نہ هِيَ هُونِد اسانجِي ٻاهي تنهنڪري هُنکي جهڳي

منجهه رکڻ جوڳ نه آهي—هن هوند جي هصياڻي
کي کڻي ڳوٺ ۾ وڃي پڇي جي ڪنهن جي هجي
ڌڻيس کي ڏئي اچ—زال سياڻي پروڙيو ته مرسم
ماڳهين هيترو ڌن کي نه رکندو—سا روڪڙ کي کڻي
جهڳي کان ٻاهر وڃي پنهن جي سيم ۾ ڳڻتي ڪري
وٽس آئي ۽ چيائين ته مون ڳوٺ ۾ پڇيو ته هئي
روڪڙ جنهن جي هجي سو وٺي نيٺ ڌڻيس ڪو نه
ٿئو—تڏهين فاضي وٽ وڃي پڇم—فاضي وراڻي
ڏني ته واٽ تي بيهي ڏاڍيان ٽري هوڪا ڪري
چو—پوءِ جي ڌڻيس ڪو نه نڪتو ته تنهان پوءِ توان
تي حلال آهي—مرس هئي ڳال ٻڌي چيس چنگو ته
ايهين ڪر—زال گهر جي ٻاهر وڃي هوڪا ڪري
روڪڙ جو نالو هوريان ورتو جئين ته ماڙهن روڪڙ
جي نالي ڌاران هوڪي جو ٻيو ڪو نه ٻڌو—هن لاءِ
ڪاڻس ڪنهن کي نه پڇو—ان ٺڳپائي ساڻ ناڻي
کي کڻي موٽي پنهن جي گهر وڃي مڙس کي ساري

سڌ ڏيئي روڪڙ کي پنهن جي هوند ساڻ گڏي ڌرياڻين—
او چتوئي اُنهين رات ڪو پر ڏيهي چور مڪر ساڻ
اُن جي جهڳي منجهه وڃي سار ساري سڀئي هوند کڻي
وئو—جڏهه سڄ جو ڏئو اُڀ ۾ ٻريو تڏهه اُهي ننڊمان
اُٿيا نه سڀ ڌن جي بدران ٻوني جي ڌوڙ ڏسڻ ۾
آين تڏهين رئڻ لگا—هن ڳال جو ارٿ هي آهي نه
پرائي هوند پنهن جو ڌن ٿي نئي—

2. Translate the following passage into Sindhi :— 50

There are few situations in life in which the power of doing good and being useful is not given to us. If our means be small, we still may feel for the distresses of others, and assist them with our advice. In many cases a small portion of our time, or our personal exertions, or even our visits, may relieve what money could not. Mr. Howard considered himself as the steward of Providence, and had his fortune been as small as, on the contrary, it was extensive, it is evident that he would equally have renounced the pleasures of domestic life and society, and the comfort of home, and devoted himself to the relief of his unfortunate fellow-creatures. He died in the performance of an act of benevolence, and that his usefulness might not end with life, he was permitted to leave to the world the benefit of his example. It has often been said that the length of life is not according to the number of years, but to the manner in which we employ them ; and in this last sense Mr. Howard may be said to have died "full of years and honour," after seeing his efforts rewarded with the most astonishing success, and his advice adopted in every part of the civilized world.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A bankrupt owes his creditors £2,831, and pays them 13*s.* 2½*d.* in the pound; how much money must he have to do this? 3

2. Find the G. C. M. of 5283 and 176491; and the L. C. M. of 242, 748, 21, 427. 5

3. Two boats were crossing a river; one leaked one pint in every 2 minutes, the other one pint in every 5 minutes; the first when it had gained the other side contained $7\frac{1}{8}$ quarts. How much did the other contain, and what was the time of crossing? 6

4. What decimal of £1 is $£_{7}^{2}{}_{5}^{1}{}_{6}$, and what fraction of a shilling is 0·625*d.*? 7

5. Find the values of $£_{1}^{5}{}_{6}$; $\frac{4}{7}$ of a crown; $\frac{2}{6}$ of $\frac{1}{5}^{2}$ of 60 yards of cloth; $_{1}^{7}{}_{6}$ of a ton; $\frac{5}{9}$ of a penny-weight; and $\frac{2}{5}$ of $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. 10

6. Reduce 0·47 of 0·23 of 7*s.* 1½*d.* to the decimal of £1-14-8½. 8

7. If 3,000 copies of a book of 11 sheets requires 66 *reams* of paper, how many *quires* of paper will be required for 5,000 copies of a book of 12½ sheets? 9

8. What principal put out to interest for 3½ years at 4¼ per cent., simple interest, will amount to £105-6*s.* ? 9

9. Find the square root of 816·24490 and the cube root of 377933·067. 10

10. A person agrees to pay a debt of Rs. 23,300 as follows :— Rs. 6,300 in 5 months, 3,000 in 6 months, 5,000 in 7 months, and the remaining 9,000 in 8 months; but he afterwards desires to pay the whole in one sum. In what time should it be paid ? 12

11. If 5 lbs. of tea be worth 12 lbs. of coffee, and 9 lbs. of coffee worth 28 lbs. of sugar, and 13 lbs. of sugar worth 18 lbs. of soap; how many pounds of soap may be had for 7 lbs. of tea ? 9

12. A guinea is to be divided between four persons with the proviso that A is to have one-half, B one-third, C one-fourth, and D one-sixth; but as this division is impossible, find how the divison must be made, so that each may receive his proper share. 12

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the meaning of the words, *expression*, *term*, *factor*, *co-efficient*, *power*, *index*. Write down an expression of two terms, each of two factors; another of two factors, each of 3 terms, each of 4 factors; another of 4 factors, each of three terms, each of two factors. 9

2. State and prove the *rule of signs* in Multiplication and Division. 5

3. Divide the product of— 7

$$y^3 - 12y + 16 \text{ and } y^3 - 12y - 16 \text{ by } y^2 - 16.$$

4. Divide $(x^2 - yz)^3 + 8y^3z^3$ by $x^2 + yz$. 5

5. Resolve $x^{16} - y^{16}$ into five factors. 5

6. State and prove the Rule for finding the greatest Common Measure of two Algebraical quantities. Find the G. C. M. of— 9

$$2x^5 - 11x^2 - 9 \text{ and } 4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81.$$

7. Divide $a^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{a^2}$ by $\frac{1}{a} - 1 + a$; 8

and $\frac{x^2}{2y^2} - 4 + \frac{6y^2}{x^2}$ by $\frac{x}{2y} - \frac{3y}{x}$.

8. Solve the Equations:— 12

(1) $\frac{2x-1}{3} - \frac{3x-2}{4} = \frac{5x-4}{6} - \frac{7x+6}{12}$,

(2) $\frac{x-1}{x-2} - \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{x-5}{x-6} - \frac{x-6}{x-7}$,

(3) $(x + \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{5}{2}) = (x + 3)(x - 5) + \frac{29}{4}$,

(4) $(x - \frac{3}{2})(x + \frac{5}{2}) = (x - 3)(x + 5) + \frac{3}{4}$.

9 Divide Rs. 15,200 among Krishna, Gopál, and Govind, so that Gopál shall have Rs. 1,000 more than Krishna, and Govind Rs 2,700 more than Gopál. 9

10 A certain sum is to be divided among Ráma, Lakshman, and Hanuman, Ráma is to have Rs 300 less than half, Lakshman is to have Rs. 100 less than the third part, and Hanumán is to have Rs. 80 more than a quarter. How much will each receive? 11

11. Gopal and Govind agree to divide their flock: Gopál takes 72 sheep, Govind takes 92 sheep, and pays Gopál Rs. 350: required the value of a sheep. 9

12 One-tenth of a rod is coloured red, one-twentieth, orange, one-thirtieth, yellow, one-fortieth, green, one-fiftieth, blue, one-sixtieth, indigo, and the remainder, which is 302 inches long, violet. Find the length of the rod. 11

THURSDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; S. COOKE, B A, L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Define an equilateral triangle, and describe one on a given finite straight line. 9

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal, the angle which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle which is contained by the two sides, equal to them, of the other. 9

3 To a given straight line apply a triangle, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to one angle of the given triangle. 11

4 Define a Gnomon:—

Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part. 11

5. The sum of the squares on the sides of a triangle is equal to twice the square on half the base together with twice the square on the straight line which joins the vertex to the middle point of the base. 11

6. Show that the angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference on the same base. 9

7. A segment of a circle is given, describe the circle of which it is a segment. 9

8. Show that the perimeter of an isosceles triangle is less than that of any other triangle of equal area standing on the same base. 11

9. When is a rectilineal figure said to be inscribed in a circle? 10

In a given circle inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

10. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 10

THURSDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) Name the three chief forces of nature, and point out the differences between them. 5

(*b.*) What are the three 'states of matter,' and how are they related to heat?

2. State the laws of chemical combination. When two bodies do not combine on being placed in contact, does that circumstance prove that they have no affinity for each other? Give a reason for your answer. 5

3. (*a.*) Name the essential constituents of the earth's atmosphere; and state their relative proportions by volume. 10

(*b.*) How would you demonstrate the presence of carbonic anhydride in atmospheric air?

4. (*a.*) Write down the molecular formula of water, and show that it expresses its composition both by weight and by volume. 10

(*b.*) How many liters of hydrogen (at standards) can be procured from 18 grams of water?

5. What is flame? Why does coal-gas burn with a brighter flame than hydrogen? 5

6. Give your definition of a machine. Name and give sketches of the simple machines known as Mechanical Powers. 8

7. The arms of a false balance are to each other as 7 to 8, and the weight is put into one scale as often as into the other. What will be the gain or loss per cwt. to the seller? 10

8. An engine is required to raise a weight of 13 cwts. from a depth of 140 fathoms in three minutes. Calculate its Horse Power. 10

9. (*a.*) Name the inferior and superior planets.—Why so called? 10

(*b.*) State the distances, in millions of miles, of the several planets from the sun.

10. (*a.*) What is the general form of the Orbits of the planets? 10

(*b.*) When is the earth said to be in *aphelion?* When in *perihelion?*

11. (*a.*) Explain the cause of the appearances termed *eclipses.* 10

(*b.*) Under what circumstances will a total eclipse of the moon take place?

12. Explain the apparent paradox contained in the following statement:— 7

A telegram which left Bombay *this morning* was delivered in London *yesterday evening.*

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M W. C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law	In English and History
F Kielhorn, Ph.D. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A. J. T. Hathornthwaite, B.A.	In Latin.
E Rehatsek, M.C E. Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	In Arabic.
F. G Joynt, M D. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Persian.
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry &c.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A. The Rev. R. Montgomery	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
James Scorgie, F.C.S. S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.	In Chemical Physics.

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

WOODSTOCK, AND JOHNSON'S LIVES OF SWIFT, POPE, THOMPSON AND GRAY.

1. Paraphrase :— 14

And thus armed and prepared I sate me down to read, at the same time to write, that I might compel my mind to attend to those subjects which became the situation in which I was placed, as preventing any unlicensed excursions of the fancy and leaving no room for my imagination to brood over idle fears. So I methodized, and wrote down what I thought meet for the time, and peradventure some hungry souls may get profit by the food which I then prepared.

2. Explain the following :— 14

(*a.*) Unbaptized dog speak civil of the martyr in my presence, or I will do a deed misbecoming of me on that caitiff corpse of thine.

(*b.*) I promise thee it will be nothing save a syncope.

(*c.*) This must be a forward chick of the game, to crow so early.

(*d.*) And his eyes washed with only a single cup of canary.

(*e.*) If I give his grandson a title to quarter the arms of England, what matter if a bar sinister is drawn across them ?

(*f.*) 'Fore George, my lively blade, thou art a frank fellow of thy tattle.

(*g.*) Every fisher loves best the trout of his own tickling.

3 Give the etymology and meaning of the following words :— 12

Zealous, machinations, forsooth, sequestrators, malignants, countermand, meridian, imminent, engrossing, monopolize, caitiff, hieroglyphic.

4. Describe generally the character of Sir Henry Lee. 10

5. Paraphrase the following, and also state of whom the words to be paraphrased are spoken :— 15

His favourite maxim was "Vive la bagatelle:" he thought trifles a necessary part of life, and perhaps found them necessary to himself. It seems impossible for him to be idle, and his disorders made difficult or dangerous to be long seriously studious, or laboriously diligent. The love of ease is always gaining upon age, and he had one temptation to petty amusements peculiar to himself; whatever he did he was sure to hear applauded; and such was his predominance over all that approached, that all their applauses were probably sincere.

6. Explain the following:— 14

(*a.*) Rape of the lock.

(*b.*) What is this wit—

Where wanted scorn'd; and envied where acquired?

(*c.*) A rat hunted for his musk is but the emblem of a wit winded by booksellers

(*d.*) The soft luxuriance of his fancy was already shooting, and all the gay varieties of diction were ready at his hands to colour and embellish it.

(*e.*) By changing "pious passion" to "cordial friendship."

(*f.*) A knack at versifying, but in prose I think myself a match for him.

(*g.*) Letter to the October Club.

7. Give shortly the history of Gray, and the names of a few of his principal works. 11

8. Give briefly Dr. Johnson's estimate of Thompson as a poet. 10

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, BOOKS III. AND IV.; GRAY'S POEMS.

1. Paraphrase :— 12

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If mem'ry o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where thro' the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.
Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath ?
Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flatt'ry sooth the dull cold ear of death ?

2. Explain fully the allusions contained in the following passages :— 10

(*a.*) Far from the sun and summer-gale,
In thy green lap was Nature's darling laid,
What time, where lucid Avon stray'd,
To Him the mighty mother did unveil
Her aweful face.

(*b.*) Above, below, the rose of snow,
Twined with her blushing foe, we spread :
The bristled Boar in infant gore
Wallows beneath the thorny shade.

(*c.*) Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and mid-night murther fed,
Revere his consort's faith, his father's fame,
And spare the meek usurper's holy head.

(*d.*) She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,
That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate,
From thee be born, who o'er thy country hangs
The scourge of heav'n.

3. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words :— 10

hauberk, baleful, obsequies, yerge, madding, bane, clarion, uncouth, tresses, warp.

4. Explain fully the meaning of the following passages :— 18

(*a.*) Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.

(*b.*) Mantling in the goblet see
The pure bev'rage of the bee.

(*c.*) In buskin'd measures move
Pale grief, and pleasing pain.

(*d.*) Such forms, as glitter in the Muse's ray
With orient hues, unborrow'd of the sun.

(*e.*) She deigns to hear the youth repeat
In loose numbers wildly sweet
Their feather-cinctured chiefs, and dusky loves.

5. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages :— 17

(*a.*) That fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower by gloomy Dis
Was gathered.

(*b.*) He, who to be deemed
A God, leaped fondly into Ætna flames.

(*c.*) Here pilgrims roam, that strayed so far to seek
In Golgatha Him dead, who lives in heaven.

(*d.*) Other worlds they seemed, or happy isles,
Like those Hesperian gardens famed of old.

(*e.*) That warning voice, which he who saw
The Apocalypse, heard cry in heaven aloud.

6. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words :— 7

glozing, maugre, eremite, irriguous, empyrean, prone, arreed.

7. Point out and explain any peculiarities of construction, phraseology or spelling which you find in the following passages :— 16

(*a.*) So thick a drop serene hath quenched their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veiled.

(*b.*) Then thou thy regal scepter shalt lay by,
For regal scepter then no more shall need,
God shall be all in all.

(*c.*) Such wonders seized, though after heaven seen,
The spirit malign, but much more envy seized,
At sight of all this world beheld so fair !

(*d.*) How soon
Would heighth recall high thoughts, how soon unsay
What feigned submission swore ?

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D. ; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

S'AKUNTALA, RAGHUVANS'A, &c.

1. Translate into English :— 18

(*a.*) महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरसौ

न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते ।
तथापीदं शश्वत्परिचितविविक्तेन मनसा
जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव ॥

(b.) मय्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ
वृत्तं रहः प्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने ।
भेदाभ्रुवोः कुटिलयोरतिलोहिताक्ष्या
भग्नं शरासनमिवातिरुषा स्मरस्य ॥

(c.) प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमण्डनविधिर्वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितं
बिभ्रत्काञ्चनमेकमेव वलयं श्वासापरक्ताधरः ।
चिन्ताजागरणप्रताम्रनयनस्तेजोगुणादात्मनः
संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिरिव क्षीणोऽपि ना-
लक्ष्यते ॥

(d.) प्राणानामनिलेन वृत्तिरुचिता सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने
तोये काञ्चनपद्मरेणुकपिशे धर्माभिषेकक्रिया ।
ध्यानं रत्नशिलातलेषु विबुधस्त्रीसंनिधौ संयमो
यत्काङ्क्षन्ति तपोभिरन्यमुनयस्तस्मिंस्तपस्य-
न्त्यमी ॥

2. (a.) Dissolve the underlined compounds, and state to which class each of them belongs. 1

(*b.*) Give the rules which have been observed in the formation of महाभाग, अपथ, the Fem. अनिलोहिताक्षी, and बिभ्रत्.

(*c.*) Quote instances for the construction कामं—तथापि from S'akuntalâ; what other word or words have you found after काममू instead of तथापि?

(*d.*) Give the meaning and explain the etymological formation of—

वर्ण, शश्वत्, इदानीम्, ऋते, निष्णात, उदक, कितव, पुरोधस्, ऋतु, क्षपा, अमात्य, असुर, दिवस्पति, दिवौकस्.

(*e.*) Explain बाहूत्क्षेपं and इष्टिपशुमारं in the passages बाहूत्क्षेपं क्रन्दितुं च प्रवृत्ता, and अहं येनेष्टि-पशुमारं मारित :

3 Explain the meaning and context of the following passages :— 16

(*a*) गृहीतस्य तया परकीयैर्हस्तैः शिखण्डके ताड्यमानस्याप्सरसा वीतरागस्येव नास्तीदानीं मे मोक्षः॥

(*b*) कुतूहलगर्भः प्रहितो न मे तर्कः प्रसरति॥

(*c*) अर्थवान्खलु मे राजशब्दः॥

(d.) समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः ॥

(e.) इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते ॥

(f.) आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षसे ॥

(g.) रन्ध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः ॥

(h.) काले प्रवृष्टमिवाभिनन्दितं देवस्य शासनम् ॥

4. Translate and explain where necessary :— 18

(a.) उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता श्रुतमाविष्कृतमात्मवत्तया।
मनसः समुपस्थिते ज्वरे पुनरक्षीबतया प्रकाश्यताम् ॥

(b.) निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान्।
आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि ॥

(c.) वेलानिलः केतकरेणुभिस्ते संभावयत्याननमायताक्षि।
मामक्षमं मण्डनकालहानेर्वेत्तवि बिम्बाधरबद्धतृष्णम् ॥

(d.) आसारसिक्तक्षितिबाष्पयोगान्मामक्षिणोद्यत्र विभिन्नकोशैः।
विडम्ब्यमाना नवकन्दलैस्ते विवाहधूमारुणलोचनश्रीः ॥

5.) (a.) Explain the words—गोत्रभिद्, त्रिदश, पाक- 10
शासन, वलनिषूदन and शतक्रतु.

(b.) What do you know of the *Maruts* and of *Varuna*

(c.) Name the metres employed in the Raghuvansa, and divide them into feet.

6. Translate into English— 10

अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी तस्यां गूढगुप्तनाम्नो गुह्यकेन्द्रतुल्यविभवस्य नाविकपतेर्दुहिता रत्नवती नाम तां किल मधुमत्याः समुपागम्य बलभद्रो नाम सार्थवाहपुत्रः पर्यणैषीत्। तयापि नववध्वा रहसि रभसविघ्नितसुखो झटिति द्वेषमल्पेतरं बबन्ध न तां पुनर्द्रष्टुमिष्टवांस्तद्गृहागमनमपि सुहृद्वाक्यातिवर्ती लज्जया परिजहार तां च दुर्भगां तदाप्रभृत्येव नेयं रत्नवती निम्बवती चेयमिति स्वजनः परिजनश्च परिबभूव। गते च कस्मिंश्चित्कालान्तरे सानुतप्यमाना का मे गतिरिति विमृशन्ती कामपि वृद्धपरिव्राजिकां मातृस्थानीयां देवशेषकुसुमैरुपस्थितामपश्यत्॥

7. (a.) Decline अहन्. 10

(b.) Give the Pres. Ind. of चक्ष्.

(c.) Give the 3 Sing. of the Principal tenses of गुह्, नश्, and हन् in Active and Passive.

7 *ex*

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full Marks.]

Panchatantra Rumâyana and Translation into Sanskrit.

Translate into English 16

(a.) सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः ।
अदानः पीनगात्रोपि निन्द्य एव हि गर्दभः ॥
यच्छञ्जलमपि जलदो वल्लभतामेति सकललोकस्य ।
नित्यं प्रसारितकरो मित्रोपि न वीक्षितुं शक्यः ॥
सकृदपि दृष्ट्वा पुरुषं विबुधा जानन्ति सारतां तस्य ।
हस्ततुलयापि निपुणाः पलप्रमाणं विजानन्ति ॥
मृत्योरिवोग्रदण्डस्य राज्ञो यान्ति वशं द्विषः ।
सर्वंसहं तुमन्यन्ते तृणाय रिपवश्शतम् ॥
तत्र युक्तं प्रभो कर्तुं द्वितीयं यानमेव च ।
न विग्रहो न संधानं बलिना तेन पापिना ॥

(b.) ममैव नूनं मरणं न विद्यते न चावकाशोस्ति यमक्षये क्वचित् ।
प्रसह्यशोकाशनिकृत्तजीवितां यदन्तकोद्यैव न मां प्रकर्षति ॥

यदि ह्यकाले मरणं स्वयेच्छया लभेत कश्चिद्बहु
दुःखकर्षितः ।
भवेयमद्यैव विजीविता ध्रुवं सुदुःखिता राम विना
कृता त्वया ॥
भृशमसुखमवाप्य तत्तु सा नृपमहिषी विललाप
दुःखिता ।
व्यसनिनमभिवीक्ष्य राघवं सुतमिव बद्धमवेक्ष्य
किन्नरी ॥

Write notes on the words and expressions underlined. Name and explain the metres of the 2nd stanza of *a*, and the 1st and 3rd of *b*.

2. (*a*.) दानेन तुल्यो निधिरस्ति नान्यो लोभाच्च 20
नान्योऽस्ति परः पृथिव्याम् ।
समं शक्तिमता युद्धमशक्तस्य हि मृत्यवे
दृषत्कुम्भमिवाभित्त्वा तावत्तिष्ठति शक्तिमान् ॥
यदि न स्यान्नरपतिः सम्यङ्नेता इमाः प्रजाः ।
अकर्णधारा पुरुषा विप्लवन्ते ह नौरिव ॥
ज्ञातं मया सम्यक् । नान्यथा सिद्धिरस्ति । मत्वेक्षस्व ।
अपि प्राणसमानिष्टान्पालितांल्लालितानपि ।
भृत्यान्युद्धसमुत्पन्नान्पश्येम्लानामिव स्रजम् ॥

परानक्रमपरामर्षवशीकृतरिपोस्त्वसौ ।
लक्ष्मीरन्य इवास्पृष्टस्वयं गृहकुटुम्बिनी ॥

Translate the above lines very closely. If the reading or punctuation is faulty, show where and how, and in each case choose out of the following *varietates lectionis* (various readings) taken from a Ms. that which fits in that case.

[These are not given in order].

नावतिष्ठति, अकर्णधारपुरुषा, विधिः, रिपुः, युद्धे समुत्पन्ने, पक्षस्य, भोग्या, त्यजेत्, अङ्कसुप्तेव, स्वयंग्राह.

(b.) कृतनिश्चयिनो वन्द्यास्तुङ्गिमा नोपभुज्यते ।

v. l. नोपयुज्यते

चातकः को वराकोयं यस्येन्द्रो वारिवाहकः ॥
कूर्मसंकोचमास्थाय प्रहारानपि मर्षयेत् ।
काले काले च मतिमान्युक्तिष्ठेत्कृष्णसर्पवत् ॥

v. l. प्राप्ते

चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु शत्रौ सान्त्वमपात्क्रिया ।
स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोष्मसा परिषेञ्चति ॥

v. l. मामज्वरं.

Give the senses of the two readings in the above three cases, and state which of them is better or more correct, and why?

3. (*a.*) Write explanatory and grammatical notes on the following :— 12

प्रायोपवेशनम्, वैरयातनां करिष्यति, संधित, का-

कौलिकीयम्, साप्तपदीनम्, तदधारणकं ममैत
त्स्थानम्, कुम्भीपाकनरकन्यायः

(b.) Explain the allusions in the following :—

नराणां नापितो धूर्तः..... ।
.....श्वेताभिक्षुस्तपस्विनाम् ॥
कूटलेख्यैर्धनोत्सर्गैर्दूषयेच्छत्रुपक्षजम् ।
प्रधानपुरुषं यद्वाद्विष्णुगुप्तेन राक्षसः ॥

4 Reproduce from the Panchatantra the satire contained in one of the stories on the preachers of religious sanctity. Give a list of the materials required for the coronation of a king according to this work and the Râmâyana. 6

5. Quote maxims on the following subjects or of the following purport :— 6

Contentment.

Nobody cares for a man when he is reduced to unimportance.

A wound inflicted by words never heals.

Blustering often succeeds.

6. Translate into Sanskrit— 40

One day king Chandaggota went out to amuse himself in the garden. King Udena, thinking this a good opportunity to escape, filled a leather bag with a large quantity of gold and silver, and placing the Princess Vásuladattá on a swift female elephant, fled away. When the palace guards acquainted the king with the flight of Udena and the Princess, he sent off his people at once in pursuit. Udena, seeing that he was pursued, immediately began to scatter the gold and silver along the road and into every bush he passed. His pursuers, delaying to pick up the treasure, dropped behind, and Udena reached in safety the fortification which his army had built of branches of trees, while the hostile party, giving up the pursuit, returned home.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO—Pro lege Manilia. CÆSAR, Book II.

1. Translate— 25

Quid enim tam novum, quam adolescentulum privatum exercitum difficili reipublicæ tempore conficere? Confecit. Huic præesse? Præfuit. Rem optime ductu suo gerere? Gessit. Quid tam præter consuetudinem, quam homini peradolescenti, cujus ætas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, imperium atque exercitum dari? Siciliam permitti atque Africam bellumque in ea administrandum? Fuit in his provinciis singulari innocentia, gravitate, virtute: bellum in Africa maximum confecit, victorem exercitum deportavit. Quid tam inusitatum, quam ut, quum duo consules clarissimi fortissimique essent, eques Romanus ad bellum maximum formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus est. Quo quidem tempore, quum esset nonnemo in senatu, qui diceret, non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule: L. Philippus dixisse dicitur, non se illum sua sententia pro consule, sed pro consulibus mittere. Tanta in eo reipublicæ bene gerendæ spes constituebatur, ut duorum consulum munus unius adolescentis virtuti committeretur. Quid tam singulare, quam ut ex senatus-consulto, legibus solutus, consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset? Quid tam incredibile, quam ut iterum eques Romanus ex senatus-consulto triumpharet? Atque hæc tot exempla, tanta ac tam nova, profecta sunt in eumdem hominem a Q. Catuli atque a ceterorum ejusdem dignitatis amplissimorum hominum auctoritate.

2. (*a.*) Distinguish the meanings of 'adolescentulus,' 'juvenis,' 'puer,': 'statuæ,' 'imagines,' 'simulacra'; 'potestas,' 'imperium,' 'auctoritas.' 10

(*b.*) Derive 'consuetudo,' 'ætas,' 'consul,' 'exemplum,' 'excubiæ.' Distinguish between 'gens' and 'familia.'

(*c.*) "Ullum alium magistratum." What magistracies are referred to? "Legibus solutus": Specify these laws. 'Duo Consules': name them.

(*d.*) At what age could a man become a Senator? On what ground is the name 'eques' given to Pompey

(*e.*) State the various ways by which a Roman slave might be restored to liberty Mention the ways in which the freedom of a citizen might be wholly or partially lost.

3 Write down the perfect and supine of *edo, cio, sorbeo,* 12
alo. When we compare two different qualities existing in the same object, in what respects does the Latin language differ from the English? Express in Latin: "My friend is more learned than just." "He is as learned as his brother."

4. Translate— 30

Quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longius quam quem ad finem porrecta loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes insequi auderent; interim legiones sex, quæ primæ venerant, opere dimenso castra munire cœperunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitus ab his; qui in silvis abditi latebant, visa sunt, quod tempus inter eos committendi prælii convenerat, ita ut intra silvas aciem ordinesque constituerant atque ipsi sese confirmaverant, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt impetumque in nostros equites fecerunt. Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum; quod erat insigne quum ad arma concurri oporteret, signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites; qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, arcessendi: acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitas et successus hostium impediebat. His difficultatibus duæ res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod, superioribus prœliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret non minus commode ipsi sibi præscribere quam ab aliis doceri poterant; et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Cæsar discedere nisi munitis castris vetuerat.

(*a.*) Derive and explain 'vexillum,' 'signum,' 'aquila.

(*b.*) Specify the component parts of a Roman legion.

(*c.*) Parse 'porrecta.' 'His difficultatibus.' What case is '*his*,' and on what does it depend? What is the force of 'adverso colle'? Derive 'rursus.' Give the primitive meaning of 'proturbo.'

(*d.*) Distinguish between the Gerunds and the Gerundive (or partic in *dus*), and make a list of words which belong to either one or the other class in the passage given above.

(*c.*) Write a list of the adverbial numerals up to ten. Give instances of verbs present in form and perfect or future in sense; also, of verbs perfect in form and present in sense. Explain such anomalies if you can.

5. In what year was the 'Oratio pro Archia' delivered? What was the object, and under what law did the trial take place? Give a brief outline of Cicero's statement in defence of the accused. 8

6. Translate and explain— 15

(*a.*) Quod si hæc vox hujus hortatu præceptisque confirmata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus, quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, hinc profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus.

(*b.*) Quæ vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset ea sic vidi probari ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem pervenirent. Hunc ego non diligam? Non admirer? Non omni ratione defendendum putem? Parse 'diligam.'

(*c.*) Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis, si qui fœderatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent: si tum, quum lex ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent: et, si sexaginta diebus apud prætorem essent professi.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

VIRG. ÆN. II.—OVID FASTI II.

1. Translate into English— 10

Et mihi jam multi crudele canebant
Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
Prodere voce sua quemquam, aut opponere morti.
Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat aræ.
Assensere omnes, et quæ sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.

Artificis who is this?

Explain tectus, composito, conversa tulere, and give the exact meaning of quinos

2. Me si cœlicolæ voluissent ducere vitam, 10
Has mihi servâssent sedes Satis una, superque,
Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi
Sic, O sic positum affati dispicite corpus
Ipse manu mortem inveniam Miserebitur hostis,
Exuviasque petet Facilis jactura sepulcri
Jampridem invisus divis, et inutilis, annos
Demoror, ex quo me divûm Pater, atque hominum rex
Fulminis afflavit ventis, et contigit igni

Una excidia explain the historical allusion.
What are the various meanings of exuviæ, jactura, invisus?
Explain the 4th line in this passage

3 Translate and explain the following passages — 10

(*a*) *Fuimus* Troes *fuit* Ilium

(*b*) Ora *sono discordia* signant

(*c*) Limen erat, cæcæque fores, et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti
a tergo

(*d*) Sæpius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
ad *soceros* se

(*e*) Stat casus renovare omnes

4 How does Virgil introduce the account of the fall of Troy? What particulars does he mention relating to Priam, Cassandra, Rhipeus, Pyrrhus? How did Æneas escape, and which members of his family escaped with him? 5

5 Translate into English— 10

Februa Romani dixere piamina patres
Nunc quoque dant verbo plurima signa fidem
Pontifices ab rege petunt et flamine lanas,
Quis veteri lingua februa nomen erat,
Quæque capit lictor domibus purgamina certis,
Torrida cum mica farra, vocantur idem
Nomen idem ramo, qui cæsus ab arbore pura
Casta sacerdotum tempora fronde tegit.

Ipse ego flaminicam poscentem februa vidi:
Februa poscenti pinea virga data est.
Denique quodcunque est quo pectora nostra piamur,
Hoc apud intonsos nomen habebat avos.

Explain februa, rege, flamine, flaminicam. Derive pontifex, lictor, sacerdos.

6. Sol fugit et removent subeuntia nubila cœlum, 10
Et gravis effusis decidit imber aquis:
Hinc tonat, hinc missis abrumpitur ignibus æther:
Fit fuga: rex patriis astra petebat equis.
Luctus erat falsæque patres in crimine cædis:
Hæsissetque animis fowitan illa fides;
Sed Proculus Longa veniebat Julius Alba,
Lunaque fulgebat, nec facis usus erat:
Quum subito motu nubes crepuere sinistræ:
Rettulit ille gradus, horrueruntque comæ.
Pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus,
Romulus in media visus adesse via.

Relate the story of the apotheosis of Romulus. Explain the 5th line. What peculiarity in quantity is to be noticed in the 10th line? What was the trabea? Derive the word.

7. Explain the following passages:— 6

(*a*.) Jam puer Idæus media tenus eminet alvo.

(*b*.) Proxima cognati dixere *Charistia* cari.

(*c*.) Nunc dicenda mihi regis fuga.

8. Give the name of Ovid in full and the titles of his works. To what age of Latin poetry does he belong? What is the metre of the Fasti? How does Ovid invariably terminate the Pentameter? 4

9. Translate into Latin prose— 35

Then ensued a scene of woe, the like of which no eye had seen, no heart conceived, and which no tongue can adequately tell. All the horrors of war before known or heard of were mercy to that new havoc. A storm of fire blasted every field, consumed every house, destroyed every temple. The miserable inhabitants, flying from their flaming villages, in part were slaughtered: others, without regard to age, sex, respect of rank, or sacredness of function, were swept into captivity in an unknown and hostile land. Those who were able to evade this tempest, fled to the walled cities; but escaping from fire, sword, and exile, they fell into the jaws of famine.—*Burke.*

TUESDAY 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTAH MULVI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the original form of قلن ? Explain the term, and different meanings. 5

2. How should the imperative be formed of the verb called لفيف مفروق ? Give the explanation illustrated with examples. 5

3. Give the derivations of the following words:—

مفلس — معلم — مدرسة — حكيم — ملكت

مصلحة and ظالم — جهالت — علماء —

4. State clearly the distinction between مفرد and مركّب Give their examples. 2

5. Correct the following sentence :— 3

متى قلت ان يفعل افعل ذلك بلا مهله

6. State the difference between the grammatical construction of an Arabic and an English sentence. 3

7. What do you mean by قصيدة ? And who was امراء القيس ? 4

8. Translate the following sentences into Idiomatic Arabic :— 15

(*a.*) Will you take any of these articles?

(*b.*) It is the fashion of the women of this country.

(*c.*) I have no time for thinking in such a matter.

(*d.*) The devil makes use of various stratagems to delude men to their ruin.

(*e.*) These perplexities robbed his soul of peace and his body of rest.

(*f.*) He has become proud of late.

(*g.*) I have been residing here for the last seven years.

(*h.*) This work is child's play to me.

(*i.*) I think it is best to do so.

9. Translate the following verses into English :— 15

فقلتُ لها سيري وارخي زمامه —
ولا تبعدينى من جناك المعلّل ::
فمثلك حُبلى قد طرقت ومرضعى —
فالهتها عن ذى تمائم محول ::
اذا ما بكى من خلفها انصرفت له —
بشقٍّ و تحتى شقها لم تحول ::
و يوما على ظهر الكثيب تعذّرت —
علىّ و آلت خلفة لم تحلل ::
افاطم مهلا بعض هذا التدلّل —
وان كنت قد ازمعت صرمى فاجملى ::
اغرّك منّى انّ حبك قاتلى —
و انّك مهما تامرى القلب يفعل ::

وان تک قد ساءتک منی خلیقة —
فسُلّی ثیابی من ثیابک تنسل ::

(*Poem of Amrúlkeis in the Muallakát.*)

10. Translate the following into English and analyze the words that are underlined in the passage, and give their meanings:—

سقراطیس کان من اجل قد ماء الفلا
سفة الیونانیة و کان قد ولد فی ٤٧٠ عاما قبل
میلاد المسیح علیه السلام و کان ابوه من
بعض المحترفین ینحت التماثیل بالاحجار و
یبیعها وامه کانت قابلة :: اما سقراطیس ففی
ایام طفولته کان یعتمل مع ابیه فی مکسبه
ولکنه لما ترعرع بدءله الشوق فی تعلّم العلوم
الحکمیة والفلسفة :: قیل انه اخذ علم الفلسفه
من الموبذ انکسا غورس واخذ علم البلاغه
والبیان من الموبذ فرودیقس الذی کان من
اعاظم فصحاء یونان :: واخذ علم الموسیقی
من دیمون الذی کان من اکابر المحققین فی ذلک
الفن :: وهمة هذا الفیلسوف کانت ابلغ بکثیر
مصروفه الی العلوم الاخلاقیه والحکمة العلمیه

و معرفة حقوق الناس الى الناس و حقوق العبد الى الله تعالى و هو يقول ان سعينا فى تهذيب الاخلاق بنى نوعنا بتزكيتهم عن المالكات الرذيله يكون خيرا لنا بكثير من ان نستكشف حقايق من المادیات و المجردات

ومن ثم كان هذا الفيلسوف يرجح الحكمة العملية على الحكمة النظرية :: وكان سقراطيس يلقن ارشاد الله فى لسان صريح خلاف الفلاسفة الذين تقدموه بالزمان ::

(*Tazkirat ul Hokimá of Alobaidi.*)

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E. ; ABDUL FATTAH MULVI, Esq

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give nouns vocalised according to the following technical words ; three nouns according to each of them فعول — فعول — فعال — فعال — فعال — فعال 15

2. Define the transitive and the intransitive verb in Arabic.

3. Supposing any triliteral verb to be so arranged that only three points are used to designate its original letters, what signification will each of the following Paradigms 11

(a.) ا ـ ـ ـ

(b.) ـ ـ | ـ

(c.) ـ ـ ـ | ـ

(d.) ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ

(e.) ـ ـ | ـ ـ

(f.) ـ ـ ـ | ـ

(g.) ـ ـ ـ | ـ

(h.) ـ ـ ـ | ـ

(i.) ـ ـ ـ | ـ

(j.) ـ ـ | ـ | ـ

(k.) ـ ـ و ـ | ـ

4. Mention a rough method of reducing Hejrah years to the Christian era, and *vice versâ*. 5

5. What is the technical name for words like — علّا 3

— قتّال — فتّاح

6. Parse the following حكايت according to the Arabic system of grammar :—

اتفق مرة ان غزالا عطش فجاء الى عين ماء ليشرب و كان الماء فى جب عميق نزل فيه ثم انه لما قصد الطلوع لم يقدر فراه ثعلب و قال له يا اخى اسانت فى فعلك اذ لم تعرف سبيل طلوعك قبل نزولك عليك ان تقدم الخروج قبل الولوج

(Khazánat-ul-ulúm.)

7. Translate into English— 20

فلما سمعوا كلامه اعجبهم و ضحكوا عليه وقالوا ومن لنا بذلك و نحن بنات نخاف نودع السر لمن لايحفظه و قد قرانا فى بعض الاخبار ما قاله ابن الثمام

صن السر جهدك ولا تودعه
فمن اودع السر قد ضيعه
فصدرك بسرك ان لم يسع
فكيف يسع صدر مستودعه

وفيه قال ابو نواس واجاد

من اطلع الناس على سره
استوجب الكية فى جبهته

فقال الحمال فلما سمع كلامهم و حياتكم انى رجل عاقل امين قرات الكتب و طالعت التواريخ اظهر الجميل و اخفى القبيح والشاعر يقول فى كلامه وانشد

ما يكتم السر الا كل ذى ثقة
و السر عند خيار الناس مكتوم
السر عندى فى بيت له غلق
ضاعت مفاتيحه والباب مختوم

(*Alf Laylah wa Laylat.*)

8. Translate into Arabic :— 30

The Arab kingdom of Granada, a most splendid monarchy, but at that time weakened by faction, and a prey to civil war, offered a tempting object to the ambition of Ferdinand and Isabella. Alboacen was at war with his nephew Aboabdeli, who wanted to dethrone him ; and Ferdinand aided Aboabdeli, in the view of ruining both ; for no sooner was the latter in possession of the crown by the death of Alboacen, than Ferdinand invaded his ally with the whole force of Arragon and Castile. Granada was besieged in 1491, and, after a blockade of 8 months, surrendered to the victor. Aboabdeli, by a mean capitulation, saved his life, and purchased a retreat for his countrymen to a mountainous part of the kingdom, where they were suffered to enjoy uninolested their laws and their religion. Thus ended the dominion of the Arabs in Spain, which had subsisted for 800 years.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]
PERSIAN, PAPER I.
F. G. JOYNT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.
[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]
SHAHNAMAH AND GULISTAN.

1. Translate— 30

سه آزاده را دید چون ماه نو
نشسته بر آن خسروی گاه نو
بدانست افسون نیاید بکار
نباید بدین برد خود روزگار
نشستنگهی ساخت شاه یمن
همه نامداران شدند انجمن
در گنجهای کهن کرد باز
کشاد آنکه یکچند که بود راز
سه خورشید رخ را چو باغ بهشت
که دهقان چو ایشان صنوبر نکشت
ابا تاج و با گنج نادیده رنج
کمر زلفشان دیده رنج شکنج
بیاورد هر سه بدیشان سپرد
که سه ماه نو بود و سه شاه گرد

زکینه بدل کفت شاه یمن
که بد ز آفریدون نیآید بمن
بد از من که هرگز مبادم نشان
که مادهٔ شد این نره تخم کیان
به اختر کسی دان که دخترش نیست
چو دختر بود روشن اخترش نیست
بپیش همه موبدان سرد کفت
که زیبا بود ماهرا شاه جفت
بدانید کین سه جهان بین من
سپردم بدیشان بآیین من
بدان تا چو دیده بدارند شان
چو جان پیش دل بر نکارند شان
خروشید و بارهٔ عروسان ببست
ابر پشت شرزه هیونان مست

2. Scan the first line of the above, give the name of the metre, and mark the feet also according to the European system. 10

3. Point out the meanings of the word نیایش in نیایش بجای پسر داشتی and نیایش کنان شد

(*a*.) Explain— 10

* پدید آمد این کنبذ تیز رو * اندر زدادن
* میان بندکی لباید بست
* از ایرا نکرد ایچ پنهان هنر
* فلکها یک اندر دکر بسته شد

(*b*.) Who was the first sovereign of Persia according to the Shahnamah, and how many years did he reign? 5

(*c*.) Mention the name of the poet alluded to in the following couplet :— 10

زکشتا سب و رجا سب بیتی هزار
بکفت و سر آمد بر او روزکار

4. Translate— 30

در جامع بعلبک کلمهٔ چند بطریق وعظ می کفتم با جماعتی افسرده دل و مرده راه از عالم صورت بعالم معنی نه برده دیدم که نفسم در نمی گیرد و آتش کزم در هیزم تر اثر نمی کند دریغ آمدم تربیت ستوران و آینه داری در محلهٔ کوران و لیکن در معنی باز بود و سلسلهٔ سخن دراز در بیان این آیه نحن اقرب الیه من حبل الورید سخن بجایی رسانیده بودم که میکفتند

دوست نزد یکتر از من بمن ست
وین عجب تر که من از وی دورم
چه کنم با که توان گفت که او
در کنار من و من مهجورم

من از شراب این سخن مست و فضلهٔ قدح در دست که روندهٔ برکنار مجلس گذر کرد و دور آخر در او اثر نعرهٔ چنان زد که دیگران بموافقت او در خروش آمدند و خامان مجلس در جوش گفتم سبحان الله دوران با خبر د ر حضور و نزد یکان بی بصر دور

فهم سخن چون نکند مستمع
قوت طبع از متکلم مجوی
فسحت میدان ارادت بیار
تا بزند مرد سخن گوی کوی

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN, PAPER II.

F. G. JOYNT, M.D.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HAFETZ AND HATTIM TA'I.

1. Translate— 26

ما برفتیم و تو دانی و دل غم خور ما
بخت بد تا بکجا می برد ابشخور ما

از نثار مژه چون زلف تو در زر کیرم
تحمی کز تو سلامی برساند بر ما

بدعا آمده ام هم بدعا دست برا
که وفا با تو قرین باد وخدا یاور ما

گر همه خلق جهان بر من توحیف برند
بکشد از همه انصاف ستم داور ما

بسرت گر همه عالم بسرم جمع شوند
نتوان برد هوای تو بروز ز سر ما

فلک آواره بهر سو کندم میدانی
رشک می آیدش از صحبت جان پرورما

تا ز وصف رخ زیبای تو ما دم زده ایم
ورق گل خجل است از ورق دفتر ما

زود باشد که بیاید بسلامت یارم
ای خوش آن روز که آید بسلامت بر ما

هرکه گوید بکجا رفت خدا را حافظ
کو بزری سفری کرد و برفت از برما

(a.) Give a brief account of Harut and Marut. 5

(b.) Who was Qaroon, and what was his fate? 5

(c.) For what was Yusuf noted most? 4

(*d*) What do you know about the mirror of Sekander and the goblet of Jam ? 5

(*e*.) From what animal was the perfume بوی نافه procured, and what is its English name ? 5

2. Explain the words— 5

چاه زنخدان * باد شرطه * ام الخبائث * دریا اخضر * لولی

3 Translate— 20

من مردی بازرگانم و از اینجا چهار فرسنگ شهر آبی است و در آن شهر حارث نام بازرگانست و اورا دختری صاحب جمال است که بی مثل و مانند است روزی من برای تجارت در آن شهر رسیدم وگذر من در زیر محل حارث بازرگان افتاد دخترش نشسته از دریچه تماشا میدید که ناگاه نظرم برو افتاد بمجرد دیدن آن دلبر دل از دست رفت و عقل از سر بدر شد در پنجهٔ عشق گرفتار شدم و از مردمان شهر پرسیدم که این محل کیست گفتند که حارث بازرگان مرد منعم است و این محل دختر اوست باز پرسیدم که شوهر دارد یا نه گفتند که هنوز گنخدا نشده است فاما

اندختر سه قول میپرسد هرکه جوابش گوید اورا قبول کند من از بیقراری دل بر در حارث آمده پیغام درمیان نهادم حارث جواب داد که اختیار بدست من نیست او خود مختار است سه سوال دارد هرکه بجای خواهد آورد اورا قبول خواهد کرد من بر دروازهٔ دختر حارث آمده مردمان اورا طلبیده پیغام کردم دخترش مرا نزد خود خواند بجا پاکیزه نشاند وگفت که عهد و پیمان استوار کن تا بتو بگویم من گفتم هرچه بفرمای قبول دارم دخترش گفت که سه سوال است اگر بجا آوری من از آن تو باشم و گر یکی از آن هرسه از تو بماند که بجا آوردن نتوانی تمام مال و منال و اسباب تو از آن من شود

(a.) What is the derivation of پیغمبر * فرسنگ * پیمان *

4. Translate into Persian :— 20

A man of genius feels more intensely and suffers more strongly than another ; and for this very reason, when the force of his passion has subsided, he retains for a longer period the recollection of what it has been, and can more easily imagine himself again under its influence ; and, in my

conception, what we call the power of imagination is chiefly the combination of strong feelings and recollections. Thus a man of genius is peculiarly gifted with the faculty of observing the secret workings of human nature, as she prevails in his own heart, and in the hearts of all mankind; and is enabled to describe those feelings, and bring them home to every reader. The great secret of the poet's art is to make us feel our existence by the force of sympathy; but at the moment that he groans under his own sufferings, it is impossible for him to examine the workings of his own heart, or those of others.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A person bought 15 dozen oranges at 3 for an anna, and 9 score more at 6 dozen for a rupee, after which he sold out again at 15 for 4 annas: did he gain or lose by the bargain, and how much?

2. A and B, being on opposite sides of a circle 536 yards in circumference, begin at the same time to go round it, both the same way,—A goes at the rate of 22 yards per minute and B at the rate of 68 yards in 3 minutes; how many times will the circle be walked round before the quicker overtake the slower? 7

3. What sum will amount to Rs. 1,381-4 in 15 months, at 5 per cent. per annum? 3

And find the square of the number which, if multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{5}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}$, will produce 1.

4. Reduce to the least common numerator $\frac{4}{13}$, $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{11}{36}$; find which is greatest, and the difference between it and the least. 5

5. Given,— 7

Numbers.	Mantissæ.	Difference.
1050	0211893	4134
1407	1428941	3086
3240	5105450	1340
4071	6097011	1067
4472	6505018	971
5000	6989700	869
5786	7623784	751

Find accurately the value of $\frac{1{\cdot}05^{\frac{7}{5}} - 1}{1{\cdot}05^{\frac{7}{5}} \times 0{\cdot}05}$.

6. Find $\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$ correct to 5 places, and $\sqrt[3]{\frac{21}{2}}$ to 3 places, and find a series of fractions converging to the first. 7

7. Reduce to its lowest terms— 6

$$\frac{3x^4 + 5x^3y + 9x^2y^2 + xy^3 + 6y^4}{2x^4 + 5x^3y + 5x^2y^2 - 3xy^3 - 9y^4}$$

8. Divide $\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x}$ by $\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x}$ and find the square root of $1 + x$ to 4 terms. 9

9. Solve the equations :— 23

(*a*.) $\sqrt{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} + \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = b$.

(*b*.) $ax + by = c$, $(a + a')x + (b + b')y = c + c'$.

(*c*.) $x^3 - 26 = 9\sqrt{x^3 - 4}$.

(*d*.) $x + 2y = 5$, $x^2 + 2y^2 = 11$.

10. Given the sum of four equidifferent numbers $= a$, and the sum of their squares $= b$; to find them, and from the answers find their values when $a = 26$, and $b = 214$. 6

11. Given the side of a right angled triangle equal to 12 inches, and the excess of twice the hypotenuse over the other side 21 inches; to find that side and the hypotenuse. 6

12. Construct the equation whose roots are $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-1}$ and $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-1}$. 4

13. Find two numbers such that the cube of their sum may exceed the sum of their cubes by a, and the difference of their cubes may exceed the cube of their difference by b. What are the numbers when $a = 60$ and $b = 36$? 7

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms straight line, plane superficies, problem, and theorem, and show that a problem bears the same relation to a postulate that a theorem does to an axiom. 5

2. The greater side of every triangle is opposite to the greater angle. 5

Show that the bisector of the vertical angle of every triangle which has unequal sides divides the base into two unequal parts. 6

3. In equal circles, equal angles stand upon equal arcs, whether the angles be at the centres or circumferences. 6

Let the two circles ADC and AEB, the radius of ADC being double of the radius of AEB, cut each other in the points A and F. From A draw the line AEC cutting the circle AEB in E and the circle ADC in C, and the line ADB cutting the circle ADC in D and the circle AEB in B; join DC and BE, and prove that DC is double of BE. 9

4. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle. 6

Prove that only six rupees can lie close round a rupee. 6

5. The sides of equiangular triangles about the equal angles are proportionals; and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides. 6

Let EGDC be a parallelogram: divide EC in the point B in a given ratio, join BD and divide it in A, so that BA : AD : : CB : BE, join AC and produce it to F, so that AC : CF : : CB : BE. Prove that ACF is equal and parallel to GB, and that AG is also equal and parallel to BF. 10

6. Define the terms chord and versed sine, and trace their changes in sign and magnitude through the four quadrants. 5

7. Find the cosine of (A + B) and show that— 10

$$\text{Cos. B}\left\{\frac{1}{\text{cos. A}} - \text{sin. B} + \frac{1}{\text{cos. A}} + \text{sin. B}\right\} = \frac{1}{\cos(A+B)} + \frac{1}{\cos.(A-B)}.$$

8. An observer from the top of a hill 1,000 feet above a horizontal plain observes the angles of depression of the two banks of a river, where it crosses the plain directly before him, to be 30° and 45°. Find the width of the stream.

9. Find the sine of 18° and the cosine of 36°, and show by trigonometry only that in the triangle ABD constructed in Euclid, Book IV., Prop. 10, a perpendicular BH being drawn from the extremity of the base BD to the opposite side AD, twice AH is equal to the sum of the base and either side of the triangle.

10. Show by trigonometry only that the area of a triangle in terms of its sides and the radius of its circumscribing circle is given by the expression $\frac{abc}{4R}$.

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) What classes of terms are connotative only? 8

(*b.*) What classes are denotative only?

(*c.*) What class is both denotative and connotative?

(*d.*) In a series of common terms arranged in subordination, the connotation increases as the denotation decreases, and *vice versâ*. Explain this statement, and illustrate your explanation by an example.

2. Mention the heads of Predicables, and give the definition of each. 12

3. What is Hobbes' theory of predication? In what cases does it furnish a sufficient account? In what cases is it insufficient, though true? 8

4. Explain the term *cross-division*, and illustrate your explanation by examples. 10

5. (*a.*) In what way must A be converted, regard being had only to the form of the proposition? 12

(*b.*) In what cases does A admit of another mode of conversion? Give examples.

(*c.*) Convert the following propositions, first stating them in logical order.

Not to know him argues thyself unknown.
Virtue is its own reward.
We brought nothing with us into the world,
Neither can we carry anything with us out of it.
Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content.

6. Why can the middle term never be distributed in Figs. I. and II.? 5

7. Construct a Syllogism in the second figure, to prove that it is unwise to keep men in slavery; and one in the third figure, to prove that virtue is beneficial to men 15

8. Give one illustration of each of the five cases of *Petitio Principii* enumerated by Fowler, and point out in each the precise nature of the fallacy. 10

9. Distinguish between Conjunctive and Disjunctive Syllogisms. 10

Give Fowler's account of the Dilemma, and state wherein it differs from that of Whately.

10. Exhibit in a Syllogistic form, and examine the following arguments, stating Mood and Figure:— 10

(*a.*) No slave-dealer can be a lover of liberty, because he is not humane.

(*b.*) It is not wise to attempt to win friends by presents, for friendship founded on such a basis usually fails.

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GREECE to 431 B.C.; ENGLAND—John to Richard II. (1199—1399).

1. Mention briefly the principal features of Solon's legislation. 12

2. Point out the distinction between the two classes of Greek colonies as regards their relation with their parent states. 14

3. What were the causes which led to the first Persian war? 12

4. Give a sketch of the character of Pericles. 12

5. What were the provisions of Magna Charta? Detail fully the circumstances under which it was secured? 10

6. What was the origin of the Mad Parliament? What regulations did it enact, and by what name are they known? 10

7. On what grounds did Edward III. and Philip of Valois base their respective claims to the crown of France? 10

8. Give a brief sketch of the state of affairs in England upon the accession of Richard II.? 10

9. What led to the deposition of Richard II.? What was his ultimate fate? 10

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BUTLER'S SERMONS.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M. A.; The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the two ways in which Butler says the subject of Morals may be treated. Which of these ways does he adopt in the Sermons? 6

2. "This is the partial inadequate notion of human nature treated of in the first discourse; and it is by this nature, if one may speak so, that the world is in fact influenced, and kept in that tolerable order in which it is." 14

Explain fully the notion of human nature which is here referred to; and show how this nature exercises the influence on the world which Butler assigns to it.

3. State the proofs that there is a natural principle of benevolence in man, which is in some degree to society what self-love is to the individual; and disprove the theory which would resolve this principle into the love of power, and delight in the exercise of it. 12

4. Prove the existence of conscience in man; and illustrate its influence on his conduct. 10

5. Men have a strong desire to avoid disgrace and to be the objects of esteem and love. What is the foundation of this desire? 8

6. What, according to Butler, constitutes worth of character? 5

7. What does Butler mean by the respects which the parts of a system have to each other? Illustrate your answer. 10

8. Compare the indulgence of vice with the practice of virtue in their influence respectively on the happiness of men. 10

9. State what is meant by those who contend that vice and morality are alike natural; and show how such an argument is to be met. 10

10. Give some account of the notions regarding human nature, which the Sermons are intended to refute. 15

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, &c.

JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish clearly between ancient geometry and analytical geometry, and state to what classes of problems each is suited. 5

2 Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from a given point to a given straight line. 6

3. Find the equation to the circle when it passes through the origin and the diameter passing through the origin is taken as the axis of x. 7

4. Prove by analytic geometry that if circles be described upon any two sides of triangle as diameters, then they will cut each other upon the base or base produced, and that the common chord is perpendicular to the base. 10

5. Find the equation to the tangent of the circle whose equation is $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = c^2$ and show that it is at right angles to the radius at the point of contact 10

6. The ends of the hypotenuse of an isosceles right angled triangle move upon two axes at right angles; prove that, when the vertex and the origin are on opposite sides of the hypotenuse, the vertex of the triangle describes the bisector of the angle between the axes. 12

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and from the definition directly obtain the differential coefficients of $\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$ and of e^x 10

2. Differentiate $u = \log. \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x}$. 7

3. ,, $u = \sqrt[3]{a + bx + cx^2}$. 7

4. ,, $u = \tan.^{-1} \frac{2x}{1 - x^2}$. 7

5. If $u = x^3 - ax^2 + bx - c$: find when u is a maximum or a minimum. 9

6. Show that there can be no maximum except when $\frac{du}{dx} = 0$ or ∞. 10

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P M]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S, ; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the term *erith*; and determine its weight in grams. Hence calculate the weight of 16 liters of oxygen gas at the standard temperature and pressure. 20

2. Calculate the weight of 50 liters of dry air at the standard temperature, and under a pressure of 750 *m. m.* of mercury. 10

3. Distinguish between the empirical and rational formula of a chemical compound. Write both formulæ for ferric chloride. 10

4. Show how the theoretical vapour density of a chemical compound may be calculated, when its molecular formula is known. 5

5. How many units of heat would be generated by the fall of 50 kilograms from a height of 848 meters? 5

6. What correction must necessarily be applied to a mercurial thermometer in order to ascertain the true temperature. Find the degree centigrade which corresponds to 112° F. 12

7. Describe the construction of the common Barometer. 9

8. Describe the gold-leaf electroscope, and the mode of using it. 10

9. Describe the action of a current of electricity on a magnetic needle. 9

10. Enumerate the properties of a magnet; and describe the action of magnets upon each other. 10

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A H. Batty, B.A., C.S.	In English and History.
F Kielhorn, Ph.D Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M A. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Latin.
T. Cooke, M.A , M.I., LL.B. J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M A. The Rev. R. Montgomery	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
James Taylor, Esq. W Wordsworth, B.A.	In Political Economy.
Professor I. B Lyon Samuel Cooke, B.A., L C.E.	In Chemical Physics and in Inorganic Chemistry.
J H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C. A. V Ward, Esq.	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).

MONDAY. 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; H. BATTY, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BURKE'S REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. OTHELLO.

1. Give the meaning and history of the following words. 10

Mortmain. Yeoman. Mob. Gabelle. Caprice. Umpire. Plague. Tontine. Quarantine, Alembic. Prejudice. Positive (Law).

2. Explain the allusions in the following passages:— 12

(1.) This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp-post as its second.

(2.) The Assembly or their Lords of the Articles, at the Jacobins.

(3.) The fraudulent exhibitions of Mr. Law.

(4.) If the King and Queen of France had fallen into our hands, they would have been treated to another sort of triumphal entry into London. We have formerly had a king of France in that situation.

(5.) We are not the converts of Rousseau: we are not the disciples of Voltaire.

(6.) Had Nero or Agrippina, or Louis XI. or Charles IX. been the subject, if Charles XII. of Sweden, after the murder of Patkul, or his predecessor Christina, after the murder of Monaldeschi, had fallen into your hands, your conduct would have been different.

(7.) The managers of the confiscated lands have reversed the Latonian kindness to the landed property of Delos.

(8.) The learned Academicians of Laputa and Balnibarbi.

(9.) The Euripus of Funds and Actions.

3. Describe the origin and effects of "Assignats." 11

4. What were the bases of representation adopted by the National Assembly? In what did the National Assembly differ from the Parliament and from the States General. 11

5. Paraphrase and explain— 12

As the first sort of legislators attended to the different kinds of citizens and combined them into one commonwealth, the others, the metaphysical and alchemistical legislators have taken the directly contrary course. They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass, and then they divided this amalgam into a number of incoherent republics. They reduce men to loose counters, merely for the sake of telling, and not to figures whose power is to arise from their place in the table. The elements of their own metaphysics might have taught them better lessons. The troll of their categorical table might have informed them that there was something else besides substance and quality. They might learn from the catechism of metaphysics, that there were eight more heads in every complex deliberation.

6. Explain by derivation, and quotation, the following passages :— 13

(1.) "But he
"Evades them with a bombast circumstance,
"Horribly stuffed with epithets of war."

(2.) There is no composition in these news,
That gives them credit.
But though they jump not in a just account,
As in the cases where the aim reports
'Tis oft with difference—yet do they all confirm
A Turkish fleet.

(3.) Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.

(4.) There are ways to recover the General again: you are but now cast in his mood.

(5.) Riches fineless is as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.

(6) If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trash
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on

(7.) Not poppy nor mandragora
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday.

(8.) I am glad thy father's dead,
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain.

7. Comment on the following words as used in Shakespeare :— 10

Censure. House-wife. Mere. Daff. Fordo Haggard Caitiff. Defend. Approve. A-bed. Vouch. Presently.

8. Paraphrase and explain— 12

It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul,—
Let me not name it to you, you chaste stars!—
It is the cause,—Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Yet she must die, else she'll betray more men.
Put out the light, and then put out the light,
If I quench thee, thou flaming minister,
I can again thy former light restore,
Should I repent me: but once put out thy light
Thou cunning'st pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relume. When I have pluck'd the rose
I cannot give it vital growth again,
It must needs wither: I'll smell it on the tree.
Oh! balmy breath that dost almost persuade
Justice to break her sword. One more, one more.
Be thus when thou art dead, and I will kill thee,
And love thee after:—One more, and this the last:
So sweet was ne'er so fatal. I must weep,
But they are cruel tears. This sorrow's heavenly
It strikes where it does love.

9. Macaulay says:— 10

"The notion that every man has one ruling passion, and that this clue once known unravels all the mysteries of his conduct, finds no countenance in Shakespeare. There man appears as he is, made up of a crowd of passions, which contend in turn for the mastery over him."

Apply this either to the character of Othello, or to that of Iago.

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A., H. BATTY, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BACON'S ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING; SPENSER'S FAERY QUEENE, BOOK I.

1. State how the Advancement of Learning stands related to Bacon's other philosophical works. 10

2. Explain and illustrate what Bacon means by the "three distempers of learning." 10

3. (*a.*) Learning endueth men's minds with a true sense of the *casualty* of their fortunes. 10

(*b.*) So no doubt many may be well seen in the passages of government and policy, which are *to seek* in little and *punctual* occasions.

(*c.*) Therefore we see the *West Indian Promethcus* had no intelligence with the European, because of the rareness with them of flint.

(*d.*) For except it be *treacle* and mithridatum, and a few more, they tie themselves to no *receipts* severely and *religiously*.

(*e.*) Else will the *carriages* be ill-attended.

(*f.*) Not within the *hour-glass* of one man's life.

Explain the words in italics.

4. Turn the following extract into modern English, without paraphrasing :— 20

We come therefore now to that knowledge whereunto the ancient oracle directeth us, which is the knowledge of ourselves; which deserveth the more accurate handling, by how much it toucheth us more nearly. This knowledge, as it is the end and term of natural philosophy in the intention of man, so notwithstanding it is but a portion of natural philosophy in the continent of nature. And generally let this be a rule, that all partitions of knowledges be accepted rather for lines and views than for sections and separations; and that the continu-

ance and entireness of knowledge be preserved. For the contrary hereof hath made particular sciences to become barren, shallow, and erroneous, while they have not been nourished and maintained from the common fountain. So we see Cicero the orator complained of Socrates and his school, that he was the first that separated philosophy and rhetoric; whereupon rhetoric became an empty and verbal art. So we may see that the opinion of Copernicus touching the rotation of the earth, which astronomy itself cannot correct, because it is not repugnant to any of the *phainomena*, yet natural philosophy may correct. So we see also that the science of medicine, if it be destituted and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an empirical practice.

5. Give the meaning of the following words, used by Spenser in a sense now obsolete:— 10

Compare, wood, bid, read, weed, bewaile, make, implyes, let, wit.

Mention and comment on any archaic grammatical forms you may have noticed in your text.

6. Explain:— 10

(*a.*) For he would learne
The lyon stoup to him in lowly wise.

(*b.*) And helplesse hap it booteth not to mone.

(*c.*) May seeme the wayne was very evill led.

(*d.*) The lesser pangs can beare, who hath endur'd the chief.

(*e.*) His haughty helmet, horrid all with gold.

(*f.*) Forthwith to court of Gloriane I sped,
Of Gloriane, great Queene of glory bright,
Whose kingdomes seat Cleopolis is red.

(*g.*) She said, Ah dearest Lord, what evil starre
On you hath frownd, and poured his influence bad?

(*h.*) As he had been a fole of Pegasus his kind.

7. What do you understand by Allegorical Personification? 15

Illustrate your answer by reference to Book I. of the *Faery Queene*.

8. Mention the chief characteristics of Spenser's poetry; 15 and describe the Spenserian stanza.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Uttara Râmacharita, Kirâtârjunîya, &c.

1. Translate into English— 20

(*a.*) अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्ववस्थासु य
द्विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्यो रसः।
कालेनावरणात्ययात्परिणते यत्स्नेहसारे स्थितं
भद्रं तस्य सुमानुषस्य कथमप्येकं हि तत्प्राप्यते ॥

(*b.*) एते ते कुहरेषु गद्गदनदद्द्रोदावरीवारयो
मेघालम्बितमौलिनीलशिखराः क्षोणीभृतो दक्षिणाः।
अन्योन्यप्रतिघातसंकुलचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलै
रुत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः ॥

(*c.*) श्रमाम्बुशिशिरीभवत्प्रसृतमन्दमन्दाकिनी
मरुत्तरलितालकाकुललललाटचन्द्रद्युति ।
अकुङ्कुमकलङ्कितोज्ज्वलकपोलमुत्प्रेक्ष्यते
निराभरणसुन्दरश्रवणपाशसौम्यं मुखम् ॥

Write notes to render the sense plain where necessary. Dissolve the compounds in *c* and in the third of *b. i. e.*, simply explain their senses by supplying the cases understood.

2. What part does Tamasâ play in the 3rd Act. What is the bearing of the following observation made by her about the end of that act. 12

एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तभेदा
द्विन्नः पृथक्पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् ।

Explain the sense of this and give the several *vivartas* and their *nimittas*,—in other words, analyse the feelings of Râma and Sîtâ, stating the circumstances under which they are evoked, from the beginning of the 3rd Act to its close.

3. (*a.*) Explain fully the following, quoting the context where necessary to bring out the sense clearly :— 25

1. निर्व्यूढस्तेपत्यस्नेहः
2. आकस्मिकप्रत्यवभासां चदेवीं वाचमानुष्टभेन च्छन्दसा परिणतामभ्युदैरयत् ।
3. शद्वब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय।
4. संजीवनोपायस्तुमौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याद्य सांनिहितः।
5. संकल्पाभ्यासपाटवोपादान एष रामस्य भ्रमः ।
6. कियच्चिरं वा मेघान्तरेण पूर्णिमाचन्द्रस्य दर्शनम् ।
7. अपि कुशलमस्य प्रजापालस्य मातुः ।
8. जगज्जीर्णारण्यं भवति च विकल्पव्युपरमे।
9. यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारस्तारामैत्रकं वा चक्षूरागइति।
10. अये तटस्थित आलापः। कृतं प्रश्नेन ।

Examine the following notes on the last two :—

यस्मिन्सति लोकवृन्दानामुपचारःसेवा निरभिसंधिशुश्रूषाप्रवृत्तिरित्यर्थः । तथा .....चक्षूरागरूपतारामैत्रकं वा भवति।....तारयोः कनीनिकयोर्मैत्रकं मित्रत्वम् ।

तटस्थित आगन्तुकतयाऽचिरस्थायी । कृतं प्रश्नेन। उदासीनाभ्यांशीशुभ्यां सह प्रश्नक्रियानुचितेत्यर्थः ।

(*b*). Give the senses of the two readings in each case in the following, and state which is better or correct :—

1. अयं पश्चिमस्ते .....पादपङ्कजस्पर्शः
   यमपश्चिमस्ते.
2. निष्कारणपरित्यागशिल्पितोपि बहुमतो मे जन्मलाभः।
   शल्पितोपि.

4. What verses from the Râmâyana does Bhavabhûti quote. State whether they are found in the same or modified form in Goressio's, Schlegel's, and the Bombay editions, and to what conclusions as to the text of the Râmâyana does an examination of this point lead. Compare the story in the Uttarakânda with that in the Uttara-Râmacharita. 8

5. (*a*.) Translate :— 15

अनुहेमवप्रमरुणैः समतां गतमूर्मिभिः सहचरं पृथुभिः।
सरथाङ्गनामवनितां करुणैरनुबध्नतीमभिननन्द रुतैः।
राजाद्रिः पथि मरुतामभिन्नरूपैः
रुल्कार्चिःस्फुटगतिभिर्ध्वजांशुकानाम्।
तेजोभिः कनकनिकाषराजिगौरैः
रायामः क्रियत इव स्म सातिरेकः॥

(*b*.) State in what connection any three of the following observations are made? Name and define the *alankâra* in such a case.

1. महते रुजन्नपिगुणाय महान्।
2. नहीङ्गितज्ञोवरेवसीदति।
3. वसन्ति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि।
4. रम्याणां विकृतिमपि श्रियं तनोति।
5. संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः।

(c.) Quote verses from any other poet containing ideas similiar to those in the following :—

1. बहुधा गतां जगति भूतसृजा कमनीयतां समभिहृत्य पुरा
2. संभावना ह्यधिकृतस्य तनोति तेजः ।

6. Translate into English— 20

इदं हि ब्रह्मकार्यत्वेनाभिप्रेयमाणं जगद्ब्रह्मविलक्षणमचेतनमशुद्धं च दृश्यते। ब्रह्म च जगद्विलक्षणं चेतनं शुद्धं च श्रूयते। न च विलक्षणत्वे प्रकृतिविकारभावो दृष्टः। न हि रुचकादयो विकारा मृत्प्रकृतिका भवन्ति शरावादयो वा सुवर्णप्रकृतिकाः। मृदैव तु मृदन्विता विकाराः क्रियन्ते सुवर्णेन सुवर्णान्विताः। तथेदमपि जगदचेतनं सुखदुःखमोहान्वितं सदचेतनस्यैव सुखदुःखमोहात्मकस्य कारणस्य कार्यं भवितुमर्हति न विलक्षणस्य ब्रह्मणः ।

TUESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(Tarkasamgraha, Das'akumâracharita, and Translation.)

1. Show the mutual relation of the following terms by means of a table :— 5

अनुभव, अनुमिति, अयथार्थानुभव, उपमिति, तर्क, प्रत्यक्ष, प्रमा, बुद्धि, भावना, विपर्यय, वेग, शाब्द, संशय, संस्कार, स्थितिस्थापक, स्मृति.

2. Define कारण, and show how it differs from करण; how the force of the term व्यापारवत्, which occurs in the definition of करण, and illustrate it with reference to प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमिति, उपमिति, and शाब्दं.

3. (a.) What is हेत्वाभास? Do the *Hetvâbhâsas* represent logical fallacies according to the modern systems of logic?

(b.) Translate and illustrate the passage —

सव्यभिचारोऽनैकान्तिकः। स त्रिविधः साधारणासाधारणानुपसंहारिभेदात्. अनुपसंहारिन्

has been translated by non-exclusive; criticise this translation.

4. Translate and explain *either* — 10

आप्तवाक्यं शब्दः। आप्तस्तु यथार्थवक्ता। वाक्यं पदसमूहो यथा गामानयेति। शक्तं पदम्। अस्मात्पदादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इतीश्वरेच्छा संकेतः शक्तिः। आकाङ्क्षा योग्यता संनिधिश्च वाक्यार्थज्ञानहेतुः। पदस्य पदान्तरव्यतिरेकप्रयुक्तान्वयाननुभावकत्वमाकाङ्क्षा। अर्थाबाधो योग्यता। पदानामविलम्बेनोच्चारणं संनिधिः॥

(Write a note on ईश्वरेच्छा संकेतः and on आकाङ्क्षा which has been rendered by 'mutual correspondence.')

or अयथार्थानुभवस्त्रिविधः संशयविपर्ययतर्कभेदात्। एकस्मिन्धर्मिणि विरुद्धनानाधर्मवैशिष्ट्यावगाहि ज्ञानं

संशयो यथा स्थाणुर्वा पुरुषो वेति । मिथ्याज्ञानं विपर्ययो यथा शुक्ताविदं रजतमिति । व्याप्यारोपेण व्यापकारोपस्तर्को यथा यदि वह्निर्न स्यात्तर्हि धूमोऽपि न स्यादिति ॥

(State what you consider to be *vyâpya* and *vyâpaka* in the last instance.)

5. Correct any mistakes that may occur in the text or the translation, here given, of the following passages:— 15

(a.) वेणुयष्टिमादाय तच्छायितया परिखायां स्थापितया च प्राकारमत्यलङ्घयम्.

(b.) तया विना न भोक्ष्य इति रुदन्त्येव स्थास्याति.

(c.) वार्द्धकोचितमन्त्यमाश्रमं संक्रमेयं यदि देवः साधु मन्यते.

(d.) न च शक्ष्यामि राजसूनुरित्यमुष्मिन्न्यायमाचरितुम् 'I shall not be able to follow a proper conduct or loyalty to him (although he be) a friend.'

(e.) अतिष्ठच्च सा सद्य एव मे हृदये न मयान्ये न चान्तराले दृष्टा 'although seen by me, a different person, and at a distance, she took her place immediately in my heart.' (One Ms. reads: न मयान्येन वान्तराले. दृष्टा.)

(f.) प्रावर्तत संप्रहारः पराजयिषत यवनाः.

(g.) तमप्यार्द्राशयः स्कन्धेनोदूह्य गहानादेशे चिरमवसत्.

(h.) पुष्टं च तं सा धूमिनी रिरंसयोपातिष्ठत्.

(i.) अथ परप्रत्ययाहृतेषु दारेषु यादृच्छिकीं संपत्तिमनभिसमीक्ष्य, 'not approving of accidental coming together in wives taken upon faith in others.'

(k.) स तमभिप्रशंस्याशंसत्.

(l.) दत्वा पटबन्धनं सा भयापदेशादपरं चापनीय नूपुरं ... दिनानि निन्ये.

(m.) तेन जामाता कृतो ऽस्मि दामलिप्तेश्वरेण तत्पुत्रो मदनुजीविजातः.

(n.) संनताङ्ग्या संगत्यारंसिषि.

(o.) निजनिकेतनं न्यभ्यशिश्रयम्.

(p.) चन्द्रशेखरनरकशासनसरसिजासनादीनां त्रिदशशानाम् 'of S'iva, Yama, Brahma, &c.'

(q.) चाणक्योपदिष्टानाहरणोपायान्सहस्राध्यात्मबुद्धैव ते विकल्पयितारः.

(r.) यावता च नयेन विना लोकयात्रा स लोकत एव सिद्धो न तत्र शास्त्रेणार्थः 'As long as the course of the world (proceeds) without policy, the object (of government) seems to be accomplished through the world (by ordinary means, or of its own nature or spontaneously) not by the 'S'âstras'. (Two Mss read नयेन विना न याति लोकयात्रा).

(s.) तदा च मृगयुवेषता (other edition: मृगयुवेष) मृगव हुल्यवर्णनेनाद्रिद्रोणीः प्रवेश्य.

(t.) प्रचण्डवर्मा मञ्जुवादिनीं विलुप्सुरम्येति.

(Only the corrections of the words which are actually wrong are required. The whole passages need not be repeated, nor need reasons be assigned for the corrections.)

6. Translate into English :— 1

द्यूते ऽपि द्रव्यराशेस्तृणवत्त्यागादनुपमानमाशयौदार्यं जयपराजयानवस्थानाद्धर्षविषादयोरविधेयत्वं पौरुषैकनिमित्तस्यामर्षस्य वृद्धिरक्षहस्तभूम्यादिगोचराणामत्यन्तदुरुपलक्षाणां कूटकर्मणामुपलक्षणादनन्तबुद्धिनैपुण्यमेकविषयोपसंहाराच्चित्तस्यातिचित्रमैकाग्र्यमध्यवसायसहचरेषु साहसध्वीभरीतरीतकर्कशपुरुषप्रातिसंसार्गादनन्यवर्षणीयतामानावधारणमकृपणं च शरीरयापनमिति। उत्तमाङ्गोपभोगे ऽप्यर्थधर्मयोः सफलीकरणं पुष्कलः पुरुषाभिमानः भावज्ञानकौशलमलोभक्लिष्टमाचेष्टितमखिलासु कलासु वैचक्षण्यमलब्धोपलब्धिलब्धानुरक्षणरक्षितोपभोगोपभुक्तानुसंधानरुष्टानुनयादिष्वजस्रमभ्युपायरचनया बुद्धिवाचोः पाटवम्॥

7. Give the etymology of— अपत्य, अमात्य, कन्या, क्षण, तुरङ्ग, तूष्णीम्, दुहितृ, नैर्ऋत, भुज, वासर.

8. Translate into Sanskrit :—

But to man, the only animal that partakes of divine intelligence, the Creator has given, in lieu of every other natural weapon or organ of defence, that instrument, the hand; an instrument applicable to every art and occasion, as well of

peace as of war. Man, therefore, wants not a hoof, or horn, or any other natural weapon, inasmuch as he is able with his hand to grasp a much more effective weapon, the sword or spear. Besides which, natural weapons can be employed only in close conflict; while some of the weapons employed by man, as javelins or arrows, are even more effectual at a distance. And, again, though man may be inferior to the lion in swiftness, yet, by his dexterity and skill, he breaks into his use a still swifter animal, the horse, mounted on whose back he can escape from or pursue the lion, or attack him at every advantage.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

The Rev J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO—De Natura Deorum. LIVY.—II.

1. Translate into Latin prose— 32

Vendome was a man distinguished by the brutality of his demeanour, by the gross buffoonery of his conversation, and by the impudence with which he abandoned himself to the most degraded of all vices. His sluggishness was almost incredible. Even when engaged in a campaign, he often passed whole days in his bed. His strange torpidity had been the cause of some very serious disasters. But when he was roused, his resources, his energy, and his presence of mind were very great. At this crisis Vendome was all himself. He set out from Talavera with his troops, and pursued the retreating army with a speed never equalled in such a season and in such a country. He marched night and day. He swam at the head of his cavalry the flooded streams, and in a few days overtook Stanhope. The town was soon invested on every side. The walls were battered with cannon. A mine was sprung under one of the gates. The English fought desperately. But all was to no purpose. The General saw that resistance was useless. He concluded a capitulation, and his army became prisoners of war on favourable terms.—*Macaulay.*

2. Translate— 20

Prædictiones vero, et præsensiones rerum futurarum, quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quæ sint, ostendi, mon-

strari, portendi, prædici? Ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur. Quod si ea ficta credimus licentia fabularum; quos tamen augures ne ipse quidem fabulæ adscivissent, si res omnino repudiarent · ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus? Nihil nos P. Claudii, bello Punico primo, temeritas movebit, qui etiam per jocum deos irridens, cum caveæ liberati pulli non pascerentur, mergi eos in aquam jussit: "ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent" Qui risus, classe devicta, multas ipsi lacrymas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit. Quid? Collega ejus Junius, eodem bello, nonne tempestate classem amisit, cum auspiciis non paruisset? Itaque P. Claudius a populo condemnatus est. Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit. Et si conferre volumus nostra cum externis, cæteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur; religione, id est, cultu deorum, multo superiores. An Attii Navii lituus ille, quo ad investigandum regiones vinæ terminavit, contemnendus est? Crederem, nisi ejus augurio rex Hostilius maxima bella gessisset.

(*a.*) Write out the whole of the imperative mood (active) of attulit. In what tense is the verb *nolo* formed irregularly?

(*b.*) Distinguish as to meaning and use *at, ac, et; autem, vero, sed; aut, vel, sive.*

(*c.*) Give the etymology of *aufero, prodesse, pomeridianus, sobrius, sursum.*

(*d.*) Derive and explain the augural terms *lituus, cæremonia, tabernaculum capere, religio, tripudium solistimum, haruspex.*

3. What origin does Cicero assign to the names *Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Luna?* Are his derivations etymologically allowable? What arguments are these etymologies used to illustrate?

4. Translate

Deinde, quo plus virium in senatu frequentia etiam ordinis faceret, cædibus regis deminutum Patrum numerum, primoribus equestris gradûs lectis, ad trecentorum summam explevit: Traditumque inde fertur, ut in senatum vocarentur qui Patres, quique conscripti, essent. Conscriptos, videlicet in novum senatum adpellabant lectos.

Are there any reasons for questioning this explanation of *patres conscripti?* What origin does Cicero assign to the name?

5. Give the derivation and value of the terms *as, sestertius, denarius*. Express the following sums in English current money, *decem sestertium : millies sestertium* Write down in Latin $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. "Trecenis nummis quadrigatis" What coin was this, and whence the name quadrigatus? "Vectigales ac stipendiarii." Distinguish between the meanings of these words. 10

6. Draw a map of Italy, indicating the districts into which it was anciently divided, and assigning the geographical position of the following places :— 10

Lacus Thrasymenus, Antium, Cære, Cures, and *Metapontum*.

Distinguish the Etrusci of ancient Italy from the Tyrrheni, and discuss briefly their ethnological affinities.

7. Translate and explain the words in Italics— 4

Et senatui nimis atrox visa sententia est, et plebem ira prope armavit. "Fame se jam, sicut hostes, *peti* : cibo victuque fraudari ; peregrinum frumentum, quæ sola alimenta ex insperato fortuna dederit, ab ore rapi, nisi C. Marcio vincti dedantur tribuni, uisi *de tergo plebis Romanæ satisfiat*. Eum sibi carnificem novum extortum, qui aut mori, aut servire, jubeat." In exeuntem e curiâ impetus factus esset, ni peropportune tribuni *diem dixissent*. *Ibi* ira est suppressa : se judicem quisque, se dominum vitæ necisque inimici factum videbat. Contemptim primo Marcius audiebat minas *tribunicias* : "*auxilii*, non pœnæ jus datum illi potestati ; plebisque non Patrum, tribunos esse." Sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs, ut unius pœnâ defungendum esset Patribus. Restiterunt *tamen*, adversa invidia, usique sunt, quâ suis quisque, *quâ* totius ordinis, viribus.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

The Rev J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A. ; E. REHATSEK, M.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE, ODES II., SATIRES II. VIRGIL, GEORGICS III IV.

Translate into Latin prose— 35

We can believe the account which Horace gives of his own character, without scruple or suspicion. That he was fond of pleasure is confessed ; but, generally speaking, he was

moderate and temperate in his pleasures; and his convivial hours seem to have been far more mental, and more enlightened by social wit and wisdom, than are those of the common herd of Epicurean poets. Of his amorous propensities, with the contamination of his times clinging about them, we may, out of respect to his good qualities, be silent; for let it never be forgotten, that Horace forms an honourable exception to the class of voluptuaries, and that he has left us much that is praiseworthy and valuable to redeem his errors.

2. Translate— 12

(1.) Latius regnes avidum domando
Spiritum quam si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jugas et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni.

(*a.*) Scan the 3rd and 4th line and name the metres.

(*b.*) Where is Libya?

(*c.*) Give the present name of Gades.

(*d.*) Explain—Uterque Pœnus.

(2.) Oblivioso levia Massico
Ciboria exple: funde capacibus
Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
Deproperare apio coronas
Curatve myrto? Quem Venus arbitrum
Dicet bibendi? Non ego sanius
Bacchabor Edonis: recepto
Dulce mihi furere est amico.

(*a.*) Scan the last line and name its metre.

(*b.*) Explain—Ciborium.

(*c.*) Mention the duty of the arbiter bibendi.

(*d.*) When was the second book of Odes written?

3. Translate— 13

Summus ego, et prope me Viscus Thurinus, et infra,
Si memini, Varius; cum Servilio Balatrone
Vibidius, quos Mæcenas adduxerat umbras.
Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra,
Ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas.
Nomentanus ad hoc, qui, si quid forte lateret,
Indice monstrat digito.

(*a.*) Draw a diagram of the table, marking the place of each of the nine persons who reclined near it; remembering that Fundanius is the speaker and that Nasidienus was also present.

(*b.*) Whose duties did Nomentanus perform at this entertainment?

(c.) Derive placenta.

4. Translate— 10

Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda,
Quo neque sit ventis aditus (nam pabula venti
Ferre domum prohibent) neque oves hædique petulci
Floribus insultent, aut errans bucula campo
Decutiat rorem, et surgentes atterat herbas,
Absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti
Pinguibus a stabulis, meropesque, aliæque volucres
Et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis.

(a.) Derive bucula.

(b.) Has lacertus any other meaning?

(c.) Give a brief account of the myth of Procne.

5. Translate— 20

Cuncta mihi, Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi,
Cursibus et crudo decernet Græcia cæstu.
Ipse, caput tonsæ foliis ornatus olivæ,
Dona feram. Jam nunc solemnes ducere pompas
Ad delubra juvat, cæsosque videre juvencos,
Vel scena ut versis discedat frontibus, utque
Purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni
In foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto
Gangaridum faciam, victorisque arma Quirini;
Atque hic undantem bello, magnumque fluentem
Nilum, ac navali surgentes ære columnas
Addam urbes Asiæ domitas, pulsumque Niphaten,
Fidentemque fuga Parthum versisque sagittis,
Et duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste tropæa
Bisque triumphatas utroque ab littore gentes.

(a.) Where was the scene here described to be enacted?

(b.) Explain—Cæstus, Gangaridæ, Niphates.

(c.) Why does the Parthian put his trust in flight?

6. State briefly what subjects are treated in the 3rd and 4th Georgic, and give the English meanings of the following— 10

(a.) Colours of horses—Gilvus, glaucus, spadex.

(b.) Insects—Asilus, blattus, crabro, fucus.

(c.) Trees—Fagus, taxus, tilia.

(d.) Plants—Amello, apium, arbutum, carix, casia, cerintha, intybum, melisphyllum, serpylla, thymbra.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The quick time or step in marching being 2 paces per second of 28 inches each; at what rate per hour does a troop march on a route, and how long will they be in arriving at a garrison 20 miles distant, allowing a halt of one hour by the way to refresh? 4

2. What interest per cent. is derived from investing money in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at $101\frac{1}{2}$, and what difference of income would result from transferring Rs. 20,000 of 3 per cent. stock at $94\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at $101\frac{1}{2}$? 6

3. If 12 of A count for 13 of B, 6 of B for 18 of C, and 13 of C for 2 of D; how many of A count for 100 of D? 6

4. Given log. 18 = 1·255272, log. 25 = 1·397940; find the logarithms of 2, 3, 0·16, 450, 0·075, and 3·75, and find the value of x in the equation $\left(8^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 4^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{2x} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 6^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 7

5. Find the square root of 0·075 to 4 places; the cube root of 3·75 to 3 places, and the fifth root of 450 to 2 places of decimals. 8

6. Find a series of fractions converging to the value of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. 5

7. Solve the equations— 15

(a.) $3x + 5\sqrt{x} = 22$.

(b.) $x - \sqrt{2x^2 - 9x + 1} = 1$.

(c.) $\dfrac{x + (x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x - (x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \dfrac{x}{a}$

8. Extract the square roots of— 12

$3\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{12}$, and $2\sqrt{-1}$,

and find the value of—

$(4 + 3\sqrt{20})^{\frac{1}{2}} + (4 - 3\sqrt{-20})^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

9. There are two vessels A and B, each containing a mixture of water and wine, A in the ratio of 2 3, B in the ratio of 3 7. What quantity must be taken from each in order to form a third mixture which shall contain 5 gallons of water and 11 of wine? 9

10. If y be the Harmonical mean between x and z, and x and z be the Arithmetical and Geometrical means respectively between a and b, express y in terms of a and b. 9

11. The number of combinations of $n + 2$ things, 3 together, is 11 times the number of combinations of $\frac{2n}{3}$ things, 2 together, find n And find n when the number of permutations of n things 3 together is 6 times the number of combinations, 4 together. 9

12. Find the $(r + 1)$th term of $\left\{xy - (3\ yz)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}^{\frac{4}{3}}$, and the value of the series— 10

$$1 - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{5}{6}\cdot\frac{1}{2^3} + \&c.$$

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTION

T COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B., JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Determine the values of the Trigonometrical ratios for an angle of 6420°— 6

Solve $2 \sin 2\theta - 5 \cos \theta - 4 = 0$.

2. Find numerical expressions (without actually performing the arithmetical operations indicated) for sin 15° and for tan 75°

3. Prove the following identities — 10

(a) $\text{Tan } 3\theta = \dfrac{\cos 2\theta - \cos 4\theta}{\sin 4\theta - \sin 2\theta}$

(b) $\text{Cot. } \theta = \text{cosec } 4\theta + \text{cosec } 2\theta + \cot 4\theta.$

4. If a be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle show that $\sin a$ is greater than $a - \frac{a^3}{6}$

5 Show that, in any triangle—

$$a\,(b \cos C - c \cos B) = b^2 - c^2$$

3 If A, B, C, be the angles of a triangle, show that 6

8 $\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$ is never greater than unity

GEOMETRICAL CONICS

1 Define the terms *directrix*, *latus rectum*, *abscissa*, *diameter*, *radius of curvature*, *locus* and *focus*, in conics 7

2 The distance of a point without the parabola from the focus is greater than its distance from the directrix and the distance of any point within the parabola from the focus is less than its distance from the directrix 6

3 In the ellipse prove that the tangents at the extremities of focal chords have the locus of their intersections in the directrix 7

4. If two chords of a hyperbola intersect one another the rectangles contained by their segments are proportional to the squares of the diameters parallel to them 8

5 Given the focus and three points in the curve of a conic section, to determine the directrix and describe the curve 12

6. A circle described about a triangle, of which the sides produced and the base touch a parabola, passes through its focus 12

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS

T COOKE, M A , M I , LL B , JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S , M R A S

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. At a given point in a given right line to make an angle equal to a given angle. 6

Given one angle, a side opposite to it, and the sum of the other two sides ; construct the triangle 9

2. Divide a given right line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part. 9

Show that the squares on the whole line and one of the parts are together equal to three times the square on the other part.

3. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. 11

The four lines bisecting the interior angles of a quadrilateral figure form by their intersections a quadrilateral figure inscribable in a circle.

4. Triangles and parallelograms which have the same altitude are to one another as their bases. 12

Triangles and parallelograms whose altitudes are unequal, are to one another in a ratio compounded of the ratios of their bases and altitudes.

5. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are greater than the third. 12

6. Find a point in any triangle such that if three right lines be drawn from it to the angular points of the triangle, the forces represented by the three right lines will keep the point at rest. 3

7. A weight is supported by 2 strings which are attached to it and to 2 points in a horizontal line, if the length of the strings are unequal, show that the tension of the shorter string is greater than that of the other. 5

8. A weight is drawn up an inclined plane by a wheel and axle. The radius of the axle : radius of wheel :: 1 : 7 and the height of the plane : its length :: 7 : 18. What power will support a weight of 3 cwt., the power acting parallel to the base of the plane? 6

9. A right angled triangle is suspended by its right angle, and the inclination of the hypothenuse to the horizon is 40 degrees; find the acute angles of the triangle. 5

10. If G be the centre of gravity of the triangle ABC, and GA, GB, GC be joined then, $3(GA^2 + GB^2 + GC^2) = AB^2 + AC^2 + BC^2$.

11. A sphere whose weight is W rests upon two inclined planes. Required the perpendicular pressures on the planes. 10

12. If the centre of gravity of a triangle inscribed in a circle coincide with the centre of the circle the triangle is equilateral. 9

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give Thomson's definition of *pure* Logic; also that of *applied* Logic; and explain the province of each by the illustration which he draws from Anatomy and Physiology. 8

2. (*a*). Name and explain briefly the Categories of Aristotle. 10

(*b*). Mention the "enumeration and classification of all nameable things" which Mill proposes as a substitute for these Categories.

3. (*a*). Compare the views of Mill and Thomson in regard to the subject matter of propositions. 12

(*b*). Mention the different kinds of matters of fact which, according to Mill, all propositions, except those which are merely verbal, assert.

(*c*). On what ground are merely verbal propositions excepted?

4. State and illustrate Mill's objection to the celebrated *dictum de omni et nullo*, comparing this maxim with Hobb's theory of the import of propositions. 10

5. Explain and illustrate the statement "all inference is from particulars to particulars;" and show its bearing on Mill's theory of the Syllogism. 10

6. Show how the different properties of the Syllogism may be deduced from the General Canon of Mediate Inference given by Thomson. 10

7. Enunciate and prove the rules of the Sorites. Exhibit the following argument in the Aristotelian form of the Sorites, and draw it out in a series of syllogisms:—We cannot allow that A.B. has died from natural causes, as he has evidently been poisoned; for he is known to have taken a large quantity of this substance, which has been proved by the usual tests to be arsenic. 12

8. Examine:—

(*a*.) Avaricious men must be pronounced to be miserable; for they are full of desires; and those who are full of desires cannot satisfy them all.

(*b*.) I Some X is Y.
E All Y is not Z.
O Some X is not Z.

9. Describe and illustrate the Deductive Method.

10. Discuss the value of induction *per enumerationem simplicem*.

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A. ; The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Mention the circumstances in regard to 'Natural punishments' which are particularly deserving of attention as analogous to what religion teaches us concerning a future state of punishment; and show their bearing on Butler's argument. 12

2. Give a summary of the facts on which is founded the argument for a Moral Government present and future, under which virtue and right shall finally have the advantage; and answer the objection that good and evil may hereafter be mixed as now. 12

3. What are the analogies which show it to be credible that religious probation implies danger and risk in regard to a future state. 8

4. Explain and illustrate the statement that by repetition the motives and excitements to act become feebler as passive impressions, but stronger as active principles. 10

5. What is the proper object of the approving and disapproving faculty? Give in full Butler's account of what is, and what is not, comprehended in that object. 8

6. What is an *economy* as the word is employed by Butler? What use does he make of this idea in his Sermons on Human Nature? 10

7. Distinguish between Sudden Anger and Settled Resentment (*a*) as to their nature, and (*b*) as to their effects. 10

8 How does Butler show that the love of our neighbour as ourselves includes in it all virtues? 10

9. Show the importance of the truth that man is by his very nature a law to himself. 10

In certain senses of the word, it cannot be said that Nature is a law to man. What are these?

10. What are the general lessons to be drawn from the ignorance of man? 10

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What must be the least height of a plane mirror to enable a person standing in front of it to see his full length figure? 5

2. How do you account for the double image sometimes seen in a glass mirror, especially if the glass be thick? 7

3. The solar rays are collected by a spherical mirror at a point 7 inches in front of it. If a body be placed opposite to this mirror and at a distance of 15 feet from it, where will its image be? 8

4. The distance between the conjugate foci of a mirror is equal to its radius; find the focus of incidence. 8

5. What effect on the divergency or convergency of a pencil of rays has a concave lens, and what effect has a convex lens? Prove the correctness of your statement. 9

6. What is an achromatic lens? Of what materials are achromatic lenses usually constructed? 8

7. What is double refraction? Name any double refracting substance. What is the *ordinary* and what the *extraordinary* ray? 7

8. A person can see distinctly at a distance of 3 feet. What lens will enable him to see at the distance of 30 feet? 8

9. Into what two classes may telescopes be divided? To which class does Cassegrain's telescope belong? Describe this telescope. 9

10. An eye is placed close to the surface of a sphere of glass ($\mu = \frac{3}{2}$) which is silvered at the back. Show that the image which the eye sees of itself is $\frac{3}{7}$ the natural size. 13

11. Describe the human eye. 8

12. Why is it that the lens of the eye of a fish is so nearly spherical? 10

What effect on the vision of a fish will its removal from water have?

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the cause that the apparent motion of a planet is sometimes retrograde. 10

Jupiter and Venus are evening stars, and stationary; find which way they will begin to move.

2. Describe the Zenith Sector. What other instrument is used for the same purpose, and what are the respective advantages of each. How is the error of collimation corrected in each. 11

3. Distinguish between sidereal, solar, and mean time. At the head of the column for 'equinoctial time' in March, in the Nautical Almanack for 1872, is given "adding $\frac{0^d.543033''}{0^d.300817'}$ and 10

for the days 21, 22, and 23, the days in the column are marked 364, 0, 1 respectively. Explain this clearly.

4. Find the relations between mean, excentric, and true anomaly 10

5. In what positions of the sun and moon may we expect a lunar or a solar eclipse? What is meant by the "ecliptic limits?" Find the value of the lunar ecliptic limit. 11

6. Show how the longitude of a place may be determined by the observed distance of the moon from a fixed star. The distance of Aldebaram from the moon is found to be 62° 36′ 7 at 7h 51m. P.M., the moon being near the zenith: by the 12

Nautical Almanack this is its distance at 3h. P.M., required the longitude of the place.

7. The synodic period of Jupiter and the earth is 398 days; find the periodic time of Jupiter. 8

8. Given the sun's meridian altitude and his mid-night depression below the horizon; find the latitude of the place and the sun's declination. 10

9. At 11h. 55m. the sun's zenith distance = 18° 34′ 4″ 10
11h. 59m. 18 28 8
12h. 3m. 18 28 5
required the meridian zenith distance.

10. What is the aberration of the sun? 8

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS, PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The process by which heat is conveyed to the various particles of a liquid is called 'convection.' Explain how this process is interfered with in the natural freezing of a lake. 12

2. Describe any method, with which you are acquainted, for estimating the calorific power of fuel. 12

3. What relation exists between the specific heat of a gas under a constant pressure, and its specific heat under a constant volume? Why is the latter less than the former? 14

4. In the projection of the solar spectrum on a screen, where would you seek for the actinic rays? and how would you demonstrate their presence? 12

5. Describe the construction and advantages of Grove's Battery. 12

6. Distinguish between magnetic and diamagnetic bodies. Arrange the following substances under the heads magnetic and diamagnetic:— 14

Iron, nickel, paper, sealing-wax, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, gold, and platinum.

7. An iron statue standing erect on the earth's surface is converted into a magnet by the earth's magnetism; a man standing erect is converted by the same force into a diamagnet; how are the poles of the man situated with respect to those of the iron statue? 12

8. State the laws of electrolysis. 12

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS, PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what is meant by the quantivalence of the elements; and hence indicate the difference between the terms *atomic weight* and *chemical equivalent*. 9

2. Explain clearly the meaning of the terms—*radicle*, *salt*, *acid*, *base*, *anhydride*—as employed in modern chemical writings. 15

3. What is the composition of *nitroso-nitric anhydride*, and why is it so called? 8

4. Give concise definitions of (*a*) one degree of heat, (*b*) specific heat, (*c*) latent heat. Of all known substances, which has the greatest capacity for heat? 15

5. Define the terms—water of crystallization, constituent water, saturated solution, normal salt, acid salt. 15

6. In what respects does water afford a striking illustration of the fact, that compound bodies possess properties different from those of their constituents? 14

7. What evidences are there for considering air to be a mechanical mixture rather than a chemical compound? 12

State Wollaston's argument concerning the supposed limit to the height of the atmosphere.

8. How many grams of carbon dioxide would be formed, and how many units of heat developed, by the complete combustion of 12 grams of pure carbon in air? 12

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; H. BATTY, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What were the chief causes of the high prerogative of the Tudors? 9

2. Describe the Star Chamber. Cite instances of its oppressive proceedings. When was it abolished? 11

3. Make a genealogical table showing the title of James I. to the throne. Hallam says—"No private man could have recovered an acre of land without proving a better title to it than the house of Stuart could make out to the throne of England." Explain and criticize this. 12

4. What were the chief matters in issue between Charles I. and the Long Parliament? What were the nineteen Propositions, and the Petition of Right? 12

5. Describe the social condition of England in Charles II.'s reign. 12

6. What was the Habeas Corpus Act? 10

Explain:—

'The statesman we abhor—but praise the judge.

7. What was the Bill of Rights? To what unconstitutional acts of James II. does it refer. 11

8. 'On the 15th May, 1702, war was proclaimed by concert at Vienna, at London, and at the Hague.' What was the origin of this war. What were its effects on English politics, and how did it terminate? 13

9. Describe the circumstances which led to the war of American Independence. 10

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. Sketch a map of Athens, and state with dates, the circumstances under which the various walls were built, destroyed, and rebuilt. 11

2. Enumerate the causes which led to the Peloponnesian war, and describe the social condition of Athens at the time. 12

3. Give an outline of the Athenian expedition to Syracuse. 11

4. Give a brief history of the following characters:— 13

Themistocles, Pericles, Cleon, Alcibiades, Agesilaus, Epaminondas.

5. Give the dates and describe the results of the following engagements:— 11

Cunaxa, Chæronea, Arbela.

6. Give the date and the object of the Licinian Laws. What were the full rights of citizenship? 12

7. Trace the changes in the relative power and importance of the 3 Comitia and the Senate. Were all or any of them competent to inflict capital punishment. 11

8. When and with what results did the following battles take place:— 10

Heraclea, Cannæ, Philippi.

9. Give a brief history of the public life of Cicero. 9

SATURDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER II.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; H. BATTY, B.A., C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF INDIA.

1. What portions of India were added to the Mughul empire during the reign of Akbar? Describe his character. What improvement did he effect in the revenue system of India? Give some account of the *Aín-i-Akbari*. 20

2. Where, when, and at what age did Aurangzeb die? Describe the political condition of India at the time of his death. 20

3. Sketch the career of Sivaji. 10

4. Give the dates of the following, and state for what each was remarkable:— 15

Bairám Khán; Guru Govind; Abul Fazl; Haidar Ali; Jeswant Ráo.

5. What was the *Jiziah*? And what the *Chauth*? 5

6. How was the history of the Marathas influenced by the nature of their country? Mention, with dates, the leading events in the rise and culmination of the Maratha power; and state the causes that led to its decline. 30

HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

1. Name the kings of Israel belonging to the dynasty of Omri, and describe the leading events in their reigns. 15

2. Comment upon the influence exercised (*a*) by Jehoshaphat, (*b*) by Hezekiah, and (*c*) by Josiah. 12

3. Define the geographical position of the kingdoms of Israel and of Judah, specifying the capital city and the seaport towns of each. 8

4. Give some account of the Restoration; and show how Persian history was for a time interwoven with that of the Jews. 15

5. What was the condition of Palestine under the Maccabees? 10

6. What do you know of the Jews of the Dispersion at the time of Herod's death? 10

7. Characterise the revolt against the Roman power—showing why there were no good grounds for expecting that it would be successful. 15

8. Mention the principal events in the history of Jerusalem from the commencement of the revolt till the capture of the city. 15

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS, PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the *locus of an equation, rectangular equation, radiant, radical axis, and transversal*. 4

2. A line passing through a point whose co-ordinates are $x_1 = -5$, and $y_1 = -6$, is drawn perpendicular to the 6

line $5y + 4x - 6 = 0$: what is the equation to this perpendicular, and where does it cut the axes of co-ordinates.

3. Prove that the lines whose equations are—
$2x - y + 3 = 0$, $3x - y + 4 = 0$, and $4x - y + 5 = 0$, all pass through one point; and find the value of a, so that the line whose equation is $y = ax + 2$ may also pass through the same point. 8

4. If straight lines AD, BE, CF be drawn through the angles A, B, C of a triangle and any point O, to meet the opposite sides in D, E, F; and if EF, FD, DE be drawn to meet the sides of the triangle produced in G, H, K, these points G, H, K will be in the same straight line. 11

5. BAC is a triangle, and B^1, C^1, are points so taken in the sides AB, AC respectively, or in these sides produced, that 10

$$AB^1 + AC^1 = AB + AC;$$

find the locus of the intersection of B^1 C and BC^1, produced.

6. Find the locus of the vertex of the triangle— 12

(α.) Where the base and vertical angle are given.

(β.) Where the base and ratio of the sides are given.

7. Equal lines are drawn from P to touch two circles (A), (B): what is the locus of P? 8

8. Show that if tangents be drawn to touch three circles, two and two, the three points of intersection of each pair of tangents are in one line. 9

9. A straight line is drawn from a point (h, k) so as to touch the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$, and to cut off a portion p from the axis of y; find an equation for determining p in terms of h, k, and c. 7

10. Trace the loci represented by the equations— 10

$$2x - 3y + 5 = 0;$$

$$4x + 5y = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{41}{4}$$

$$2(x^2 + y^2) - 5xy - x - y - 1 = 0.$$

11. Find the radius of a circle inscribed in the triangle of which the equations to the sides are— 8

$$x \cos.\alpha + y \sin.\alpha = a,$$
$$x \cos.\beta + y \sin.\beta = b,$$
$$x \cos.\gamma + y \sin.\gamma = c.$$

12. Find the locus of the pole when the polar of a given circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, always passes through a given point. 8

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS, PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the polar equation to the Parabola the focus being the pole. 4

2. Trace the curves $y^2 = 4ax$, and $x^2 + 4ay = 0$; and determine their points of intersection. 6

3. Find the polar equation to the Parabola referred to the foot of the directrix as origin, and the axis of the curve as the initial line. 10

4. What is "*chord of contact*." Find the equation to it in the case of an ellipse. 9

5. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes. 8

6. Find the locus of a point such that two tangents from it to an ellipse are at right angles. 11

7. Find the polar equation to the ellipse, the vertex being the origin and the major axis the initial line. 10

8. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of an Hyperbola. 10

9. If one diameter of an Hyperbola bisect all chords parallel to a second diameter, the second diameter will bisect all chords parallel to the first. 10

10. What are Asymptotes? Find the equation to the Hyperbola referred to the Asymptotes as axes. 10

11. What curve is represented by the equation $x^2 + y^2 = {}^2$ when the axes are oblique? 12

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITIÇAL ECONOMY, PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write a short essay on *Competition* and the part it plays in the production and distribution of wealth, mentioning and examining some of the systems that have been proposed in its place. 25

2. Give Ricardo's theory of Rent. On what grounds has it been questioned by more recent Economists, and what theories hostile to the rights of property have been deduced from it? 15

3. Trace the history of the analysis of the idea of Value from Adam Smith to our own time. 15

4. Does Political Economy furnish any corrective to the views of Malthus on population? 10

5. What Economical consequences are likely to follow from the general rise in wages and reduction in the hours of labour, which have taken place in England this year? 10

6. The advantages and disadvantages of an income-tax, of excise, of export duties, and taxes on manufactured commodities. 10

7. What are the causes of the constant fluctuation in the premium upon bills of exchange? 8

8. Connect the theory of foreign trade with the proposition that *natural agents are unequally diffused over the various countries of the world.* 7

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY, PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define profit. Have profits a tendency to fall to the same level in all branches of industry? If you think so, give your reasons. Mention the principal influences that affect the rate of profit. 10

2. State what you understand by the term "free trade." Are there restrictions to the theory of free trade in its practical application consistent with the principles of political economy? If so, state what these are. 15

3. Give the name of the English Statesman, who was the pioneer of free trade principles in commercial legislation in the present century, and mention the character of the leading reforms which he effected. 12

4. What was the character of Corn Law Legislation in England from 1801 to 1842; and what objects was it intended to serve? What principles of political economy did the Corn Laws violate? And state briefly the reasons which caused their repeal in 1846. 18

5. Illustrate the evils of a trading monopoly, from the history of the East India Company, as that Company's monopoly affected the trading relations of England with India and China. 20

6. Criticise and explain the following propositions :— 25

(*a.*) "The price of everything depends on the proportion between commodities and money."

(*b.*) "That any particular State is weak, though fertile, populous, and well cultivated, merely because it wants money."

(*c.*) "That the want of money can never injure any State within itself."

(*d.*) "Wealth is not promoted by an excess of exports; but on the contrary, the profits of trade are realised by an excess of imports."

(*e.*) "The desire which every man has to keep his station in life, occasions most taxes, whether laid on capital or income, to be paid from income."

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the *parallelogram of velocities*, *vis viva*, *impact*, *collision*, a dynamical *unit*? 5

2. A body weighing 24 lbs. is moved by a constant force which generates a velocity of 3 feet per second: find the force (1st) in absolute units, (2nd) in pounds. 7

3. Supposing the absolute unit of force to be 10 pounds, and the unit of acceleration, referred to a foot and a second as the units, to be 7, find the unit of mass in pounds. 7

4. A ball impinges on a fixed plane with a velocity given in direction and magnitude: the elasticity between the ball and the plane is e, and the force of friction is neglected: find the motion of the ball after impact. 10

5. A ball is projected from the middle point of one side of a billiard-table, so as to strike in succession one of the sides adjacent to it, the side opposite to it, and a ball placed in the centre of the table: a and b are the lengths of the sides of the table, and e the modulus of elasticity. Find the inclination θ of the direction of projection to the side a of the table from which the ball is projected. 12

6. Derive the formula for the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum when the amplitude is small. 9

7. A body P, draws another body Q over a fixed pulley of radius a and moment of inertia mk^2. determine the accelerating force and the tensions of the string. 10

8. With what velocity must a body be projected down a smooth inclined plane of length l and inclination 30°, so that the time down the plane may be equal to that in which a body falls freely through the vertical height? 9

9. A stone of 1 lb. weight is whirled round horizontally by a string 2 yards long having one end fixed: find the time of revolution when the tension of the string is 3 lbs. 12

10. To what distance along a horizontal plane, will a shell be projected, with a velocity of 520 feet per second, and at an elevation of 30°, and what is the time of flight? 9

A mean solar day contains 24 hours 3 minutes 56·5 seconds *sidereal* time; calculate the length of the pendulum of a clock beating *sidereal* seconds, where the seconds pendulum beating *mean* time is 39·12 inches. 10

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mercury is poured into a cylindrical glass vessel the diameter of whose base is 3 inches till the height of the mercury measures 7 inches. What will be the pressures on the base and on the curved side of the vessel respectively, specific gravity of mercury being 13·5? 6

2. A bent tube whose diameter is half an inch has its legs vertical, 27 inches of water are poured into one leg and 2 inches of mercury into the other. In what position will the fluid rest? 7

3. A globe 2 feet in diameter floating in water is half immersed; find its weight. 9

4. A piece of cork weighs 150 grains in air, a piece of metal being attached to it as a sinker, it is found that the weight of the sinker in alcohol is diminished by 350 grains when the cork is attached to it. Find the specific gravity of cork, that of the alcohol being 0·8. 10

5. A cubic foot of air at 120° F whose elastic force is 30 inches of mercury is cooled down to 50° F and compressed by a force equal to 35 inches of mercury. Calculate its volume. 12

6. A cylindrical tube 30 inches in length and closed at one end is immersed in water, its closed end being level with the surface. To what height will the water rise in the tube, the atmospheric pressure being equivalent to 34 feet of water? 10

7. Show that any number of strokes will produce in the receiver of an air pump, a greater amount of exhaustion than half the number of strokes would produce in a receiver of half the size. 9

8. Can the syphon be used to raise water from a lower level to a higher one? A syphon used to draw mercury from a vessel in Bombay might fail to do so if taken to the summit of the Himalayas. Under what circumstances would this happen? 8

9. Describe the Hydraulic Press. In one of the Presses employed in lifting the Britannia tube, the diameter of the piston of the force pump was one inch, that of the piston of the press being 20 inches. The force applied to the pump piston was 2½ tons. Calculate the lifting power of the press. 9

10. An ounce of lead and an ounce of wood together weigh half an ounce in water. If the specific gravity of lead be 11, what is the specific gravity of the wood? 10

11. How do the forcing and suction pumps differ? If the diameter of the piston of a suction pump be 3 inches, and if the height of the water in the head of the pump be 20 feet above the well, what pressure does the piston bear? 10

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How may the relation, in volume, of steam to water be calculated. 10

2. The Atomic weight of Iodine is 127. Suppose you were required to prove this, how would you proceed? 20

3. What are the principal constituents of Coal Gas. How is it purified after it issues from the retorts. 20

4. Give a short account of the composition, preparation, and properties of the principal compounds of Fluorine with other non-metallic elements. 20

5. If four jars filled respectively with Oxygen, Nitrogen Monoxide, Hydrogen Chloride, and Carbon Dioxide were placed before you, by what tests would you distinguish them from each other? 10

6. How would you prepare Pyrophosphoric Acid. 10

7. What are the formulæ, and names (according to modern chemical nomenclature) for the following substances:— 10

Red Chromate of Potash.
Microcosmic Salt.
Borax.

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short description of each of the Carbonates of Sodium. 15

2. Mention the principal minerals containing Strontium; what are the chief points of difference between the compounds of this metal and those of Barium. 10

3. What are the principal glazes used for pottery and earthenware; what advantages or disadvantages does each possess. 20

4. How is Zinc extracted from its ores; what are its principal properties; for what purposes is it employed in the arts? 15

5. Enumerate, and state the composition of, the compounds of oxygen with— 15

(*a'*) Manganese.

(*b'*) Iron.

(*c'*) Chromium.

6. What reactions distinguish Salts of Copper. 10

7. Describe the compounds of Arsenic with Oxygen and Sulphur. 15

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B. ; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Differentiate—

(α.) $u = \frac{8b}{3a} \cdot x \sqrt{ax - x^2}$. 5

(β.) $u = \left\{ x^2 + (a + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 6

(γ.) $u = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x}$. 7

2. Show that $\frac{d \cdot \log. x}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$. 8

3. Differentiate—

(α.) $u = \text{cosec.}^{-1} m x^2$. 7

(β.) $u = \sin. (\log. x)$. 7

(γ.) $u = x^{\frac{1}{x}}$. 7

4. Find the real value of $\frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^4 - 6x^2 + 8x - 3}$ when $x = 1$. 9

5. Expand $\log. (x + h)$ by Taylor's theorem. 10

6. State Maclaurin's theorem and develop by it $\sin x$ in ascending powers of x. 10

7. Find when $x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + 1$ is either a maximum or a minimum. 9

8. If c be the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, find the other sides when the area is a maximum. 15

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write down as many of the fundamental formulæ to which integrals are reduced as you remember. 10

2. Integrate $u = \int \frac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)(b^2 - x^2)}}$ 10

3. " $u = \int \frac{(1 - x \cos.\theta)\,dx}{1 - 2x\cos.\theta + x^2}$. 10

4. $\frac{du}{dx} = \sin.^{-1}x$; and $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\sin.^{-1}x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$. Find u. 14

5. Find the value of $\int \frac{x2\,dx}{x^4 + x^2 - 2}$. 12

6. If $du = \frac{(1 + x^2)\,dx}{(1 - x^2)(1 + x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, find u. 14

7. Find $\int \frac{d\theta}{a + b\cos.\theta}$. 15

8. " $\int \frac{dx \cdot \log. x}{a + bx}$. 15

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, PAPER I.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C.; A. V. WARD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of Cell development in plants. 15

2. Contrast the modes, and the results, of vegetable and animal respiration. Can living plants generate heat: if so, under what conditions does its evolution take place? 30

3. In what manner are the alimentary substances which are taken up by the blood vessels and absorbents elaborated before they are applied to the nutrition of the body. 35

4. What is the essential part of the organ of Hearing; describe its first appearance in the animal kingdom. 20

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, PAPER II.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C. ; A. V. WARD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When seeds germinate, what changes take place in their contents, and by what agencies do these changes take place. 25

2. By what routes do the various elements of food enter the circulatory system in plants and animals. 25

3. What conditions are essential to life for a limited term in animals, and how long does the faculty of reanimation remain after its manifestations have disappeared. 2

4. What are the special endowments of the Medulla Oblongata. 25

IV

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1872-73.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.	In English.
E. T. LEITH, LL.M.	
F. KEILHORN, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.	
The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.	In Latin.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.	

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

EXAMINERS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.	In Natural Sciences.
S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.	

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER I.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.; E. T. LEITH, LL.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES · MILTON'S AREOPAGITICA.

1. Paraphrase and explain the allusions in the following :—

A Frankeleyn ther was in his companye ;
Whit was his berde as is the dayesye.
Of his complexioun he was sangwyn.
Wel loved he in the morn a sop in wyn.
To lyven in delite was al his wone,
For he was Epicurius owne sone,
That heeld opynyoun that pleyn delyt
Was verraily felicité perfyt.
An housebaldere, and that a gret, was he ;
Seynt Julian he was in his countré.
His breed, his ale, was alway after oon ;
A bettre envyned man was nowher noon.
Withoute bake mete was never his hous.
Of fleissch and fisch, and that so plentyvous,
It snewed in his hous of mete and drynke,
Of alle deyntees that men cowde thynke.
Aftur the sondry sesouns of the yeer,
He chaunged hem at mete and at soper.
Ful many a fat partrich had he in mewe,
And many a brem and many a luce in stewe.
Woo was his cook, but if his sauce were
Poynant and scharp, and redy al his gere.
His table dormant in his halle alway
Stood redy covered al the longe day.
At sessions ther was he lord and sire.
Ful oft tyme he was knight of the schire.
An anlas and a gipser al of silk
Heng at his gerdul whit as morne mylk.
A schirreve hadde he ben, and a counter :
Was nowher such a worthi vavaser.

2. What is the metre of the Canterbury Tales? Can you mention any instance of the same metre being used by any English writer before Chaucer? And what position does Chaucer occupy in reference to this point? 10

3. Give a metrical analysis of the following verses :—

Whan that Aprille with his schoures swoote
The drought of Marche hath perced to the roote,
And bathud every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertue engendered is the flour;
When Zephirus eek with his swete breethe
Enspirud hath in every holte and heethe.

4. What was the state of the English language, and the relative positions of the Saxon and Norman elements in it, when Chaucer wrote? And what has he done by his writings for the language? 10

5. Explain the following with philological notes :— 15

(*a.*) And everemore he hadde a sovereign prys.
And though that he was worthy he was wys,
And of his port as meke as is a mayde.

(*b.*) Curteys he was, lowly, and servysable,
And carf byforn his fadur at the table.

(*c.*) Wel cowde he dresse his takel yomanly;

(*d.*) Somewhat he lipsede for his wantounesse,
To make his Englissch swete upon his tunge;
And in his harpying, whan that he hadde sunge,
His eyghen twinkled in his heed aright,
As don the sterres in the frosty night.

6. State briefly the leading facts in the life of Chaucer, mention the principal writers English and Foreign who were his contemporaries, and state shortly what you know of them. 5

7. When was the Areopagitica published? What were the circumstances and dangers of the time that induced Milton to come forward as an advocate for the complete liberty of the press? And state briefly the character of the arguments used in support of his theme. 15

8. Explain the following phrases :— 10

The cursory eyes of a temporizing and extemporizing licenser—standing to the hazard of law and penalty—he takes himself to be informed in what he writes—the most consummate act of his fidelity and ripeness—considerate diligence—Palladian oil—under the correction of his patriarchal licenser—the hide bound humour which he calls his judgment—disburdening of a particular fancy—will soon put it out of controversy that bishops and presbyters are the same to us, both name and thing.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER II.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.; E. T. LEITH, LL.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SHAKESPEARE—KING JOHN, RICHARD II., AND RICHARD III.; COLERIDGE—THE FRIEND.

1. Whence did Shakespeare derive his materials for the tragedies of King John, Richard II., and Richard III.? 8

2. Compare the character of Constance with that of King John. Show how "Shakespeare has depicted in her the female counterpart to Richard II." 16

3. Illustrate by examples (*a*) the hypocrisy and (*b*) the superstition which characterise Richard III. 14

4. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words, pointing out those which are now obsolete, and supplying their modern forms :— 8

Expedience, neeld, retire, costard, unsur'd, suspects, exclaims, cacodæmon, lag, fet, to tarre, to cog.

5. Annotate on the following :— 12

(a.) The grass whereon thou tread'st, the presence strew'd.

(b.) Thou wert better gall the devil.

(c.) Now he feasts mousing the flesh of men,
In undetermin'd differences of kings.

(d.) The scroyles of Angiers flout you.

(e.) He gives the bastinado with his tongue.

(f.) Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles.

(g.) The letters-patent that he hath
By his attorneys-general to sue His livery.

(h.) Think you I bear the shears of destiny?

6. Paraphrase :— 12

A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the prodigality of nature,
Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right royal,
The spacious world cannot again afford :
And will she yet abuse her eyes on me,

That cropp'd the golden prime of this sweet prince,
And made her widow to a woeful bed ?
On me whose all not equals Edward's moiety ?
On me, that halt, and am misshapen thus ?
My dukedom to a beggarly dënier,
I do mistake my person all this while :
Upon my life, she findr, although I cannot,
Myself to be a marvellous proper man.
I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of tailors
To study fashions to adorn my body :
Since I am crept in favour with myself,
I will maintain it with some little cost.

7. State where the following passages occur, and explain fully the allusions they contain :— 16

(*a.*) The canon of the law is laid on him,
Being but the second generation
Removed from thy sin-conceiving womb.

(*b.*) Drawn in the flattering table of her eye !—
Hang'd in the frowning wrinkle of her brow !—
And quarter'd in her heart !

(*c.*) We must supplant those rough rug-headed kerns,
Which live like venom, where no venom else
But only they have privilege to live.

(*d.*) I pass'd, methought, that melancholy flood
With that sour ferryman which poets write of.

(*e.*) Oh, spare me not, my brother Edward's son,
For that I was his father Edward's son ;
That blood already, like the Pelican,
Hast thou tapped out, and drunkenly carous'd.

(*f.*) Down, down, I come, like glistering Phæton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades.

(*g.*) I am a cygnet to this pale, faint swan,
Who chants a doleful hymn to his own death.

8. Mention and define those qualities of intellect, the comparative eminence in which, according to Coleridge, characterizes individuals and countries. How does he compare Germany, England, and France, as regards— 14

A. those intellectual qualities,

B. the forms and effects in which those qualities manifest themselves—

(*a.*) intellectually.
(*b.*) morally.
(*c.*) religiously.
(*d.*) politically.

C. the relations which the mind of those countries bears to time ?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.; E. T. LEITH, LL.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PROSE.

Ought the Supreme seat of Government to be transferred from Calcutta to Bombay ? 50

VERSE.

The fall of the second French empire. 50

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D. ; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 22

A. शश्वत्पुरोषा व्युवास देव्यथो अद्येदं व्यावो मघोनी ।
अथो व्युच्छादुत्तराँ अनु द्यूनजरामृता चरति स्वधाभिः ॥

व्य ? ज्जिभिर्दिव आतास्वद्यौदप कृष्णां निर्णिजं देव्यावः।

प्रबोधयन्त्यरुणेभिरश्वैरोषा याति सुयुजा रथेन ॥

आवहन्तीपोष्या वार्याणि चित्रं केतुं कृणुते चेकितानाः।

ईयुषीणामुपमा शश्वतीनां विभातीनां प्रथमोषा व्यश्वैत्॥

स्यूमना वाच उदियर्ति वह्निः स्तवानो रेभ उषसो विभातीः।

अद्या तदुच्छ गृणते मघोन्यस्मे आयुर्नि दिदीहि प्रजावत्॥

Rv. I.—

B. प्रेहि प्रेहि पथिभिः पूर्व्येभिर्यत्रा नः पूर्वे पितरः परेयुः।

उभा राजाना स्वधया मदन्ता यमं पश्यासि वरुणं च देवम्॥

सं गच्छस्व पितृभिः सं यमेनेष्टापूर्तेन परमे व्योमन्।

हित्वायावद्यं पुनरस्तमेहि सं गच्छस्व तन्वा सुवर्चाः ॥

अति द्रव सारमेयौ श्वानौ चतुरक्षौ शबलौ साधुना पथा ।

अथा पितॄन्त्सुविदत्राँ उपेहि यमेन ये सधमादं मदन्ति॥

यौ ते श्वानौ यम रक्षितारौ चतुरक्षौ पथिरक्षी नृचक्षसौ।

ताभ्यामेनं परिदेहि राजन्त्स्वस्ति चास्मा अनमीवं च धेहि॥

Rv. X.—14

(*a.*) Write down the Vedic forms in A, and compare them with the corresponding ones, or their equivalents, in classical Sanskrit.

(*b.*) State what there is in the conception of Varuna which leads to his being mentioned along with Yama in the 1st verse of B. Which of the gods have the title of Râjâ given to them? On what occasion are the verses in this passage recited?

(*c.*) Write notes on the following words :—

मघवन्, स्वधा, वहि, सधमाद, नृचक्षस्.

Trace the several senses of the word ब्रह्म from the oldest times to those of the Upanishads. What is the sense of the word in such expressions as ब्रह्मचारिन्

2. (*a.*) Explain the accents in the following words with reference to the rules laid down by the native grammarians.

A. l. 1 व्यावः, *l.* 2 चरति, *l.* 3 व्यञ्जिभिः, *l.* 8 मघोन्यस्मे. *B. l.* 1 नः परेयुः.

(*b.*) Write out the following in Devanâgarî characters, marking the accents as in the MSS. of the Vedas, and used in recitation :—

Hiranyagarbhâh, sám avártatágre, bhûtásya, jâtâh pátir eka-ásit. Sá, dâdhâra, prithivím, dyám, utémám, kásmai, devâya, havisha, vidhema.

[The upper stroke represents the ûdatta.]

3. वज्रमेको बिभर्ति हस्त आहितं तेन वृत्राणि 10
जिघ्नते ॥४॥
त्रीण्येक उरुगोया विचक्रमे यत्र देवासो
मदन्ति ॥७॥
विभिद्धा चरत एकया सह प्र प्रवासेव
वसतः ॥८॥

Rv. VIII.—29.

Name the gods alluded to in the above verses, state briefly their functions, special deeds of valour, and cosmical characters, and give the most prominent of the epithets applied to them.

4. Quote some of the verses in the tenth Mandala used in the marriage and S'râddha ceremonies, and show their appropriateness for the purposes. 4

5. Trace the following words to Sanskrit :— 7

Hear, fill, horn, elf, hest (in behest), *wolf, feather, kin, may.*

6. (*a.*) Give a short account of the nature and of the sub-divisions of the Nirukta. What advantages are, according to Yâska, to be derived from a study of his and similar works? Give the rules of etymology propounded by Yâska himself; illustrate them by examples taken from his work; and show how far they may be adopted even at the present day. 10

(*b.*) What is the exact force of the expressions इति सतः; इति सताम्, &c., which occur, *e.g.*, III. 1, कर्म कस्मात्क्रियत इति सतः, III. 13, गृहाः कस्माद्गृह्णन्तीति सताम्; IV. 16, वाशीति वाङ्म वाश्यत इति सत्या : ?

2. (*a.*) Show in detail how far the study of grammar had advanced at the time of Yâska, and indicate the progress which it had made from the times of Yâska to that of Panini. What appears to you to be the relation between Yâska's work and the Unâdistûras ? 14

(*b.*) In what sense are the following grammatical terms employed by Yâska :—

अभ्यस्त, अभ्यास, उपजन, उपबन्ध, उपसृष्ट, कारित, चकीरीत, चिकीर्षित, नामकरण?

3. (*a.*) Adduce proof from Yâska's work that the Sanskrit spoken in his time differed from the Sanskrit of the Vedas, and that different dialects of Sanskrit must have been spoken in India even in his time. 8

(*b.*) Enumerate the names of individual scholars mentioned by Yâska. Give the views of S'âkatâyana and Gârgya on the nature of the prepositions.

4. Translate and explain the following passages :— 18

(*a.*) इन्द्रियनित्यं वचनमौदुम्बरायणः । तत्र चतुष्टुं नोपपद्यतेऽयुगपदुत्पन्नानां वा शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेशः शास्त्रकृतो योगश्च व्याप्तिमत्वात्तु शब्दस्याणीयस्त्वाच्च शब्देन संज्ञाकरणं व्यवहारार्थं

लोके तेषां मनुष्यवद्देवताभिधानं पुरुषविद्यानित्यत्वात्कर्मसंपत्तिर्मन्त्रो वेदे ॥

(b.) परः संनिकर्षः संहिता पदप्रकृतिः संहिता पदप्रकृतीनि सर्वचरणानां पार्षदानि ॥

(c.) तद्यानि नामानि प्राधान्यस्तुतीनां देवतानां तद्दैवतमित्याचक्षते । सैषा देवतोपपरीक्षा । यत्काम ऋषिर्यस्यां देवतायामार्थपत्यमिच्छन्स्तुतिं प्रयुङ्क्ते तद्दैवतः स मन्त्रो भवति । तास्त्रिविधा ऋचः परोक्षकृताः प्रत्यक्षकृता आध्यात्मिकयश्च ॥ तत्र परोक्षकृताः सर्वाभिर्नामविभक्तिभिर्युज्यन्ते प्रथमपुरुषैश्चारव्यातस्य । अथ प्रत्यक्षकृता मध्यमपुरुषयोगास्त्वमिति चैतेन सर्वनाम्ना । अथाध्यात्मिकय उत्तमपुरुषयोगा अहमिति चैतेन सर्वनाम्ना ॥

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) Translate the Paribhâshâ :— 10

पूर्वपरनित्यान्तरङ्गापवादानामुत्तरोत्तरं बलीय :

(*b.*) Define the five terms पूर्व, पर, नित्य, अन्तरङ्ग, अपवाद, and illustrate your definitions by examples.

2. (*a.*) Show how Nâgojîbhatta proves the four maxims 12

पूर्वात्परं बलवत् । परान्नित्यं बलवत् । नित्यादन्तरङ्गं बलीय : । and अन्तरङ्गादप्यपवादो बलीयान्.

(*b.*) Illustrate those four maxims by four instances taken from the Paribhâshendus'ekhara, or the Siddhântakaumudi.

3. Translate and illustrate the two Paribhâshâs :— 7

पुनः प्रसङ्गविज्ञानात्सिद्धम्

सकृद्गतौ विप्रतिषेधे यद्बाधितं तद्बाधितमेव.

4. Quote the Paribhâshâs by which rules or operations that should be *nitya* according to the general definition of that term, are nevertheless *anitya*. 5

5. Enumerate the different kinds of *Antarangatva* approved of by Nâgojîbhatta; show how each is either *Jnâpaka* or *Nyâya-siddha*, and illustrate each by an example. 6

6. State the difference between *Apavâdata* and *Anavakâs'atva*, and illustrate it by explaining the passage— 1

तदुक्तं गुणो यङ्लुकोरित्यत्र भाष्ये । अभ्यास-विकारेष्वपवादा उत्सर्गान्न बाधन्ते । अजीगणत् । अत्र गणेरित्वमपवादत्वाद्धलादिः शेषं न बाधते । न गणेरित्वमपवादत्वाद्धलादिः शेषं बाधते । किं तर्हि । अनवकाशत्वादिति ग्रन्थेन ॥

1. Give and compare the interpretations of Bhaṭṭoji Dîkshita and Nâgojîbhaṭṭa of स्थानिवदादेशोनल्विधौ । and remove objections in the following cases according to each :— 12

अग्रहीत्, धिन्वन्ति, आरतुः, प्रपठ्य

In देवाः सन्ति is the visarga स्थानिवत् according to Nâgoji ? Explain the following formula laid down by him, with instances—

अतिदिश्यमानधर्मविरुद्धस्वाश्रयकार्यं न ।

Give examples of अलो विधिः, अल : परस्य विधिः, अलो विधि : and अलि विधिः

2. Solve the following difficulties :—

वैयाकरण इत्यत्राच : परस्मिन्नित्यनेन या इत्यस्य स्थानिद्भावेनायादेशः ।

जज्ञतुरित्यत्रोपधालोपस्याच परस्मिन्निति स्थानिवच्चेनैत्वाभ्यासलोपौ ।

भिद् तास् इत्यत्र संयोगे गुर्वित्यनेनोपधाया गुरुत्वात्पुगन्तेति गुणो न।

ईषतुरित्यत्र सवर्णदीर्घस्याभ्यासग्रहणेन ग्रहणाद्ह्रस्वः प्राप्नोति।

3. Upon what authority and for what purposes is the compound तपरः in तपरस्तत्कालस्य construed both as a Bahuvrîhi and an Ablative Tatpurusha? In what cases and why is this to be considered a *vidhi* sûtra, and in what a *niyâmaka*. 9

4. Explain— 12

(a.) न चैवमप्यतिखट्वायेत्यत्र स्वाश्रयमाकारत्वं स्थानि द्रावेनाप्त्वं चाश्रित्य याट् स्यादिति वाच्यम् भावन्तं यदङ्गं ततः परस्य याड्विधानात्। उपसर्जनस्त्रीप्रत्यये तदादिनियमात्। —*S. K.*

(b.) [इसुसोः सामर्थ्ये इत्यत्रेसुसन्तपदावयवस्येत्यर्थे] न च प्रत्ययग्रहणपरिभाषया परमसर्पिष्करोतीत्यादौ षत्वानापत्तिरवयवस्येसुसन्त्वे प्युत्तरपदत्वे चेति निषेधेनापदत्वादिति वाच्यम्। अनुत्तरपदस्थस्येति निषेधेन क्वचिदुपात्तविशेष्या सत्वेपि शब्दरूपविशेष्यमादाय तदन्तविधिज्ञापनेन

शब्दरूपविशेष्यमादाय प्रत्ययग्रहणपरिभाषया लब्धतदन्तार्थकस्य पदविशेषणतयेसुसन्तान्तस्येत्यर्थेनादोषात् । —*S'.S'.*

5. Make up the Active Aorist of the causal of इष् and the Desiderative of पूङ्, quoting all the Sûtras and Paribhâshâs necessary. 8

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D. ; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit—

(*a.*) Nature has refused to bestow on men the same strength and natural weapons of defence with which she has furnished other animals, having, in lieu of those advantages, endowed mankind with the faculties of speech and reason, or at least with a capability of acquiring them by intercourse with their fellow-creatures. Speech enables them to communicate with each other, to give each other mutual assistance, to perfect their reason and knowledge; and having thus become intelligent, they find a thousand methods of perfecting themselves and supplying their wants ; each individual, moreover, is intimately conscious that he can neither live happily nor improve his nature, without the intercourse and assistance of others, since, therefore, nature has thus formed mankind, it is a convincing proof of her intention that they should communicate with, and mutually aid and assist, each other. 35

(*b.*) For I have learned 35
To look on nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth ; but hearing oftentimes
The still sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh, nor grating, though of ample power
To chasten and subdue. And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy

Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:
A motion and a spirit that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things.

2. Translate into English— 20

(*a.*) ननु कोऽयं वेदो नाम के वास्य विषयप्रयोजनसंबन्धाधिकारिणः कथं वा तस्य प्रामाण्यं न खल्वेतस्मिन्सर्वस्मिन्नसति वेदो व्याख्यानयोग्यो भवति। अत्रोच्यते। इष्टप्राप्त्यनिष्टपरिहारयोरलौकिकमुपायं यो ग्रन्थो वेदयति स वेदः। अलौकिकपदेन प्रत्यक्षानुमाने व्यावर्त्येते। अनुभूयमानस्य स्रक्चन्दनवनितादेरिष्टप्राप्तिहेतुत्वमौषधसेवनादेरनिष्टपरिहारहेतुत्वं च प्रत्यक्षसिद्धम्। स्वेनानुभविष्यमाणस्य पुरुषान्तरगतस्य च तथात्वमनुमानगम्यम्। एवं तर्हि भाविजन्मगतसुखादिकमप्यनुमानगम्यमिति चेन्न तद्विशेषस्यानवगमात्। न खलु ज्योतिष्टोमादिरिष्टप्राप्तिहेतुः कलञ्जभक्षणवर्जनादिरनिष्टपरिहारहेतुरित्यमुमर्थं वेदव्यतिरेकेणानुमानसहस्रेणापितार्किकशिरोमणिरप्यवगन्तुं शक्नोति। तस्मादलौकिकोपायबोधको वेद इति लक्षणमस्य नातिव्याप्तम्। अत एवोक्तम्। प्रत्यक्षेणानुमित्या वा यस्तूपायो न बुध्यते, एतं विदन्ति वेदेन

तस्माद्वेदस्य वेदतेति, । स एवोपायो वेदस्य विषयः । तद्बोध एव प्रयोजनम् । तद्बोधार्थी चाधिकारी । तेन सहोपकार्योपकारकभावः सबन्धः ॥

(b.) मूर्ध्नामुद्वृत्तकृत्तविरलगलगलद्रक्तसंसक्तधारा 15
धौतेशाङ्घ्रिप्रसादोपनतजयजगज्जातमिथ्यामहिम्नाम् ।
कैलासोल्लासनेच्छाव्यतिकरपिशुनोत्सर्पिदर्पोद्धुराणां
दोष्णां चैषां किमेतत्फलमिह नगरीरक्षणे यत्प्रयासः ॥
शक्तिर्निस्त्रिंशजेयं तव भुजयुगले नाथदोषाकरश्रीः
वक्त्रे पार्श्वे तथेष्टा प्रतिवसति महाकुट्टिनी खड्गयष्टिः ।
आज्ञेयं सर्वगा ते विलसति च पुनः किं मया वृद्धया ते
प्रोच्येवेत्थं प्रकोपाच्छशिकरसितया यस्य कीर्त्या प्रयातम् ॥
पक्ष्माग्रग्रथिताश्रुबिन्दुनिकरैर्मुक्ताफलस्पर्धिभिः
कुर्वत्या हरहासहारिहृदये हारावलीभूषणम् ।
बाल बालमृणालनालवलयालंकारकान्ते करे
विन्यस्याननमायताक्षि सुकृती कोयं त्वया स्मर्यते ॥

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

LATIN, PAPER I

The Rev J S BEAUMONT, M A ; E REHATSEK, M C E

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

LUCRETIUS, IV —VI. CICERO, EPISTOLÆ AD ATTICUM, IV —VI

1 Translate into English— 30

Nunc qui fiat uti passus proferre queamus,
Cum volumus variegue datum sit membra movere,
Et quæ res tantum hoc oneris protrudere nostri
Corporis insuerit, dicam tu percipe dicta
Dico animo nostro primum simulacra meandi
Accidere atque animum pulsare, ut diximus ante
Inde voluntas fit, neque enim facere incipit ullam
Rem quisquam quam mens providit quid velit, ante
Id, quod providet, illius rei constat imago
Ergo, animus cum sese ita commovet, ut velit ire
Inque gredi, ferit extemplo quæ in corpore toto
Per membra atque artus animai dissita vis est
Et facile est factum, quoniam coniuncta tenetur.
Inde ea proporro corpus ferit, atque ita tota
Paulatim moles protruditur atque movetur
Præterea tum rarescit quoque corpus et aer,
Scilicet ut debet qui semper mobilis extat,
Per patefacta venit, penetratque foramina largus,
Et dispergitur ad partes ita quosque minutas
Corporis hic igitur rebus fit utrimque duabus,
Corpus uti, ut navis velis ventoque feratur
Nec tamen illud in his rebus mirabile constat,
Tantula quod tantum corpus corpuscula possunt
Contorquere et onus totum convertere nostrum
Quippe etenim ventus suptili corpore tenbis
Trudit agens magnam magno molimine navem,
Et manus una regit quantovis impete euntem,
Atque gubernaclum contorquet quolibet unum,
Multaque per trochleas et tympana ponderi magno
Commovet atque levi sustollit machina nisu

2 When did Lucretius flourish? Give a brief sketch of the general plan of his poem What philosophical theory is expounded in the poem, and what system of morals? Can you adduce any evidence to show that the poem was left in 10

an unfinished state at the author's death? Cite expressions from the poem indicating the polemical spirit in which the argument is conducted

3 (*a*) "Quæ tibi posterius largo sermone probabo," B V, v 156 Is this announcement ever fulfilled? 10

(*b*) Cite a passage (from B IV) to show that the very conception of the meaning of true and false is derived from the senses

(*c*) "Nam cur tam variæ res possint esse requiro, et uno si sunt igni puroque creatæ." Against whose system is this argument urged?

(*d*) "Scilicet hæc alias prædæ lucraque jacebant
Indupedita suis fatalibus omnia vinclis,
Donec ad interitum genus id natura redigit"
Of what theory are these words an anticipation?

4 The literature of Rome was always designated by the Romans themselves, litteræ Latinæ, and not litteræ Romanæ Why so? Cicero calls the Platonic writings generally "Socratici libri" What does he mean? Write down the letters of the Roman alphabet in use in the time of Cicero What new letters did the Emperor Claudius add, and with what success? 10

5 What is understood by the "root" and what by the "crude form" of a noun? Can you show any traces of the existence of a "locative" case in Latin Account for the difference in the declensions of 'præceps' and 'manceps' by a reference to their derivation Write down the proportional numerals from one to five inclusive 10

6 State the year of Rome in which Cicero was born? In the appellation "Marcus Tullius Cicero,' what is indicated by each term? What derivations are given of the word 'Cicero? What was the lowest public preferment at Rome strictly termed a Magistracy? Give the respective ages appointed by law for entering upon the Quæstorship, Ædileship, Prætorship, and Consulship 10

7 Translate and explain— 20

Etsi in ipso itinere et via discedebant publicanorum tabellarii et eramus in cursu, tamen surripiendum aliquid putavi spatii, ne me immemorem mandati tui putares Itaque subsedi in ipsa via, dum hæc, quæ longiorem desiderant orationem, suffinxi tibi perscriberem Maxima exspectatione in perditam et plane eversam in perpetuum provinciam nos iam venisse scito pridie Kal Sextiles moratos triduum Laodiceæ, triduum Apameæ, totidem dies Synnade Audivimus nihil aliud nisi

imperata *epikephalia* solvere non posse *onus* omnium venditas: civitatum gemitus, ploratus: monstra, quædam non hominis, sed feræ nescio cuius immanis. Quid quæris? Tædet omnino eos vitæ. Levantur tamen miseræ civitates, quod nullus fit sumptus in nos neque in legatos neque in quæstorem neque in quemquam. Scito non modo nos fœnum aut quod lege Julia dari solet non accipere, sed ne ligna quidem nec præter quattuor lectos et tectum quemquam accipere quidquam, multis locis ne tectum quidem et in tabernaculo manere plerumque. Itaque incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, ex vicis, ex domibus omnibus. Mehercule etiam adventu nostro reviviscunt iustitia, abstinentia clementia tui Ciceronis. Itaque opiniones omnium superavit.

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

TACITUS, Annales XI.—XVI. PLAUTUS, Captivei.

I. Translate— 35

(1.) Ceterum Nero usus est patriæ ruinis, extruxitque domum in qua haud perinde gemmæ et aurum miraculo essent, solita pridem et luxu vulgata, quam arva et stagna et in modum solitudinum hinc silvæ inde aperta spatia et prospectus, magistris et machinatoribus Severo et Celere, quibus ingenium et audacia erat, etiam quæ natura denegavisset, per artem temptare et viribus principis inludere. Namque ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ostia Tiberina depressuros promiserant, squalenti litore, aut per montes adversos. Neque enim aliud humidum gignendis aquis occurrit quam Pomptinæ paludes: cetera abrupta aut arentia; ac si per rumpi possent, intolerandus labor nec satis causæ. Nero tamen ut erat incredibilium cupitor, effodere proxima Averno iuga connisus est; manentque vestigia irritæ spei.

(*a.*) Give the literal meaning of Avernus, and derive it.

(*b.*) By what are the Pontine Marshes chiefly known now?

(*c.*) By what name was the Tiber called before, and why was it changed?

15 *ex*

(2) Salutis augurium quinque et septuaginta annis omissum repeti ac deinde continuari placitum. Et pomerium urbis auxit Cæsar, more prisco, quo iis qui protulere imperium etiam terminos urbis propagare datur. Nec tamen duces Romani, quamquam magnis nationibus subactis, usurpaverant, nisi Lucius Sulla et divus Augustus. Regum in eo ambitio vel gloria varie vulgata. Sed initium condendi, et quod pomerium Romulus posuerit, noscere haud absurdum reor. Igitur a foro boario, ubi æreum tauri simulacrum aspicimus, quia id genus animalium aratro subditur, sulcus designandi oppidi coeptus, ut magnam Herculis aram amplecteretur. Inde certis spatiis interiecti lapides, per ima montis Palatini ad aram Consi, mox ad curias veteres, tum ad sacellum Larum; forumque Romanum et Capitolium non a Romulo sed a Tito Tatio additum urbi credidere. Mox pro fortuna pomerium auctum. Et quos tum Claudius terminos posuerit, facile cognitu et publicis actis perscriptum.

(*a.*) Analyse—Pomerium, boarium: and nundinæ.

(*b.*) Who was Consus?

(*c.*) Describe in two words the space enclosed by the Pomerium in the time of Romulus.

II. Explain—

(*a.*) Additis porticibus quæ frontem insularum protegerent.

(*b.*) Mox ubi sanguis artus extremos suffuderit, levi ictu cruorem eliciunt atque invicem lambunt.

(*c.*) De mathematicis Italia pellendis factum senatus consultum atrox et inritum.

(*d.*) Latronum globi. Attritum pabulum. Mona insula. Parricidii quæstor.

(*e.*) Adnotabant seniores, primum ex iis qui rerum potiti essent Neronem alienæ facundiæ eguisse.

(*f.*) In usum nocturni luminis urerentur.

(*g.*) Homo multarum imaginum.

III. Distinguish between Lex, Rogatio and Plebiscitum; between Ludi Circenses and Seculares, and state during what year of the Christian era the reign of Nero began. 10

IV How many comedies has Plautus written, how many are extant, and when did he die?

V. Explain— 12

(*a.*) Facito ut Acherunti clueas gloria.

(*b.*) Si hunc rebitet Philocrates.

(*c.*) Collecto quidem est pallio: quidnam acturu'st?

(*d.*) Dentilegos omneis mortaleis faciam.

(*e.*) At ob eam rem, mihi libellam pro eo argenti non duis.

(*f.*) Aspello, occo, ligurrio, astus, trapezita, tonstrina.

VI. Translate— 25

(1.) *Tynd.* Ardent oculi: funo opu'st Hegio.
Vide'n' tu illi maculari corpus totum maculis luridis
Atra bilis agitat hominem.

Arist. At (pol) te, si hic sapiat senex
Atra pix agitet apud carnuficem, tuoque capiti illuceat.

Tynd. Jam deliramenta loquitur: larvæ simulant virum.

Heg. Quid? quid si hunc comprehendi jusserim?

Tynd. Sapias magis.

Arist. Crucior, lapidem non habere me, ut illi mastigiæ.
Cerebrum excutiam, qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis.

(2.) *Erg.* Tum piscatores, qui præbent populo pisceis fœtidos.
Qui advehuntur quadrupedanti crucianti canterio;
Quorum odos subbasilicanos omneis abigit in forum.
Eis ego ora verberabo sirpiculis piscariis;
Ut sciant, alieno naso quam exhibeant molestiam.
Tum lanii autem, qui concinnant liberas orbas oves,
Qui locant cædundos agnos, et duplam agninam danunt,
Qui petrom nomen indunt verveci sectario;
Et petronem et dominum reddam mortaleis miserrumos.

(3.) *Erg.* Ubi res prolatæ sunt, quom rus homines eunt,
Simul prolatæ sunt res nostris dentibus.
Quasi cum caletur, cochleæ in occulto latent
Suo sibi succo vivunt, ros si non cadit;
Item parasiti rebus prolatis latent
In occulto, miseri victitant succo suo.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Latin— 50

I inscribe the following pages to you, in the hope that they will remind you of times, persons, and places, not devoid of interest in your estimation. Various are the topics, direct and collateral, which have been the subject of inquiry and discussion between us, arising out of our classical reading. I perhaps have not overrated the measure of your respect and favourable opinion, in supposing that an attempt on my part to continue our literary intercourse will not be unacceptable to you. On this presumption I have devoted my intervals of leisure, for the last six months, to the collection and examination of many passages of more or less ordinary occurrence, with a view to illustrate the bearings of ancient upon modern taste, literature, and opinions, and to encourage you to a more varied and extensive acquaintance with Latin and Greek authors, than falls within the compass of school instruction or public lectures. That this collection consists of articles, neither connected in subject nor of consecutive arrangement, is at once explained, and I trust justified, by the consideration that none but leisure hours could with propriety be devoted to their production. In the papers now submitted to you, light and serious topics are alternately treated; such as they are, with all their imperfections; they are the result of that miscellaneous reading which forms the occupation and amusement of my privacy.

2. Translate into English— 20

'Jam mea cygneas imitantur tempora plumas,
Inficit et nigras alba senecta comas:
Jam subeunt anni fragiles, et inertior ætas,
Jamque parum firmo me mihi ferre grave est.
Nunc erat, ut posito deberem fine laborum
Vivere, me nullo sollicitante metu:
Quæque mere semper placuerunt otia menti,
Carpere, et in studiis molliter esse meis:
Et parvam celebrare domum, veteresque Penates,
Et quæ nunc domino rura paterna carent:

Inque sinu dominæ, carisque nepotibus, inque
Securus patria consenuisse mea.
Non ita Diis visum, qui me terraque marique,
Actum, Sarmaticis exposuere locis.

3. Translate into English— 30

Sed quum sit duplex quæstio, *quo modo* et *quæ* maxime scribi oporteat, jam hinc ordinem sequar. Sit primo vel tardus, dum diligens stilus: quæramus optima, nec protinus se offerentibus gaudeamus: adhibeatur judicium inventis, dispositio probatis. Delectus enim rerum verborumque agendus est, et pondera singulorum examinanda. Post subeat ratio collocandi, versenturque omni modo numeri: non, ut quodque se proferet verbum, occupet locum. Quæ quidem ut diligentius exsequamur, repetenda sæpius erunt scriptorum proxima. Nam præter id, quod sic melius junguntur prioribus sequentia, calor quoque illa cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, recipit ex integro vires, et velut repetito spatio sumit impetum; quod in certamine saliendi fieri videmus, ut conatum longius petant, et ad illud quo contenditur spatium cursu ferantur utque in jaculando brachia reducimus, et expulsuri tela, nervos retro tendimus. Interim tamen, si feret flatus, danda sunt vela, dum nos indulgentia illa non fallat. Omnia enim nostra, dum nascuntur placent; alioqui nec scriberentur.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS, PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How would you proceed to obtain a solar spectrum in order to exhibit the seven principal colours? If the refracting angle of the prism be 60°, at about what distance behind it would you place the screen on which the spectrum is to be caught? 10

2. What is the relation between the specific heats and the atomic weights of elementary bodies? Explain the application of this relation in determining the atomic weight of a body in cases where the chemical relations permit a choice between two or more numbers. 10

3. What weight of ice at zero must be mixed with 4 kilograms of water at 20° C. in order to cool it to 5° C.? 10

4. What weight of steam at 100° C. is necessary to raise the temperature of 95 kilograms of water from 14° C. to 32° C.? 10

5. Prove that the weight of any volume of dry air at any temperature and pressure is given by the equation— 20

$$W = 10{\cdot}95\,\frac{VP}{460 + t}$$

where W is the weight in grains, V the volume in cubic inches, P the pressure in pounds on the square inch, and t the temperature in Fah. degrees.

6. State Newton's law of cooling. 5

7. Give the algebraical expression of Ohm's law respecting the intensity of a voltaic current. 5

8. Describe some of the chemical effects of the battery. According to modern principles, would it be correct to define an *acid* as the electro-negative constituent, and a *base* as the electro-positive constituent of a salt? 10

9. Define the following terms in accordance with the modern principles of Chemistry:— 10

Atomic weight, atomic volume, molecular weight, molecular volume, compound radicle, chemical equivalent.

10. Calculate the vapour-densities of the following bodies:— 10

Hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, marsh-gas, carbonic anhydride, and ferric chloride.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS, PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A sphere of zinc containing 33·24372 cubic inches at 60° F. is heated to 300° C. What will be its *diameter* at the latter temperature, the co-efficient of expansion of zinc between 0° C. and 100° C. being $\frac{1}{345}$? 12

2. 5 lbs. of mercury at 200° C. are mixed with 20 lbs. of water at 10° C. Find the resulting temperature. 9

3. What is meant by the spheroidal condition of a liquid? 5

4. What is a "unit of heat?" Compare the French and English units. 7

5. What is the mechanical equivalent of heat in foot pounds? To how many horse-power would the heat necessary to liquify a cube of ice 2 feet in the side be equivalent? Sp. gr. of ice = ·92. 13

6. What is diathermacy? Name the most diathermanous solid known. 6

7. Is it possible to obtain electricity by the friction of a brass rod? and, if so, what arrangements are necessary? 6

8. What was the origin of the division of bodies into the two classes of electrics and non-electrics? Was the basis of the division a sound one? Give a reason for your answer. 6

9. Explain the principle of the Leyden jar. Where does the charge reside, and by what experiment may it be proved so to reside? What is the "residual charge" and its cause? 8

10. How do Bunsen's and Grove's batteries differ? Describe each fully. 8

11. Apply Ohm's law to show that in telegraphing through a long line of wire, a great number of separate cells are required. 10

12. What is meant by the "dip" of the magnetic needle? and how is it determined *accurately* by means of the dip circle? 10

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC, PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. By causing a stream of hydrogen to pass over a weighed quantity of heated oxide of copper, the exact composition of water may be ascertained. Describe and explain the process in detail. 8

2. How much oxygen will be required for the complete combustion of one ounce of pure carbon? 7

3. What are the properties of carbon monoxide? Give at least two methods by which it may be prepared. 8

4. Describe and explain the process by which commercial oil of vitriol is manufactured? How is the Nordhausen or fuming oil of vitriol prepared, and what is its composition? For what purpose is this latter product employed in the Arts? 12

5. How is water of ammonia prepared? What evidence is there of the existence of such a substance as ammonium? 9

6. How is phosphorus prepared? State what you know of its allotropic forms. 9

7. How is chlorine usually prepared? What property renders chlorine valuable as a disinfecting agent? 8

8. How would you distinguish between a chloride and an iodide? 9

9. What are the Haloids, and what is the origin of the name? How do they differ as regards their physical properties? 9

10. How is sodium hyposulphite manufactured, and for what purpose is it extensively used? 10

11. Write the reactions which take place when powdered flint, Calcium Fluoride, and hydrogen sulphate are heated together in a flask and the product conducted into a vessel of water. 11

TUESDAY, 19th NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC, PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I. LL.B.; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the groups into which it is usual to arrange the metals with a view to their qualitative analysis? 15

2. Name the metallic sulphides which are soluble in yellow sulphide of ammonium? 5

3. How would you prove the presence of the alkalies—potassic hydrate, sodic hydrate, and ammonic hydrate—in a solution containing all three? 15

4. How is bromide of potassium prepared; and what are its uses? 10

5. Give the recognized formula for bleaching powder; state also its uses and the mode of preparing it. 10

6. What are stalactites and stalagmites? How are they formed? 5

7. Describe briefly the English process for extracting iron from clay-ironstone. 10

8. What salts of lead are used as pigments? Give their formulæ. 5

9. How is chromic acid usually obtained? Give the composition of potassium anhydrochromate. 15

10. What is ultramarine? Give its supposed formula. 10

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B., S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is an aurora? With what kind of Meteorological disturbances is it usually associated? 10

2. What is thunder? Death by lightning is said to be painless—why? Explain the cause of what is known as the *return shock*, which occasionally kills men and other animals without inflicting any external injury. 10

3. Explain why it is that elevated regions are invariably cooler during sunshine than low-lying plains. 5

4. State approximately (in inches) the mean annual rain-fall at the following places:—Bombay, Matheran, Poona, Mahableshwur. 5

5. On the summit of a mountain, water was observed to boil at 95° C. in an open vessel; estimate, roughly, its height above sea level. 10

6. Give a definition of Physical Geography, and name the sciences to which it is more particularly allied. 5

7. Describe, briefly, Laplace's 'nebular hypothesis,' stating the arguments *pro* and *con*. 20

8. Explain fully the meaning of the following geographical terms:— 10

Oasis, pampas, monsoon, moraine, ghaut, watershed, freshet, whirlpool, crateriform, zone.

9. Describe the phenomena usually accompanying volcanic eruptions; and state Sir H. Davy's chemical theory of volcanic action. 15

10. Write an explanatory note on the following statement:— 10

Nations inhabiting warm climates have no great merit in being abstemious, nor can those be considered guilty of committing an excess who live more freely in colder climates.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; S. COOKE, B.A. L.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give fully the corrections necessary to be applied to a barometrical observation, and the reason of each correction. 6

2. Explain the construction and use of the ordinary maximum and minimum thermometers. 7

3. Explain the terms '*nimbus*,' '*cirrus*,' '*stratus*', and '*cumulus*' as applied to clouds. 7

4. What is the cause of the trade winds, and why do they blow from the South-East and North-East, instead of from North and South? 10

5. What is meant by the terms "dew point" and "relative humidity of the air"? Show how both may be obtained by observation of the wet and dry bulb thermometers if the barometric height be also known. 9

6. How is the dew point found by Daniell's Hygrometer? and how has this hygrometer been improved by Regnault? 9

7. What proportion of the whole earth is covered by water. How many great oceans are there, and what are their names? 7

8. What is a drainage area, and how is the drainage area of a stream determined? What proportion of the rain-fall of a district is estimated to run off the surface in streams, and what becomes of the rest of the rain-fall? 7

9. What are the elements of climate? The climates of New York (N. lat. 40° 41') and of Naples (N. lat. 40° 50') disagree; what are the physical causes of this disagreement? 9

10 What is supposed to be the mean elevation of the Himalayas, and what is the direction and elevation of the sub-Himalayan range called the Sewalik Hills ? 9

11. Give a brief outline of the distinctive peculiarities of typical individuals of the three principal divisions of the human race 11

12 What has been the result, in some cases, of the removal of forests on the agriculture and products of a country ? 9

V

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

C. F. FARRAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK.
W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

C. F FARRAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law ; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK ; W C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the division of rights into "real rights" and "personal rights," illustrating your answer by examples of each class of rights. 10

By what other terms is the idea involved in the above division of rights expressed? Is the division a perfect one?

2. What different meanings at different epochs did Roman Jurists attach to the expression "jus gentium"? 9

What is "International Law"? Is it correctly styled "law"? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Contrast the term "implied contract" as used by English Jurists with the expression "obligatio quasi ex contractu" as understood in Roman Law. Give illustrations. 7

4 Discuss generally the meaning of the terms "persona" and "status," and particularly as applied to absolute sovereigns and slaves. 8

5. Of what is the corpus juris civilis composed? 8

How does the Justinian in his Institutes divide his subject? Wherein is that division defective? What division of law does Mr. Austin propose to adopt?

6. The changes that Justinian introduced into the law of adoption completely altered its character. Explain. 5

7. What are the modes of acquiring the ownership in things enumerated in the Institutes of Justinian? Is the enumeration complete. 6

8 Give a brief historical account of the origin and growth of the power of testamentary disposition amongst the Romans. To what do you attribute the extreme dread of dying intestate shown amongst the Romans? 10

9. What are the principal divisions of actions mentioned by Justinian? 6

10. What was the effect of attaching an illegal or impossible condition to a legacy and to a stipulation respectively? 4

11. How far were legacies and fidei commissa assimilated by the legislation of Justinian? 4

12. Explain the following :—"Arrogatio"; "servitus", "Res mancipi"; "Beneficium inventarii"; "Utilis Actio"; Substitutio pupilaris"; "Acceptilatio"; "novatio." 9

13. What were the quæstiones perpetuæ? 9

What is, according to Mr. Austin, the true distinction between crimes and civil injuries?

14. Give an account of the law of prescription amongst the Romans: 8

(*a.*) As it existed before,

(*b.*) As it existed after,—the legislation of Justinian.

MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

C. F. FARRAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. By what law is the status of a person in respect of capacity or incapacity to make a contract or a will, and generally to dispose of property to be determined? Discuss the subjects fully. 10

2. State and discuss the different circumstances which create differences in the capacity of persons capable of enjoying civil rights. Describe the things on which the civil status of a person depended among the Romans. 10

3. What is the position of a married woman in a divided or an undivided Hindu family? What are her rights as regards maintenance against her husband, or, in his absence, against his divided or undivided relatives? 8

4. State the circumstances which would warrant a Hindu in breaking a marriage contract, and those under which one can be enforced? 7

5. What are the powers of the managing member of a united Hindu family according to the different schools of law—(*a*) in respect to the members of the family and (*b*) in respect to creditors. 8

6. What is partition according to Hindu law? Who can claim it? When can it be claimed? And in respect of what property will such a claim lie. State the rules of Muhammadan law in regard to the partition of inherited property. 7

7. What constitutes a *Wagf*? State the characteristics of such property, as regards the mode of its management, its superintendence, either by single or joint Mutavalis, and their succession. A Mutavali mortgages certain *Wagf* property in order to raise money for the repair of a *Masjid*; will such a mortgage be upheld? Give reasons for your answer. 9

8. State the conditions essential to the validity of a Muhammadan marriage; and the rules in regard to divorce according to that law. 6

9. What is dower? when is it demandable according to Muhammadan law? and how is the amount to be determined? How is the right to dower to be enforced against the husband? and in case of his death, can it be enforced against his relatives and his property? 8

10. State briefly the duties of an executor or administrator. State the circumstances under which an executor or administrator becomes liable for devastation. Describe the mode in which the debts of a testator are to be discharged. Give examples. 8

11. In what case does the property of an intestate devolve upon his children alone under the Hindu and Muhammadan laws and under Act X. of 1865. Give the rules for the distribution of the property of an intestate under the Hindu law and under Act X. of 1865. 8

12. What is a legacy? Give examples of general, specific, and demonstrative legacies, and state the rules as to the repetition of legacies. When does a legatee's title become complete, and when may he be called upon to refund a legacy? 6

13. State the rules for paying annuities. How is it to be provided for when no fund is charged with its payment? 5

TUESDAY, 19th NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

THE LAW OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, AND TORTS.

C. F. FARRAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Where an agent himself has an interest in the property which forms the subject matter of the agency, in the absence of an express contract can the agency be terminated to the prejudice of such interest? State the reasons for your answer and illustrate your answer by some example. 7

2. Can a Promissory Note payable in Bombay on demand, which was given for interest due on a deed with further interest on such interest, be enforced by suit? Give reasons for your answer. 7

3. Where *A* sells *B* a picture, representing it to be the work of a particular artist, but which was, in fact, only an excellent copy; *B* does not offer to return it. If *B* believed, from the representation of *A*, that it was an original, would he be compelled to pay the price agreed on? And would the fact of *B* keeping it make any, and if any, what difference, as to the sum he should pay *A*? 7

4. If a principal instructs his agent in Bombay to enter into a contract for the delivery of goods at the end of a certain month, and the agent entered into a contract for the delivery thereof by the middle of the month, would this excess of authority on the part of the agent exempt the principal from liability on the contract? 8

If a custom, that an agent may deviate from instructions be proved, would that in any way affect a principal's liability?

Give a reason for your answer.

5. If a Promissory Note be given to a married woman, can the husband sue on it in his own name only, or must the name of the wife be joined? Can a debt due by the wife, made *dum soli*, be pleaded as a set off to a suit on such note? 7

6. What is the damage termed in law *damnum absque injuria*? Can an action be maintained for it? Illustrate your answer by some example. 7

7. In what cases is a master liable for any injury resulting to one of his servants from the negligence of another of them? 7

Can a master maintain an action per quod servitium amisit against a Railway Company for injury to his servant, whilst a passenger on the Company's Railway, caused by neglect of their duty, to safely carry the servant, according to their contract with him, as such passenger, if the master be no party to the contract.

State reasons for your answer.

8. What constitutes a tort? 7

When is the duty arising out of contract ground for an action of tort?

Give an example.

9. What is the case known as the Six Carpenters' case? 7
What rule is laid down in that case?

10. Define what modern authorities have established to be 7
a libel?

In an action of libel contained in a newspaper, can the defendant, as publisher, refuse to answer interrogatories as to his being the publisher?

State why you arrive at your opinion.

11. When is a breach of warranty ground for an action of 7
deceit?

Give an example.

12. Where an estate was limited to *A* to the use of *A* in 8
trust for *B*, in whom does the legal estate vest? State reasons for your opinion. Does he in whom it vests take it by common law or by force of the Statute of Uses?

13. Can a creditor assign the interest acquired by him in 7
a title deed deposited with him by a debtor as a security for a debt due to the creditor, to a third person?

14. What is a donatio mortis causa? Is it revocable 7
during life-time, and is it subject after death to deceased's debts, or legacy duty?

TUESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES, AND OF PROCEDURE, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL

C F FARRAN, B.A., Barrister-at Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANAT NARAYAN MANDLIK; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what cases can an application be made for attachment before judgment? What is the effect of such an attachment as regards the attaching plaintiff, and as regards persons not parties to the suit? Discuss the question of an attachment after judgment, and its bearing on the sale of the attached property to the execution creditor, or to third parties. 8

2 State the procedure to be followed if one or both of the parties to a suit be absent at its hearing—(*a*) in the Court of first instance, (*b*) in the Appellate Court, or (*c*) in the Court of Special Appeal. Describe fully the remedies open to either party in all cases. 8

3. Describe the several kinds of property liable to attachment in pursuance of a money decree, and state the modes of its attachment and sale *A* has purchased a decree of the Tanna District Judge's Court in favour of *B* against *C*, and seeks to have it executed in the Poona District. State fully the steps which *A* will have to take in the matter. 6

4. A plaintiff *A* and two defendants *B* (acting as guardian for a minor *C*) and *D* have submitted a case to arbitration, and a suit is brought on the award. How far will the award be held binding against *C* and *D*? When can an award be remitted for reconsideration, and when can it be set aside as altogether void and of no effect? 7

5. *A* wishes to sue in *forma pauperis*, and applies to the Court for permission to do so State if any, and what, inquiry will be necessary before the application can be granted. If it should appear in the course of the trial that *A* is not to a pauper how is his suit to be disposed of? 6

6. Can a party apply for a review of a decision of the Special Appellate Court on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence? and, if so, under what circumstances? Discuss the question fully. 6

7. In what cases may admissions be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or his representative in interest. 9

Illustrate your answer by examples.

8. In what case can the plea of "res judicata" be successfully set up as a defence to a suit? Instance the cases in which judgments of Courts of Justice are relevant in subsequent suits or trials within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. 9

9. In what cases can evidence be adduced for or against a prisoner upon his trial of the previous character of such prisoner? 6

10. Define the following expressions:— 6

Estoppel—Fact in issue—Conclusion—Proof—Leading question—Secondary evidence.

11. When does a person abet the doing of a thing? And when an act is abetted, and a different act done, when, and how far, is the abettor liable? 4

12. Define "riot," "affray," "culpable homicide," "grievous hurt," "abduction," and "criminal breach of trust." 4

13 Is *A* guilty of any, and if so what, offences in the following cases?— 6

(*a*). *A*, a Jemadar, tortures *B*, a ryot, in order to compel him to pay his rent.

(*b*). *A* finds a Government Promissory Note belonging to *B*, bearing a blank endorsement, and knowing that the note belongs to *B*, pledges it with a banker as a security for a loan, intending at a future time to restore it to *B*.

(*c*). *A*, a cooly, being bound by lawful contract to carry *B*'s baggage from one place to another, throws the baggage away. 6

14. When may confessions or admissions of guilt made to a police officer be received in evidence? 5

15. Describe the procedure at the trial of a case—1st, in which a warrant on complaint may issue; 2nd, in which a summons ordinarily issues. 5

16. Does an appeal lie to the High Court from a conviction by a Court of Session either on matter of fact or matter of law where the trial has been held—(1) with the aid of assessors, (2) by jury. 6

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

G. Y. Hunter, Esq.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical
T. S Weir, Esq	
H. Cook, M.D , F R G S , F.G.S., F M.S.	In Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy
J. T. Gray, Esq.	
I. B. Lyon, Esq	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
D. S. Kemp, F C S L	
W. Gray, M B	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
Narayan Daji, G.G.M C	

MONDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

G. Y. HUNTER, ESQ.; T. S. WEIR, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the Internal Jugular Vein and its relations on both sides 15

2. Give the development of the Os Innominatum. 10

3. How would the collateral circulation be established after ligature of the Common Carotid Artery. 15

4. Enumerate the vessels and nerves of the Thyroid Body. 10

5. Give the origin, insertion, relations, nervous supply, and action of the following muscles :— 20

Flexor carpi ulnaris.
Psoas magnus.
Adductor magnus.
Rectus abdominis.
Supinator radii brevis.
Constrictor superior.
Complexus.

6 Having removed the Gastrocnemius and Soleus Muscles, mention the different parts brought into view and their order behind the inner ankle. 10

7. If the Femoral Artery were tied above the origin of the Profunda, how would the circulation be carried on, and also how if it were tied below the Profunda. 20

MONDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. ; J. T. GRAY, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the process of Ossification in Cartilage and in Membrane. 20

2. How is animal heat maintained ? What fluctuations may occur within the limits of health, and what circumstances influence these changes from the normal standard ? 20

3. Describe briefly the various digestive secretions, and state their relative action on the Albuminoid, Amylaceous, and Oleaginous elements of food? 25

4. Name, and write a short description of the preparations Nos. 1, 2, and 3. 15

5. What are the general characters of the Insecta ? What is the limit to the number of segments comprising the body of an insect, and with how many pairs of locomotive limbs is it provided ? 10

6. Describe the phases of development of a Cestoid Worm. 10

TUESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, &c.

I. B. LYON, ESQ. ; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the component parts of an element of Smee's, Daniell's, and Grove's Voltaic Batteries. Indicate how in each case it is endeavoured to obtain the greatest electric advantage from the chemical action taking place in the Battery cell. 20

2. State the following characters of the metal mercury :— 15

Atomic weight.
Specific gravity as a liquid.
Specific gravity as a solid.
Boiling point.
Freezing point.
Specific heat.
Percentage composition of its oxides.

3. What three substances are indicated by the following 15
ercentage compositions? Write their formulæ :—

Hydrogen	3·703	Carbon	26·66
Carbon	44·446	Hydrogen	2·22
Nitrogen ..	51·851	Oxygen	71·12
	100·000		100·00

Hydrogen	5·0
Nitrogen	35·0
Oxygen	60·0
	100·0

4. How many cubic inches of Chlorine will be required 10
to produce 100 cubic inches of Nitrogen from a solution of Ammonia? How much Chloride of Sodium will be required to generate the Chlorine.

5. State as shortly as you can the action of the following 15
substance on metallic iron :—

a. The Mineral Acids, Hydrocloric, Sulphuric, and Nitric.

b. The elements Iodine and Sulphur.

6. Enumerate the principal diatomic derivatives from 15
the Hydrocarbon C_2 H_6.

7. Write the formula for the normal Ethylic Ether of 10
any two of the following Acids :—

Citric.	Benzoic.
Tartaric.	Glyceric.
Oxalic.	Oleic.

TUESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACY.

W. GRAY, M.B.; NARAYAN DAJI, G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following terms, and illustrate them by example :— 12

Node, phyllode, peltate, conduplicate, circinate, equitant, retuse. spadix, cyme, legume, pome, siliqua, and tetraspore.

2. Describe the structure of *aerial leaves*, and mention in what respect they differ from *submersed leaves*. Also state the distinctive characters between the leaves of Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous plants. 10

3. Give the essential characters of the following Natural Orders and enumerate the officinal plants which they respectively contain :— 18

Malvaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ.

4. Describe the process of the British Pharmacopœia for the production of *Chloroform*, making remarks as to the explanation usually given of the changes involved in the process, and state its composition, characters, purity tests, officinal preparations and their doses. 16

5. Enumerate the principal officinal *Spinal Stimulants* and *Sedatives*. Explain shortly their respective physiological effects, and give their therapeutic applications. 24

6. What are the physiological and therapeutical effects of *Cantharides?* Mention the peculiar circumstances demanding or contra-indicating its employment in the treatment of disease. Enumerate its officinal preparations and state their doses. State if you know any corresponding indigenous substitute for it. 20

VII.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C. F. G. Jovnt, M.D.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B. W. P. Partridge, Esq.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
A. V. Ward, Esq. T. B. Beatty, M.D.	In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
Sidney Smith, M.D. Professor I. B. Lyon	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C.; F. G. JOYNT, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the more usual causes of Apoplexy, and differentiate a case of Apoplexy from one of Alcoholic Coma. 25

2. Give the Pathology of the various forms of Ascites. Give also your prognosis and treatment of each respectively. 25

3. Describe a case of Locomotor Ataxy: say what structural lesions are usually present, and give an outline of the treatment you would adopt. 20

4. Jugulars turgid; presenting undulatory pulsations. Give your diagnosis, and mention any sign on which you would rely as confirmatory of it. 10

5. What are the skin lesions in Eczema? Give the treatment of Eczematous inflammations. 20

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, OPHTHALMIC AND DENTAL SURGERY.

J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B., F.R.C.S.; W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In a case of strangulated Hernia in which the swelling has been removed by taxis, but the strangulation still continues, state what may be the cause of continued strangulation, the circumstances which would influence your judgment as to its nature, and the operation to be resorted to in different cases. 25

2. Mention the different simple dislocations and fractures which occur at the Elbow, and at the superior Radio-ulnar joints, state the diagnostic symptoms and the best treatment to each injury. 20

3. Enumerate the principal tumours which occur in the scrotum and the symptoms by which they are severally distinguished. 15

4. State the different forms of secondary syphilis, and give an outline of the treatment to be employed in each. 20

5. What are the chief causes of Sympathetic Ophthalmia? Describe the operation for the enucleation of the globe. 20

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A. V. WARD, Esq.; T. B. BEATTY, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the minute structure of the Ovary and the progressive changes that take place in a Graafian Follicle during its maturation and after it has burst. 20

2. What positions does the head usually occupy at the commencement of labour? Give any anatomical reason for its taking one diameter in preference to others. How does the Sagittal Sature lie, and what part of the head is directly felt by the finger in each position respectively? 15

3. Describe the mechanism and management of face presentations. 15

4. Mention the different forms of Conoalsions met with during gestation. The discovery of what symptom in particular previous to an attack would lead you to anticipate one. Describe a typical case occurring during labour, and the treatment you would adopt from the commencement to the end. 20

5. What are the varieties of cancer usually met with in the Uterus? Give the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment. 15

6. What different forms of Diarrhœa are observed in children? Give the appropriate treatment for each description. 15

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.; I. B. LYON, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short account of the symptoms of poisoning by Datura. How are Datura seeds recognised? 15

2. What are the post-mortem signs in the body of a newly born child which indicate that respiration has taken place. 15

3. In investigating a case of gun-shot wound, what points likely to prove of importance in evidence would you take special note of? 15

4. What is a Corpus Luteum? what medico legal importance attaches to these bodies? 10

5. What symptoms in an insane person would justify you in ordering him to be confined in a Lunatic Asylum? What is meant by Homicidal Monomania? What test does the Indian Penal Code lay down as to the criminal responsibility of insanes? 15

6. Suppose a ship arrived in Bombay harbour with cases of scarlet fever on board. Describe the method you would adopt for its thorough disinfection after the removal of the sick. How would you apply heat for the purpose of disinfecting clothing? What temperature is supposed to destroy all organic life? 15

7. State how many cubic feet of air per hour should be supplied to an adult man, and upon what data you form your opinion. How many sick men would you place in a hospital ward measuring 54 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 14 feet high, taking the army regulations regarding the amount of space allowed to each soldier as a standard? 15

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C..... F. G. Joynt, M.D.,.....	In Practice of Physic.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B..... W. P. Partridge, Esq.	In Surgery.
A. V. Ward, Esq. ..... T. E. Beaty, M.D.....	In Midwifery.

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIC.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C.; F. G. JOYNT, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Contrast a case of Pneumonic Phthisis with one of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; (*a*) in the order of sequence of signs and symptoms; (*b*) in the pathological conditions present in each respectively: say what symptoms and signs occurring during the progress of pneumonic phthisis would lead you to infer the supervention of tubercle. Give your prognosis and an outline of the treatment you would adopt in each case. 35

2. Under what pathological conditions should you expect to hear the presystolic murmur. 10

3. Describe briefly the following atrophic conditions of the Liver:— 20

(*a.*) Simple atrophy.
(*b.*) Red atrophy.
(*c.*) Yellow atrophy.
(*d.*) Circumscribed atrophies.

4. Give the symptoms and course of Alcoholic delirium. For what diseases may it be mistaken? 15

5. Face flushed; expression anxious; skin hot and dry; pulse quick, hard; acute lancinating pain in right hypochondrium, and extending towards epigastrium; *bruit de rape*, more or less distinctly heard over line of pain; respiration thoracic. What is wrong? And what is the treatment? 20

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY.

J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B., F.R.C.S.; W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, OPHTHALMIC AND DENTAL SURGERY.

1. Describe the processes employed by nature for the reparation of the different forms of wounded intestine, and what treatment should be adopted by the Surgeon in such varieties. 20

2. Describe exactly the several local conditions and cerebral symptoms, which may require the removal of bone in the first few hours after an injury of the head, and the modes of performing the operation. 20

3. Describe the origin, cause, and symptoms of Strumous disease of the knee joint, and the circumstances in which excision or amputation should be performed. 20

4. What are the different causes of retention of urine? Describe the operation you would select in each case, and the results if the bladder be not relieved. 20

5. Describe the symptoms of Acute Inflammatory Glaucoma, and the operation for its relief. State in what does the operation differ from the one for artificial pupil, and what is the proper time for its performance. 20

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY.

A. V. WARD, Esq.; T. B. BEATTY, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the varieties and causes of Deformed Pelves and mention the treatment appropriate to the different degrees of Pelvic contraction obstructing labour. 20

2. Explain the operation of Bipolar Podalic Version. In the ordinary operation for turning in case of arm presentation, should one or both legs be seized? If the former method be adopted, state your reasons for so doing, and also which leg should be brought down first. 15

3. What do you understand by the term Vaginismus and what different means have been proposed for its cure? 15

4. State the most usual causes of Hæmorrhage arising after the birth of the child and expulsion of the placenta. Explain the treatment you would resort to in each case. 20

5. Mention the diseases with which Ovarian Tumour or Dropsy is likely to be confounded, and give the differential Diagnosis. 15

6. Give the symptoms, Pathology, and treatment of Laryngismus Stridulus. 15

IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

Professor KERO. LAXUMAN CHHATRE	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
W. H. HAMILTON, ESQ.	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Experimental and Natural Science.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	
Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.	In Engineering.
Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.....	

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Professor KEROPANT LAXUMAN CHHATRE, W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what fractions produce terminating decimals, and what produce recurring decimals. Explain the reason. 5

2. How many flag-stones, each 5·76 feet long and 4·15 feet wide, are required for paving a cloister which encloses a rectangular court 45·77 yards long and 41·93 yards wide; the cloister being 12·45 feet wide? 8

3. Simplify $\dfrac{3\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{4}}{1\frac{5}{6} \text{ of } 3\frac{3}{4}} \div \dfrac{1\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{4}}{1\frac{1}{10} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{7}}$. 4

and reduce to its lowest terms the following—

$$\left(2\tfrac{1}{4} - \tfrac{2}{5} \text{ of } 1\tfrac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}\right) \div \frac{1}{1\frac{2}{3}}.$$ 4

4. The expense of constructing a railway is £2,000,000, of which $\frac{1}{4}$th part was borrowed on mortgage at 5 per cent. and the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ths was held in shares; what must be the average weekly receipts so as to pay the shareholders 6 per cent., the expenses of working the railroad being 45 per cent. of gross receipts? 10

5. Define the *characteristic* of a logarithm, and state what it indicates. What is a *Mantissa?* Show the advantage obtained in the common system of logarithms by supposing that the Mantissa shall always be positive. 8

6. Given log. 2 = 0·301030, find log. $\sqrt[3]{0{\cdot}0125}$. 5

7. Show that the quantity e is incommensurable. 8

8. Solve the following:— 3

(a.) $y + z = \dfrac{1}{x}$; $z + x = \dfrac{1}{y}$; $x + y = \dfrac{1}{z}$. 3

(b.) $x^2 + y^2 = 8$; $\dfrac{1}{x^2} + \dfrac{1}{y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$. 3

(c.) $\left(3 - \dfrac{6y}{x+y}\right)^2 + \left(3 + \dfrac{6y}{x-y}\right)^2 = 82$; $xy = 2$. 4

9. Find the sum, difference, and product of the roots of 8

$$x^2 - 42x + 117 = 0.$$

If a and b be the roots of this equation, construct the equation whose roots are $\frac{1}{a}$ and $\frac{1}{b}$.

10. If the mth term of A.P. be n, and the nth term m, of how many terms will the sum be $\frac{1}{2}(m + n)(m + n - 1)$, and what will be the last of them? 10

11. How do you find the greatest term in the expansion of $(a + x)^n$, x and n being both positive. 6

Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(1 + \frac{4}{3})^4$. 4

12. A person has £1,300, which he divides into two portions, and lends at different rates of interest, so that the two portions produce equal returns. If the first portion had been lent at the second rate of interest, it would have produced £36, and if the second portion had been lent at the first rate of interest, it would have produced £49. Find the rates of interest. 10

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Professor KEROPANT LAXUMAN CHHATRE, W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following terms:—

Ratio, proportion, cone, cylinder, prism, and *sphere.* 6

2. Show that the diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle, and of all others that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than the one more remote. 6

3. If circles be described upon the sides and hypothenuse of a right angled triangle as diameters, then the segments cut off by the hypothenuse from the former shall be similar to those cut off by the sides from the latter 8

4. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines. 8

5. ABC is an isosceles triangle; AB the base; D a point in a straight line parallel to AB; DE perpendicular to AB; prove that the difference of the triangles ADC, AEC is a constant area. 10

6. If two straight lines be parallel and one of them perpendicular to a plane, the other will also be perpendicular to the same plane. 10

7. If $\sin(\theta - a) = \sin\theta - \sin a$, show that $\theta = 2m\pi$ or $2m\pi + a$. 8

8. In any triangle ABC 8

$$Cot.\ B - cot.\ A = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab} \cdot \frac{1}{sin\ c}$$

9. What is meant by the circular measure of an arc? 8

AB, BD are two radii of a circle at right angles to each other. Produce BD to C, and make BC equal to the arc AD. Join AC cutting the circumference in E. Then area EDC = area of the segment AE.

10. If the arcs of two circles, radii r r_1, cut each other at an angle θ, then the included area 10

$$= r^2\theta - (r_1^2 - r^2)\ tan^{-1}\frac{r\ sin\ \theta}{r_1 + r\ cos\ \theta} - r\ r_1\ sin\ \theta$$

11. A person standing in the diagonal produced of the square base of St. Mary's Church tower, at a distance a feet from it, observes the angles of elevation of two other corners of the top of the tower to be each 30°, and of the other 45°; show that the breadth of the tower is 10

$$a\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}$$

12. In a triangle ABC, $BC = 70$, $AC = 35$, and the angle $ACB = 36°\ 52'\ 12''$; find the remaining angles, the tables giving— 8

Log. 3 = 0·4771213.
Log. cot. 18° 26′ 6″ = 10·4771213.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS.

Professor KEROPANT LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate and prove the statical proposition regarding the triangle of forces. 4

(*b*) Investigate the magnitude of the resultant of two unequal forces acting parallel to each other and towards the same parts, one at either extremity of a rigid rod supposed to be without weight. What would be the consequence if the forces acted towards contrary parts? 7

(*c.*) Resolve a given force into three whose directions are inclined to each other at given angles. 5

2. Define gravity and centre of gravity. Find the centre of gravity of a system of bodies not in the same plane. 9

(*b.*) Show how you would find the centre of gravity of a portable body of irregular shape, experimentally Where is the centre of gravity of a pyramid on a regular octagonal base? Demonstrate this. 9

3. Investigate the relations between power and weight when there is equilibrium, in the case of toothed wheels. 4

(*b.*) Show the radical difference between the 1st and 3rd systems of pulleys, and point out the practical result of such difference. 7

(*c.*) Investigate the conditions of equilibrium in the case of the screw. 5

4. Two strings, each bearing a weight of 6 lbs., pass over two pulleys, A and B, in the same horizontal line, and 20 inches apart. The ends of the cords are joined at C to a third weight. what must this weight be that C may be exactly 10 inches below the line AB. 6

(*b.*) Two forces of 5 and 6 lbs. acting at one end of a rod moveable about the other end keep it at rest. If the direction of one of the forces make an angle θ with the rod, find the direction of the other force. 6

(c.) Let ABC be a triangle, and D the middle point of BC. If the three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by AB, AC, DA, act upon the point A, find the direction and magnitude of the resultant by a geometrical construction. 5

5. A cast-iron sphere whose radius is 4 inches is fastened to a copper cylinder 3 feet long, and whose section is 1 inch in diameter; the prolongation of the axis of the cylinder passes through the centre of the sphere. Find the distance between the centre of the sphere and the centre of gravity of the whole. 10

(b.) Suppose a tower to be built in the form of an oblique cylinder so that the slant side is to the height as 5 : 4; what is the greatest height, theoretically, to which it may be built if the radius of the base be 30 feet. 6

6. At one end of a lever 20 inches long a weight of 4 lbs. is placed, and is balanced by a weight at the other end. The sum of the weights together with the pressure on the fulcrum being 30 lbs., find the second weight and the distance of the fulcrum from it. 3

(b.) In a combination of the wheel and axle with the second system of pulleys the radius of the wheel is six times as great as that of the axle, and there are five pulleys at the lower block. What weight will 3 lbs. support? 7

(c.) An incline on a railway is 1 in 50, and a train 70 tons in weight is kept at rest upon it by a rope which is at first parallel to the way, and at the top of the incline wraps round a vertical cylinder that is kept at rest by three horizontal spokes. The diameter of the cylinder is 16 feet, and the length of each of the spokes, measured from the centre of the axis of the cylinder, is 7 yards. Find the power which is applied at the extremity of each spoke at right angles to it, horizontally.

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Professor KEROPANT LAXUMAN CHHATRE, W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

DYNAMICS.

1. Distinguish between the terms accelerating force and moving force. What is momentum? Enunciate that law of motion which states the mutual relation of the things denoted by these terms respectively. State clearly the connexion between mass and weight. 10

2. Interpret the formula $s = \frac{ft}{2}$, and prove it. 5

(*b.*) A stone (A) is let fall from a certain point; and one second after another stone (B) is let fall from a point 100 feet lower down; in how many seconds will A overtake B, and what space will it have described? 5

3. A locomotive engine weighing 9 tons passes round a curve 600 yards in radius at the rate of 30 miles an hour; what pressure tending towards the centre of the curve must be exerted to make it move on this curve? Do you know whether the principle involved in this question in any way affects the construction of railways? If you do, state exactly where such has been the case. 10

4. Make a rough sketch, (with explanation) of the path a ball would take if shot from a cannon in any direction not vertical. Show also what its velocity at any moment would be. 5

(*b.*) A ball is projected from a point A in a direction inclined to the horizon at an angle equal to $\sin^{-1}(\frac{3}{5})$; with what velocity must it be projected that it may strike an object in the same horizontal plane, 2,400 feet from A? 5

5. Explain vis viva and the modulus of electricity; and point out their relationship to each other. 3

(*b.*) An elastic ball is projected downwards from a height h_1 upon a horizontal plane; after its first rebound it rises to a height h_2, and after its second rebound to a height h_3. Determine the elasticity of the ball and the velocity of projection. 7

HYDROSTATICS.

1. Give an outline (accompanied by a rough sketch) of the rudimentary principle of the steam engine. 10

2. What is an intermittent spring? Explain this phenomenon on mechanical principles. 6

3. Explain the action of an air pump. Show both by general reasoning and formula that an air pump will not produce complete vacuum. 9

4. Why does a body weigh less in water than out of it? What is meant by saying that a body is lighter than water? Show how to find the specific gravity of a body lighter than water. 8

5. A dam or bund is 75 feet high, reckoning from the river bed, and in the lowest course of the masonry there is a stone whose face is a square yard. What pressure has this face to sustain when the tank is full? 4

6. A closed tin box of cubical shape, and each edge of which is 18 inches, is made to sink in water till its upper side (kept horizontal) is 20 feet below the surface. What is the total pressure tending to destroy the box? 5

7. Four quarts of sulphuric acid (S. G. = 1·8,) are mixed with four pints of water, and the volume of the mixture is ten pints; what is its specific gravity? 4

8. Atmospheric air is said to have weight. Mention any proofs that may occur to you of the truth of this statement. 4

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what is meant by the *displacement* of *zero* in a mercurial thermometer.

What degree centigrade Corresponds to 55° F.

2. Describe the means employed for measuring temperatures below and above the freezing and boiling point of mercury. 9

3. What is meant by the "coefficient of expansion"? 7

How would you estimate the cubical expansion of a solid from its linear expansion?

4. A bar of iron is 8 decametres long when immersed in boiling water, what is its length in freezing water?

(*The coefficient of expansion* = 0·00118.)

5. A vessel containing 100 cubic centimetres of gas at 0° C. and barometric pressure 760*mm*, is heated to 33° C. What is the volume of the gas (1) under constant pressure, and (2) when the pressure is increased to 960 millimetres? 11

6. Explain the formation of dew. 7

7. Describe the method of charging the prime conductor of an electric machine (1) with positive, and (2) with negative electricity. 12

8. How would you charge an electroscope with negative electricity by means of a positively excited body? 10

9. Describe the torsion balance. 15

10. How would you arrange a series of Leyden jars so as to charge them by cascade? 13

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many grammes of sulphur must be burnt with oxygen in order to produce 100 litres of sulphur dioxide. 10

2. Calculate roughly the specific heats of the two following elements:— 10

(*a*) Nitrogen.

(*b*) Chlorine.

3. What formula would represent a substance having the following percentage composition :— 10

Sodium.....	33·57
Carbon.....	13·15
Oxygen.....	52·55
Hydrogen.....	0·73
	100·00

4. What is an oxysalt, what different varieties of oxysalts are known ? 15

5. What is a molecule as distinguished from an atom of an element ? 10

6. Define the term Isomerism. 5

7. In round numbers at what rates would nitrogen and iodine vapor diffuse into one another ? 10

8. Give formulæ representing the decompositions which occur during the preparation of the following substances :— 15

(*a'*) Chlorine gas.

(*b'*) Nitric acid.

(*c'*) Hydrogen sulphide.

9. What are the principal properties of Olefiant gas—how is it prepared ? 15

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E ; Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how to find the distance to any inaccessible point, on the other side of a river, without using any instrument to measure angles. 8

2. Describe the course to be adopted in surveying an area of about one square mile by means of a Prismatic Compass and chain. 9

3. A, B and C are 3 points in a survey, and the positions of the two former are fixed. A bears 220° (S. W.) and B 7

110° (E. S. E) from C. Explain how to fix the position of the last also.

4. Explain the principle of the Vernier. 9

5. In the Roorkee manual of surveying 13 hints on the use of Theodolites and similar instruments are given. Mention as many of these as you can. 17

6. Why is a Theodolite better than a Prismatic Compass for making a survey of Roads, &c., ? And state the main difference between the two processes. 8

7. Explain the object of each of the permanent adjustments of the Theodolite ; and state the operations which have to be gone through each time the instrument is moved to a fresh position. 10

8. Explain the advantages of the Y and Dumpy Levels, each over the other. 6

9. How do you adjust the Dumpy Level for collimation ? 11

10. Explain how, in levelling, to guard against the effects of an error in the line of collimation. 6

11. Explain briefly the terms "Curvature," "Refraction" and "Parallax," as used in surveying, and the effects of the two former ; and give rules for determining their amounts. 9

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.; Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the "natural bed" of a stone ? What is weathering ? Are sandstone and granite stratified rocks ? And how would you distinguish between mica and quartz ? 10

2. What stone is principally met with in the Bombay Presidency ? Is it suitable for ornamental purposes ? Is it durable ? And how in quarrying stone in any particular locality would you endeavour to find out its durability ? 12

3. Define grouting—Beton. Quick-lime. Stock-brick. Fat-lime. Case-hardening. 9

4. How would you test the presence of lime in clay? Why does nodular limestone in brick earth affect the quality of the brick? And why wet a brick before using it? 9

5. State the processes for the manufacture of a pucca brick. Describe in detail the method of hand moulding, and give a section of a native Indian clamp. 15

6. What is the object of burning lime stone for making mortar? What is the objection to buying lime in India in its calcined state? And why is Indian kunkur naturally hydraulic? 15

7. What is concrete? Why should you make it near to the work, and will it set under water? 9

8. How does a flux act in smelting? Why are large castings proportionately weaker than smaller ones? And why does a smith in welding shake dust over the pieces to be joined? 12

9. How would you preserve timber from moisture; in saturating with creosote what process does the timber pass through? And how many cubic feet are there in a load of rough timber? 9

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.; Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define header, binder, through, relieving arch, spandril, bond. 9

2. What relation should the length of a stone bear to the breadth? Why should you not like very long stones in building; and what is the objection to dressing a stone only a few inches back from the face? 12

3. Give a plan of two courses of a masonry pier 10′ × 4′ built throughout of coursed rubble, showing the disposition of the stones in each course. 15

4. Show in plan a method of getting over the difficulty of constructing an oblique arch; and state the defect of this mode of construction. 10

5. What is the lap of a joint in stone masonry? What is the least lap you would allow, and what should be the aggregate thickness of mortar joints in ashlar masonry 16 feet high, in 1 foot courses? 12

6. How is a coffer dam constructed, what regulates the thickness of the dam? And what thickness would you give to a dam 21 feet high? 12

7. How are piles prepared for driving? Distinguish between a crab and a ringing engine? And state how far piles should generally be driven. 12

8. Give a hand sketch of a pier consisting of two piles such as are used on the Bombay and Baroda Railway. 8

9. In building a light house in an exposed situation, how would you bond the masonry, so as to secure greater strength? 10

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.; Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how it is that steeper gradients are allowable on temporary than on permanent roads. 9

2. Draw, to scale, cross sections of a 1st class metalled road, as adopted in Rajpootana, the formation level being 4′ above the original surface— 12

(1.) Through land of ordinary value.

(2.) „ „ extraordinary.

3. On what gradients does a Horse lose $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$, respectively, of his tractive force? 10

4. In lining out a road between two towns what considerations would lead you to deviate from a perfectly straight line? 9

5. Describe a simple method of laying out a curve on the ground without an angular instrument, the centre being invisible. 10

6. Describe briefly the process of repairing a metalled road, and specify the nature, size, &c., of such materials as would be suitable for the purpose. 11

7. Describe the manner in which boning staves are used. 8

8. An embankment is to be formed of material of 3 different descriptions, viz, rock, gravelly earth, and light sandy soil What allowance must in each case be made for the difference of space occupied before excavation and in filling? 11

9 What do you mean by the "angle of repose of soil, and what is it in dry sand, damp clay, wet clay and gravel respectively? 11

10. Explain the processes of punning and puddling and their objects. 9

X.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1872-73.

EXAMINERS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
W. H. HAMILTON, ESQ.	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	
Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.	In Architecture, and Engineering.
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.	
J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.	In Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE	
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	In Mechanical Engineering.
A. F. E. MORRIS, ESQ.	

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(All calculations here are required correct to 2 dec. places only.)

1. Define the following :—

Paraboloid, oblate spheroid, segment of an ellipse, frustrum, and lune. Show how you would obtain the areas of a sphere, a cone, a segment of an ellipse, and a lune; and the volumes of a paraboloid, a wedge, and a cube when the diagonal is given. 12

2. Find the areas of the following, all in square yards :— 20

(*a.*) A sector whose arc is 47° of a circle whose radius is 19 metres.

(*b.*) A figure formed by joining the extremities of two diameters of a circle drawn at an inclination of 45° to each other, the area of the circle being 3 acres.

(*c.*) The segment in (*a.*) above. [Nat. sin 47° = 0 73.]

(*d.*) The whole exterior surface of a cylinder circumscribing a sphere whose radius is 5 feet, the thickness of the material of the cylinder being a decimetre.

3. Find the volumes of the following, all in cubic metres :— 20

(*a.*) A cone whose vertical height is 100 feet and radius of base 19 feet.

(*b.*) A regular heptagonal pyramid equal to this cone in height, and about whose base a circle could be described equal to the base of the same cone.

(*c.*) A straight railway cutting, of vertical section at one end but both sides sloping equally at the other : its extreme length is a quarter of a mile, height 30 feet, and breadth at bottom 25 feet. Its sides slope 1 in 2, which is the same as the sloping ends.

4. The entire surface of a cube is A square feet; find the diagonal of the square described on half of its diagonal. 5

5. Two regular polygons, of m and $2m$ sides respectively are inscribed in a circle, whose radius is r. What is the 7

extent of the surfaces between the two figures, when each side of the former figure subtends the angle between two sides of the latter?

6. The girth of a portion of a teak tree is 3 feet at top and 3 feet 9 inches at bottom. The length of the portion being 30 feet, determine the weight, the specific gravity of teak being 0·657. 6

7. A triangular pyramid is to be built on a horizontal base, and the work happens now to have advanced just as high as the point in which the centre of gravity of the whole will lie, if the entire building be homogeneous. Given a, b, c, the sides of the base, $\acute{a}$ the side of the upper end in the same plane as a, and h, the intended height of the pyramid,—all in feet,—find the weight in tons of the portion built, the specific gravity of the material being 2. 14

8. What will be the area of the exposed surface of this pyramid when it is finished, if a, b, and c be respectively, 19, 18, and 17 feet, and h be 50 feet. 3

9. A cast-iron column 10 feet high, 6 inches in diameter, will support a weight of 17½ tons; whether it be solid, or hollow and one inch thick. Determine (1) the weight of a solid column, (2) the number of equally strong hollow columns that can be made out of 500 solid columns; specific gravity of cast-iron being 7·207. 9

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS, AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; W. H. HAMILTON, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS.

1. What is meant by a diameter and what by an ordinate to it, in the case of the parabola? Show that every diameter bisects all its ordinates.

2. Demonstrate the relations which exist between any ordinate to any diameter of a parabola and the corresponding abscissa and focal distance. 8

3. If *semi*-ordinates be drawn to the axis of an ellipse from one extremity of any diameter and one extremity of its conjugate respectively, then the ratio of the first *semi*-ordinate to the portion of the axis between the centre and the second semi-ordinate is constant. 9

4. Show that if the shorter focal distance of any point on an ellipse be produced till it meets the conjugate diameter (produced if necessary), the whole line thus produced is equal to half the axis major. 8

5. What is the directrix of an hyperbola? Demonstrate geometrically that the ratio between the focal distance of a point in an hyperbola, and the length of a perpendicular from the same point on the directrix is constant. 9

6. If tangents be drawn at the vertices of the hyperbola and the conjugate hyperbola, the diagonals of the rectangle so formed will be asymptotes to the hyperbola. 7

Analytical Geometry.

1. Write down the equation to the straight line joining the points (p, q) and (p', q'). What would be the area of a triangle having this straight line for its base and the point (r, r') for its vertex? Remark upon these two equations, and give an explanation. 6

2. Show that the straight lines drawn from the angles of a triangle to the middle points of the opposite sides meet in a point. 9

3. The equation to a straight line referred to oblique axes whose inclination is w, being $x \cos a$ and $+y \cos (w - a) - p = 0$, investigate the length of a perpendicular drawn on this line from any external point. 5

4. Interpret, with diagrams, the following equations to straight lines:— 12

$$x = 0\,;\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1\,;\ \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$y - y_1 = m\,(x - x_1),$$

when the axes are oblique; and $xh + yk = c^2$, when it is the equation to the "chord of contact" in a circle.

5. If a straight line touch a circle, and a straight line be drawn from the point of contact at right angles to the touching line, the centre of the circle shall be in that line. 5

6. If the equation to a circle referred to oblique axes be $x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \cos w + Ax + By + C = 0$, draw the circle indicated when w is 60°, the co-ordinates of the centre are 4 and 5 units respectively, and the radius of the circle 6 units; and re-write the equation, making proper substitutions for the constants. 7

7. Investigate the polar equation to a circle in its most general form. 5

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the proposition known as the parallelogram of forces. Prove that if the proposition is true with regard to the *direction* of the resultant, it is true also with respect to its *magnitude*. Extend the parallelogram of forces to the triangle of forces and the polygon of forces. 9

2. If n forces $P_1\ P_2\ P_3 \ldots\ldots P_n$ act on a particle in directions making angles $a_1\ a_2\ a_3 \ldots\ldots a_n$ respectively with the same straight line: find the resultant R and the angle θ which its direction makes with same straight line. Hence find the conditions of equilibrium of a particle on a plane. 7

3. Define a couple, and find the resultant of two given couples. What is the effect of a couple? How do you transfer a force from one point to another of a rigid body? What are the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body? 12

4. If a straight bar have a string fastened to the lower end of it, and the other end of the string be tied to a hook in a wall; find the condition that the upper end of the bar may rest against the wall, (1) when the bar is uniform, (2) when its centre of gravity is given. 11

5. Six men work a capstan, with bars 6 feet long, each exerting a power of 36 lbs.; so as to turn a screw, with 6 turns in an inch: find the pressure on a bale of cotton at the end of the screw. 11

6 Find the space described in a given time by a body under the influence of a constant force starting from rest. 7

What is a constant force?

7. Write the three equations of motion for— 7

(1) A falling body
(2) A body thrown down
(3) A body thrown up

Find the condition that two bodies projected at the same instant from the top and bottom of a tower, may meet half way up

8 Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola, and find the focus directrix and latus rectum, also the time of flight and the range on a horizontal plane. 12

9 Two parallel vertical walls stand g feet apart A ball is projected so as to strike one of them at the height g from the ground, with a velocity of $100\,g$, at an angle of 45°, upwards The modulus of elasticity is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ Trace the motion of the ball, and find when it will first strike the ground between the walls, and when it will come to rest 10

10. Find the motions of two balls, of given elasticity, after direct impact 7

11 A perfectly elastic ball is projected from one of the foci of an elliptic ring from which it continually rebounds How will it ultimately move? 7

TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER

[2 P M TO 5 P M]

HYDROSTATICS

F J CANDY, M A , W H HAMILTON, Esq

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Prove that the common surface of two fluids at rest in the same vessel is a horizontal plane 5

2. What is the *total* pressure on a surface immersed in a fluid at rest under the influence of the force of gravity alone? 7

3 What is the *resultant* pressure on a body so immersed? 5

4. A regular hexagon, each side of which is a foot long, is immersed in water at an angle of 30° with the surface: find the pressure on each of the six triangles, into which it is divided by lines joining opposite angles. 9

5. Show how to compare the specific gravities of two liquids— 15

(1) By a bottle,
(2) By the Hydrostatic Balance,
(3) By Nicholson's Hydrometer,
(4) By the common Hydrometer.

6. A crystal of saltpetre weighs 19 grains: when covered with wax (of specific gravity 0·96) the whole weighs 43 grains in vacuo and 8 grains in water. Find the specific gravity of saltpetre. 7

7. What is Boyle's law? Give an experimental proof of it. 7

8 Describe a Diving Bell; and find the height of water in the bell, at a given depth below the surface; and the pressure of the air in the bell, if it be then pumped full of air. 9

9. What is a thermometer? Show the difference between Fahrenheit's, Reaumur's, and the Centigrade Thermometers. let P. be a practical thermometer in which the freezing point is 50°, and the boiling point 200°; at what temperatures will 12

$$F = P, \quad R = P, \quad C = P, \text{ respectively?}$$

10. Find the relation between the pressure, density, and temperature of a given gas. 12

11. What is a barometer? Show how to find the height of a mountain by the barometer. What must be taken into consideration to insure accuracy? 12

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, Esq., JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is Potassium Chlorate prepared, what are its principal properties? 15

2. What are the principal tests whereby Ammonium Salts may be recognized? 15

3. What are the principal natural varieties of Calcium Carbonate? 10

4. Describe the Oxides of Copper, and state how they may be prepared. 51

5. Give an account of the composition preparation and properties of the compounds of Tin with Chlorine. 15

6. For what purposes is Antimony employed in the Arts. 10

7. How is Silver extracted from its ores? 15

8. What is Prussian blue? 10

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between a *degree of heat* and a *degree of temperature*, and explain what is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat. 10

2. Explain why the outer surfaces of boilers and steam-pipes are generally covered with felt. 6

3. Enunciate Dulong and Petit's Law of Atomic Heats. 10

4. Trace the connection that exists between the absorbing and reflecting powers of bodies: describe the experiment by means of which the absorbing and radiating powers of bodies were proved to be identical. 12

5. Plates of rock salt, plate-glass and alum are placed successively in the path of a ray of heat; describe the effect observed (1) when the ray is luminous, and (2) when obscure. 12

6. What is meant by electro-negative and electro-positive substances? Give as large a list as you can of them. 6

7. What are the conditions affecting the production of heat in a voltaic current? How would you connect the cells of a battery to develop a large quantity of heat (1) in a long thin wire (2) in a short thick wire? 9

8. Give a concise outline of the principles of the electro telegraph. 15

9. Describe the method of producing artificial magnets "by double touch." 6

10. Mention some of the expedients employed to neutralise or correct the errors produced in the needle of a ship's compass by the attraction or repulsion of magnetic substances in the vessel. 14

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

I. B. LYON, Esq. JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Geology, and explain the following geological terms :— 8

fault, fossil, rock, shale.

2. Describe the appearance and general characteristics of the following minerals :— 8

Silica, Carbonate of Lime, Felspar and Mica.

3. Mention some of the phenomena which have given rise to the theory of the central heat of the earth. 12

4. State M. Durocher's theory of the formation of igneous rocks. 10

5. By what means have stratified deposits become consolidated into rock? 8

6. Enumerate and briefly define the divisions, systems, and groups into which stratified rocks have been separated. What are the chief tests by which their relative ages have been determined? 16

7. What circumstance has led Dr. Oldham to consider the Indian coal more ancient than the Olitic? Give a free hand sketch of the *Lepidodendron* and the *Calamite* found in the coal measures. 14

8. Write a short note on the nature and extent of the Deccan traps. 14

9. Where do Pliocene deposits chiefly occur in India? 10

THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGINEERING, FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

Capt. G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E., H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what is meant by a Satellite station, and the manner in which the observations made at such a station are utilised. The correctness of the principle on which this operation is based should be shown. 16

2. What are the advantages of determining the latitude of a place by means of circummeridian altitudes? 9

3. Describe the manner in which you would proceed to obtain the requisite information to enable you to prepare a contoured map of a certain tract of country. 9

1. Supposing it to be hilly,

2. Supposing it to be flat.

4. Explain the method of laying out circular curves by means of angles at the circumference, and show that it is correct. 15

5. Explain the principle of the construction of the sextant. 15

6. Describe how you would proceed in order to fix the position of any point in a Prismatic Compass Survey by taking observations from it only. 8

7. Give a list of the maps and drawings which should be submitted with a project for a new road. State the information which should be given on each; and the scale to which it should be drawn. 9

8. Construct a scale of 6 miles to the inch, furlongs being shown diagonally. 5

9. In levelling between A and B, 450 yards apart, the latter appears to be 7.″53 higher. Allowing for the curvature of the earth but not for terrestial refraction what will the difference of level be? Prove this, and also state what the result will be if an approximate correction for refraction is applied. 14

FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Capt. G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Within what limits of proportion between length and diameter will failure take place by crushing alone in pillars, rods and struts of cast-iron, wrought-iron, and dry timber respectively; and if these proportions are exceeded, what result may be expected? 11

2. In columns of wood and cast-iron, does the power to resist crushing increase or decrease as the bending lengths are approached? And explain why this is so. 16

3. It is proposed to found a certain structure weighing 2,400 tons upon 30 Aeen Piles driven at 5′ apart, from centre to centre, through a minimum depth of 12′ of compact soil into stiff clay. Supposing the power of Aeen to resist crushing to be 5,000 lbs. per square inch of what diameter should the piles be? 11

4. It is proposed to construct a single joisted floor for a public meeting room, 60′ × 30′, the whole to be of the best teak. Supposing the girders to be five in number, the joists 3″ × 6″ and 12″ from centre to centre, and the planking 1½″ thick. Of what dimensions should the girders be? And show how you arrive at this conclusion. 18

5. Give the factors of safety which should be adopted for good ordinary materials and workmanship, in metals, timber, and masonry respectively, and for both dead and live loads. 11

6. State generally the law of deflection as it affects timber beams, and what is the limit to its application? 11

7. Describe the steps which should be taken in order to provide for the escape of water from behind a retaining wall; and also the further precautions which would be necessary in the event of the material at the back of the wall being as below:— 13

1*st*. Retentive of water, like clay?

2*nd*. Such as to be liable to be reduced to quicksand or mud by saturation with water, there being no means of preventing such saturation by efficient drainage.

Give a pencil drawing (not to scale) of a Queen-post roof truss of teak—36′ span, suitable for carrying a covering of corrugated iron. 15

All the dimensions to be figured, and each part to be marked T, C, or TS according as it would be exposed to tension, compression or transverse strain.

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

Capt. G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

MASONRY, IRON, AND WOODEN BRIDGES.

1. Give a neatly sketched plan section and elevation with figured dimensions of a stone bridge consisting of two semi-circular arched spans of 20 feet each, without counterforts and with "square back" wing walls, to carry a "public road" 20 feet wide between parapets over a stream in an earthwork embankment 25 feet high over bed of stream and with slope of 1½ to 1, the foundations to be 7 feet under the bed of stream on hard "moorum." In every case give reasons for the figured dimensions and show what provision you would take for surface drainage and scour, sketch the kind of centers you would adopt and the method for striking them. 15

2. Supposing the above bridge required to be erected in a district similar to that surrounding Poona, indicate the class of work you would recommend and specify for it accordingly, also specify for the mortar and centers. 10

3. Give free hand sketches of the several methods of laying bricks in foundations of buildings and the thinner walls of the superstructure, and give the rule for finding the thickness of the walls of buildings of several stories. 8

4. Describe the different modes adopted in India for founding masonry and iron structures in places where a great depth of water and sand or mud has to be contended with. State your opinion as to the relative advantage or otherwise of each system. 10

5. Give free hand sketches of some of the chief forms of "wooden trussed" girders, and show the mode of fishing and scarfing the upper and lower chords and of placing and fixing the diagonal bracings. Calculate the tension at the center of the lower chord of a "Howe truses" from the following data:—Weight of bridge and load 4,000 lbs. per lineal foot, span 200 feet, depth of truss 25 feet. 12

6. Give free hand sketches of the several methods of building "compound beams" of wood. State Rankine's and Tredgold's instructions relative to the position and depth of the 'keys' and in indented beams give the ratio of the depth of indent to the depth of beam according to Dhamel's experiments. 10

7. Design a wrought-iron girder for a span of 30 feet to carry a uniformly distributed load of one ton to the running foot. Specify for the workmanship and class of iron you would use and accompany your answer with an elevation and section drawn roughly to scale with dimensions written on it. 20

8. Describe how suspension bridges are stiffened and anchored. What is the usual ratio of depth to span allowed, and what danger arises from giving a suspension bridge too great a versed sine? 5

9. Design the head of a suspension link forming part of a chain made alternately of 10 and 11 links and subject to a strain of 700 tons, also give the diameter of the pin and the metal you would make it of. 10

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOURS.

Capt. G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain generally the main points of difference between the systems of Canal Irrigation practised in Northern India and in Madras, and the principal reasons for their thus differing. 10

2. In fixing upon the point in a perennial stream from which to take the supply for a permanent canal one near that

at which the river finally leaves the hills for the plains is frequently selected. Explain the chief advantages and disadvantages of such an arrangement.

3 By what considerations should you be mainly influenced in determining the slope of the bed to be adopted for a canal intended both for Irrigation and Navigation ? 9

4. Explain the difference between Falls and Rapids, and state the considerations which would influence you in deciding as to which of them to adopt. 9

5. Describe the manner in which rapids have been constructed on the Baree Doab Canal, and of what materials should the flooring of such works be formed ? 10

6. Draw (not to scale, but figuring the dimensions of the principal parts) a plan and cross and longitudinal sections showing the general arrangements of an ordinary canal lock. Explain the objects and working of the different parts, and how the main dimensions are determined. 17

7. It is required to run off, in 4 hours through a closed Pipe, 105,000 gallons of water from one Reservoir to another 5 feet lower and at a distance of 1,200 yards. What must be the minimum diameter of the Pipe ? 12

8. It is proposed to build a Quay Wall, in a well sheltered position, at a place where the extreme rise of tide at springs is 10 feet. At 5' 0" below the level of low water spring tides stiff clay of sufficient thickness to found the work upon is reached, the material above this being sand. 24

Supposing that there is a strong current along the face of the proposed wall, and that the means and appliances available for the work are such as might be had in Bombay, and at the same rates of cost Give a drawing (not to scale—but figuring the principal dimensions) showing the section of wall which you would adopt, and, generally, the arrangements which you would make for founding it.

Mention any other modes of doing this which appear to you so suitable as to deserve consideration in this particular case, and give your reasons for rejecting them in favour of the one which you would propose to adopt.

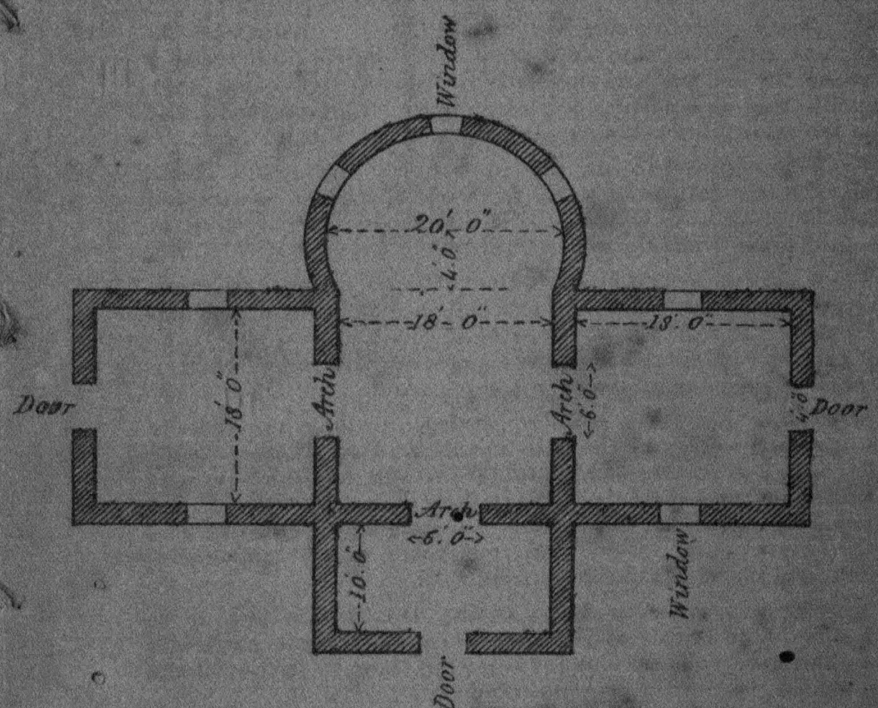
MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

Capt. G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E., H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]



The above is a plan of a building at plinth level at which the walls are 18" thick, the plinth, for which you are to allow 100

an offset of 3 inches, is 3 feet above the ground and is to be formed together with the quoins, jambs, and heads of doors and windows of smooth faced ashlar. The walls of the building are 21 feet high above ground line and are to be constructed of rusticated rubble. The foundations are to be formed of good rubble masonry with an off-set of 6 inches on either side of the upper work, and to have a depth of 6 feet under ground line inclusive of two footing courses each 9 inches deep with a 6 inch off-set on either side. The three arches in the interior are to be semi-circular, with a height of 10 feet to springing from plinth line and to have a brick ring 15 inches deep to support the masonry over head. The interior walls are to be formed of rubble masonry with foundation and footing courses similar to the exterior walls. The whole of the inside of the house is to be plastered, the floor to be of chunam with six inches of concrete underneath, the door steps are to be of stone.

The roof is to consist of teak rafters (squared) supported on collar beam trusses, the roof covering is to be of double tiles on teak lathing.

The doors are to be 7 feet × 4 feet inside the framing, the windows 5 feet × 3 feet. The heads in both cases to be square.

From the above description draw up a bill of quantities and specification. Accompany it with a section through the house showing the wall and roof, and a front elevation.

Monday, 2nd December.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

Capt. G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.; H. J. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Location, Formation, Tunnels, &c.

1. In locating a line of Railway, what are the chief points to be attended to with respect to—curves, gradients, earthwork, stations, and permanent way— 10

(*a.*) In a light rolling country subject to land floods,

(*b.*) In a Ghat district.

Note the points in which the above cases differ and state what advantage is gained by reducing the gauge in case (*b*).

2. A and B are towns situated on the banks of two rivers, which follow the line of their respective valleys as in sketch below— 10

Make a sketch showing the probable cross sections you would meet with at various points between these rivers, and draw the line you would locate so as to give the least rise and fall.

(*a*.) When the valleys run in the same direction.

(*b*.) When the valleys run in opposite directions.

3. Explain the necessity for canting rails on curves and coning the tires of Railway wheels. Are coned wheels desirable on a straight line? Give your reasons. Calculate the cant to be given on a curve of 1,300 feet radius for a speed of 20 miles per hour the gauge being 5′ 6″—In practice how would you give the cant? 8

4. In locating a line you run a tangent for 2,000 feet, and find you have to alter your course—the contained angle is 154°. Write out all the necessary information for joining these tangents with a curve of 1,433 feet radius, so as to keep your chainage continuous throughout.—The curve is to be laid in with a theodolite and a one hundred foot chain. 14

5. Give a sketch with dimensions of a rock cutting 20 feet deep, and of a railway embankment of the same height. Show the ballast and permanent way laid for a single line of the Indian broad gauge. State what precautions are necessary for the formation of embankments. 1*st*, in dry soil, 2*nd*, in swampy ground. 8

6. Give the heading of an estimate for an important line of Railway, omitting as few as possible of the Indian and English requirements. Explain the use of the several English items. 15

7. Give a sketch showing how points and crossings are used, and calculate the radius of curve and "lead" for a crossing with an inclination of 1 in 10—Gauge 5′ 6″. 10

8. State how you would lay out the centre line of a tunnel so as to direct its working under ground—describe the working of any tunnel you may be acquainted with. 15

9. What load can a locomotive weighing 35 tons all of which rests on the driving wheels draw up an incline of 1 in 40. Compare it with the power of the same locomotive on the level. State any method you are aware of for increasing the adhesion between the driving wheels and rails. 10

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Determine the locus represented by the equation $x^2 + cy - c^2 = 0$. 5

2. Find the point in the parabola where the tangent is inclined at an angle of 30° to the axis of x. 7

3. A circle of radius b touches a parabola of latus rectum $4a$ at the vertex; show that if it cuts the parabola again the distance of the straight line joining the points of intersection, from the vertex is $2b - 4a$. 8

4. Show that the tangents at the extremity of any chord of a parabola meet in the diameter which bisects that chord. 10

5. Find the excentricity of the ellipse whose equation is, $x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$; and the length of the perpendicular on the tangent from the centre, which is inclined at an angle $cot.^{-1}(2\sqrt{2})$ to the axis of x. 12

6. Express the length of the normal PG in terms of the focal distances of P, a point in the ellipse. 12

7. Define *supplimental chords*. and show that if a chord and diameter of an ellipse be parallel, the supplimental chord is parallel to the conjugate diameter. 12

8. Show that the difference of the squares of two conjugate semi-diameters of an hyperbola is constant. 10

9. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of an hyperbola, when the curve is referred to its asymptotes as axes; and show that the product of the intercepts of the asymptotes is constant. 12

10. If a straight line be drawn from the focus of a hyperbola, the part intercepted between the curve and the asymptote $= \frac{a \sin.a}{\sin.a + \sin.\theta}$ where θ and a are the angles made respectively by the straight line and asymptote with the transverse axis. 12

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Prove that $\frac{d(u.v)}{dx} = u\frac{dv}{dx} + v\frac{du}{dx}$, and obtain the expression for $\frac{d^n(u.v)}{dx^n}$. 7

2. If $y = \tan.\theta$, find $\frac{du}{d\theta}$ in terms of θ. 5

3. Prove Meclaurin's theorem, and apply it to expand $\tan^{-1}x$. 7

4. If $u = a(z + \sin.z)$, $x = a(1 - \cos.z)$, find $\frac{du}{dx}$ in terms of x. 7

5. Expand $(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n$ obtaining the law. 6

6 If $\frac{v}{v} = \frac{0}{0}$ or $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ when $x = a$, then $\frac{u}{v} = \frac{\frac{du}{dx}}{\frac{dv}{dx}}$ 6
when $u = a$.

7 Obtain the limit form of Taylor's theorem. And 8
apply the theorem to find the value of $\sqrt{65}$.

8. Find $\frac{x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 1}$ when $x = 1$, 14

$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin. x}$, when $x = 0$,

$\frac{\sin.^{-1} x - x}{\sin^3 x}$, when $x = 0$

9. Find the values of x which render 10

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 30.$$

a maximum or a minimum, and determine which they are; and inscribe the greatest rectangle within a given triangle.

10 Integrate— 10

$$u = \int (a - x) \sqrt{2ax - x^2},$$

$$v = \int_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x}}$$

11 Given $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{a + bx^2}$, to find u. 12

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{(a + bx)^2}, \text{ to find } u.$$

12. Find u from 18

$$u = \int_x \frac{1}{x^2 (a + b x^2)^2}$$

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE, PAPER I.

Capt. G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A C.E

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

THE CLASSIC ORDERS AND GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

1. Name the orders of Grecian architecture and trace their supposed origin. Give a sketch of a capital of each order. 10

2. How did the Greeks classify their temples; instance an example of each order, and give a sketch, with dimensions, of the order of the Parthenon at Athens, and a section of the shaft. 15

3. In what manner did the Romans modify the orders that they borrowed from the Greeks? State the improvement or otherwise that resulted from the alterations. 10

4. What feature did the Romans introduce into their architecture that the Greeks never availed themselves of, and whence the supposed origin of this addition? 5

5. Describe minutely the difference between the Corinthian and Composite orders as practised by the Romans. Accompany your description with sketches where necessary. 10

6. Trace the origin of the Pointed Arch, and state when it first became the distinctive feature of English Gothic architecture. Give examples of the various kinds of pointed arches, name them and mark the centres from which they should be drawn. 15

7. Give as clear a sketch as you are able of the origin and progress of Gothic art in England from the departure of the Romans to the Reformation. Give the dates and accompany your answer with hand sketches of the mouldings, windows and other distinguishing features of the style you are describing. 35

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE, PAPER II.

Capt. G. T. C. MERRIWETHER, R.E., H. J. B. HARGRAVI, B.A., C.E.

The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms "Kibleh," "Tee," Deepdan, "Dagoba," Dolmen." 11

2. What are the four principal styles of Hindoo Architecture, and what may, roughly, be considered as their Geographical distribution in India? 9

3. What marked distinction is there between the arrangements of Cave Temples in Eastern and Western India? 7

4. In what important respect does the distribution of the ornament of Pillars differ in Indian Rock-cut Temples from that of Grecian and Roman Architecture? 8

5. Explain the main difference between the Roman and Indian methods of constructing Domes, and the chief advantages of each over the other. 9

6. Describe the principal distinguishing features of a Jaina Temple. 9

7. What are the chief characteristics of the Ahmedabad and Beejapore styles of Mahomedan Architecture, and why is the former particularly interesting? 10

8. Of the various forms which the Saracenic Architecture assumed in India, which may be considered as the most elegant and characteristic? Explain the circumstances which probably led to this. 10

9. What is the great Architectural peculiarity of the Tartar races? 7

10. What is there particularly remarkable about the sites of ancient temples in Cashmere, and how is this accounted for? 9

11. Between the styles of Naga Architecture of Cashmere and Cambodia and certain classic styles marked affinities have been observed. 11

Which are the classic styles referred to? And describe the nature of the similarities.